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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Contender or pretender?
Do any of the contenders offer real competition to Reagan in this year's presidential election?

Happy blend
Can art and money mix, asks Bryan Appleyard? (Spectrum). The Barbican situated in the money-making square mile, may provide an answer.



Milk Cup
Looking ahead to this weekend's all-Merseyside Milk Cup final, David Miller talks to Howard Kendall, once an Everton player, now the team's manager

Pure delight
A Special Report looks into the legitimacy of Turkey's new parliament. It also tells you how to make Turkish delight – and about wolf-killing dogs

Thatcher to press for retaliation against Community

● Mrs Thatcher made clear to MPs she will seek Cabinet agreement on some form of retaliatory action against the EEC for withholding Britain's rebate

● The European Commission is putting together the new farm price package agreed by agriculture ministers last week, although the Community cannot afford to pay for it

● President Mitterrand, in conciliatory mood, made it clear that he has no intention of freezing Britain out of the Community, despite the Brussels failure

● Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, insisted that Germany would start immediately on a search for a solution to the questions still open page 7

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

While recrimination was yesterday heaped upon the British Government from the European Community's capital cities, after the breakdown of the Brussels summit, Mrs *Margaret Thatcher* made plain in the House of Commons that she will today seek the Cabinet's agreement to some form of retaliatory action.

Although it was said that nothing would be decided in haste, the Prime Minister told her former Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, who advised caution: "I do not *think* one can go on as if nothing has happened".

The Cabinet will consider a series of detailed options, which officials have carefully prepared against the present crisis, of varying severity. They include draft legislative proposals, again in varying forms, to empower the Government to withold part of Britain's due payments to the Community, which now run at a monthly net level of £1,000m.

The options vary in the extent to which they would invite challenge in the European Court. It was said in Whitehall yesterday that many member states in the Community had done blatantly illegal things, and there were also many grey areas of Community practices.

But ministers were thought likely today to call for the fullest possible reports, for consideration by the Cabinet next week, on the legal and practical consequences of any step taken.

It was clear that nothing would be done until April 1, by which date the Community would, in the British Government's view, have deliberatley courted counter-measures by failing to pay the £457m rebate on the British budget contributions for 1983.

The rebate was agreed by the the heads of government at the Stuttgart summit last summer, with what Britain regards as a binding commitment to payment by the end of March.

As the Brussels negotiations ran into the sand on Tuesday night, the foreign affairs council, against the strong protests of Sir Geoffrey Howe, decided to continue to block the rebate.

This step, at the suggestion of France and Italy, was expected but was none the less seen by British ministers and officials as an arbitrary piece of provocation.

Mrs Thatcher described the move yesterday as "most reprehensible" and "almost intolerable".

But there were clear signs yesterday that any plainly illegal action by Britain in response would cause angry divisions within the Conservative Party. Mr Edward Heath said in a BBC interview that he was certainly not prepared to vote for anything which was plainly unconstitutional and illegal, such as legislation to withold British payments.

Although Mr Heath's following among Conservative MPs is now small, many might follow his lead in this. Several cautions voices were raised by the European wing of the party during yesterday's exchanges.

There would be little opposition, however, if the Government decided to delay a Bill which it had proposed to introduce next week, to authorize £100m in advance payments to the European Commission, to help meet the Community's pressing cash commitments.

It was widely assumed yesterday that the Bill, to which the Government is not legally bound, will not now proceed.

When Mrs Thatcher reported to the Commons, her disparaging account of her Community colleagues' final offer on the "British problem", and her explanation of her rejection of it were received with far more approval than she could have expected if she had settled on the terms available.

Mr Neil Kinnock was contemptuous that, as banker to the Community and with the client about to go bankrupt, she had still failed to exert her unique power to "get our money".

But he was all for vengeance. There could be no question of going ahead with the "whip-round" for the Community, and he wanted legislation to withhold contributions introduced at once.

Europe's odd woman out, page 12
Leading article, page 13

£2bn shortfall in farm package

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission is putting together a farm price package it knows the Community cannot afford, after the failure of this week's summit.

If, as seems inevitable, the package is voted through by agricuture ministers at the beginning of next week, it will mean the Community will be at least £2,000m short of the money it needs by the end of the year.

It would be possible to defer up to a third of this amount by delaying legally-due payments until next year. This worked last year, short of a voluntary levy among member states, there were no clear ideas within the Commission yesterday of where the money could come from.

A further, unknown complicating factor would arise if Britain were to decide to stop any of its payments to the Community. These total £100m net a month, all of which is needed to help pay the bills.

Mrs Thatcher has made it clear that she will have to "safeguard Britain's interests" – interpreted as meaning withholding contributions – it it is not paid its promised £457m rebate by the Community before the end of this month.

It is now technically impossible for the money to be paid by then. At the end of the summit, France and Italy insisted it could not be released, because there had not been agreement on a total package of reforms. Although Britain hotly disputes the legality of this link, there is nothing which can be done now before the end of the financial year.

The European Parliament's budget committee, which was to have discussed releasing the rebate yesterday, had no regulation from the council to consider. Therefore nothing will go forward to next week's session of the parliament itself, which was to have voted on lifting the freeze on payment.

The Commission is trying to run the EEC business as usual. It has prepared a transport council for today, to tackle the kinds of problems which have led French lorry drivers to block the frontiers.

The Commission is drawing up the farm proposals, which are expected to be based closely on the deal agreed provisionally by agriculture ministers last week. In addition, it will include a special concession to Ireland, granting it the right to produce a million more tonnes of milk over the year than would be allowed under terms of last week's paper.

But all this will cost money which the Community at the moment does not have. The Commission is therefore preparing contingency plans for later in the year, listing spending according to legal priorities.

It's always the foreigners that make the EEC so difficult...

Calman

Mitterrand in mood of conciliation

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand made clear, in a remarkably conciliatory televized interview last night, that he has no intention of freezing Britain out of the EEC. Life in the Community would go on despite the summit failure, he insisted and it would go on with all 10 members.

M Mitterrand firmly delined to denounce or criticize Britain. It was a country he respected and a great friend of France, he said and he wanted to preserve that friendship. But Britain must understand that it could not be at one and the same time both inside and outside the Community.

He went out of his way to express sympathy and understanding for Britain's problem over its contributions to the budget. He said he realized the average British income was only three-quarters of that in France.

But there were three basic principles on which the Community was based and those must not be touched, otherwise Europe would be destroyed.

He listed those principles as the common agricultural policy, the customs union and Community preference. Britain was not wholly respecting the last of the principles, he suggested.

M Mitterrand said it was his desire and intention that the whole Community of 10 member states should move forward together. They had three months to find a solution to the one outstanding problem before them before the next summit at Fontainebleau in June.

On his return from his official visit to the United States, he intended to take up his task to build Europe into the world power that it could be.

The Queen at the centenary service of St Columba's Church of Scotland in London yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Queen will be invited to visit Israel after Jordan trip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Immediately after returning from the desert kingdom of Jordan, the Queen will receive an official invitation to visit Israel for the first time when she meets Mr Chaim Herzog, the Belfast-born Israeli President in London early next month. The visit will include talks with Mrs Thatcher.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Herzog – Israel's popular [illegible] President – and only th[illegible] Israeli [illegible] state to be received by a British monarch – said he intends to profer the invitation during a meeting at Windsor Castle scheduled for April 2. "I think it is high time for normalization in this regard", he said.

The Queen has already come under strong pressure from leaders of Britain's Jewish community to match her controversial trip to Jordan (still a country officially in a state of war with Israel) with a similar one to the Jewish state. Diplomatic observers believe that the timing of Mr Herzog's invitation will make it politically embarrassing to turn down.

The royal visit to Jordan, under the strictest security, begins next Monday. It has aroused considerable resentment in Israel and focused attention on the lack of visits here, even by more junior members of the Royal Family. There is a feeling among Israeli officials that the reason is somehow connected with the alledged pro-Arab bias of the Foreign Office.

Mr Herzog: 'more should be done.'

During his five-day trip, which begins next Wednesday, President Herzog, an articulate former chief of Military Intelligence and ex-Labour party politician, will be campaigning hard in public and private for an improvement in the current state of Anglo-Israeli relations.

"There is a certain virginal shyness about Britain's attitude to Israel", he told me. "We have found that other countries have been less concerned about Arab reaction and we feel there is more that could be done. It must be remembered that our two countries are important trading partners with reciprocal exports now totalling $1,000m a year."

Mr Herzog, an affable ex-British Army major who was formerly ambassador at the United Nations, added forcefully: "The British association is very well respected in Israel, where we still have your judicial system, your cabinet system and even streets named after men like Lord Balfour. We feel it should have more expression politically, which means less hesitation from Britain about supporting Israel in international forums."

Speaking at Bet Hanassi, the austere presidential residence, the President outlined the main arguments which he will put forward during his London

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Pickets close 80% of pits

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

More than 80 per cent of Britain's pits were at a standstill last night as striking miners from Yorkshire and south Wales continued their apparently inexorable progress towards closing collieries in areas which have voted to carry on working.

There were growing signs that within the next few days the flying pickets could bring production to a halt at all but a handful of pits, after meetings by moderate coalfield leaders yesterday which decided to urge members not to cross picket lines.

About 35 pits in Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which employ more than 40,000 miners, were the focus of attention as the pickets' stranglehold on the Midlands areas increased. There were indications that miners in Lancashire, where there had also been a vote not to strike, were succumbing to picketing.

The 29,000 miners in Nottinghamshire are to be "strongly urged" by their area leaders today not to cross picket lines. The Midlands area council of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday took a similar decision by advising their 13,000 members to observe picket lines.

Those developments will be seen by left-wing union leaders as a vindication of their resistance to calling a national ballot on strike action against pit closures. Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, and his closest colleagues are prepared to delay the calling of a special meeting of the union executive, in the expectation that their "domino" strategy would be successful.

In spite of calls from moderate coalfields for a ballot, the national picture last night indicated that the union leadership's hopes of a progressive rundown of coal production, with other areas joining the stoppage, albeit reluctantly, were likely to be fulfilled.

Only 34 out of 175 pits were working normally and large numbers of Yorkshire pickets were understood to be standing by ready to move into Nottinghamshire today, despite the big police presence at the 25 pits in the county.

Union strategists planning the picketing campaign have identified the pits in last week's Nottinghamshire ballot which showed the strongest support for strike action and these will be targeted as the main areas for mass picketing.

The Midlands area council called on its members at 11 pits in Staffordshire and Warwickshire not to cross picket lines today and at the same time requested the removal of large numbers of police from colliery gates. Officials argued that the only violence on picket lines

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Health risk shuts record office

The Public Record Office at Kew will be closed until further notice "to avoid risk to the health of public and staff" while samples from the air-conditioning system are tested. The office was reopened last Thursday after a three-week closure.

Illinois boost for Mondale

Mr Walter Mondale's victory over Senator Gary Hart in the Illinois primary has restored the former Vice-President's momentum as front runner for the Democratic presidential nomination Page 8

'Porn' ruling

The Metropolitan Police must grade alleged pornographic material, making value judgments they believe should be left to the courts, after losing a High Court appeal Page 3

Warships bump

A Soviet nuclear submarine collided with the US aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk in Sea of Japan. There were no casualties and no apparent damage to either vessel.

Maze charges

A retired civil servant, his wife and daughter have been charged in connexion with the murder of William McConnell, the Maze prison official

Safety scare

A Spanish investigation into airport safety standards last year has disclosed that only one fire engine at Madrid's Barajas airport was fully operational Page 7

Mortgage cut

National Westminster and Bank of Scotland are cutting their mortgage rates to 10.5 per cent. Lloyds is expected to announce a reduction soon Page 17

Shipyard strike

The 3,000 shipyard workers at Cammell Laird on Merseyside walked out in a union dispute, hours after it was learnt that the yard had lost a vital oil rig order Page 17

Quarter of Europe's US troops on drugs

By Richard Evans

More than one United States serviceman a day stationed in Britain is being dismissed and sent home for using illegal drugs, including LSD, cocaine and cannabis. Some have been on nuclear weapon duties.

The discharge rate reflects apparently regular drug-taking by up to a quarter of United States troops serving in Europe, according to official Defence Department figures.

About 30,000 Americans are based on 100 military sites in Britain and have under their control cruise missiles, bombers and submarines with a nuclear capability and other sophisticated defence equipment.

Last year 455 drugs charges were preferred against United States servicemen in Britain. Most cases – 409 – were dealt with internally and did not reach British courts. The "vast majority" were discharged from the forces.

Yesterday a senior USAF official confirmed that the dismissal rate for drug offences in the first quarter of this year was running at a similar rate.

In 1980 – the latest year for which full worldwide figures are available – out of 5,324 United States servicemen removed from nuclear weapons work, the biggest proportion, 1,726, went because of "drug abuse".

A "totally insignificant" number of servicemen on nuclear duties in Britain had been discharged for drug taking, the USAF official added.

Recently 14 servicemen at Greenham Common, where cruise missiles first arrived in Britain, have been discharged for drug offences. All were in "non-sensitive" positions.

A worldwide survey of the use by military personnel of illegal drugs and alcohol, published last year, disclosed that in Europe 31.4 per cent of United States servicemen admitted to using drugs during the preceding year and, more significantly, 26.7 per cent within the preceding 30 days.

Young low-ranking servicemen were the main offenders, with more than 40 per cent admitting to using drugs during the 12 months.

Cannabis is by far the most commonly used drug but the survey disclosed that nearly one in twelve of the young enlisted men had used both LSD and cocaine during the year

Multiple drug use was not uncommon and one in ten of the same group admitted having been "high" at work during the 12 months.

In Britain the amount of drug-taking is below the European average

Even so, the survey shows that 15 per cent of USAF personnel used drugs during the previous year and a similar number of young airmen had used drugs within the past month.

Dr James Thompson, a senior psychology lecturer at the Middelsex Hospital, believes the drug-taking increases the risk of a serious incident happening by mistake.

He said a recent United Nations study suggested there was a one in a hundred chance of an accidental nuclear war happening within the next five years.

"Whatever the rate is, under crisis conditions such as a real alert, it must be 10 times more likely," he said.

Hepatitis forces Willis home

Bob Willis, the England cricket captain, is to fly back from Pakistan today suffering from a mild form of hepatitis. Willis has been ill for a fortnight and was advised yesterday to come home.

He is the third England player to return early from the ill-fated tour – Ian Botham and Graham Dilley are already back in England – and his departure leaves the team with only 12 players. Norman Gifford, the assistant tour manager and a contracted player with Warwickshire, has been added to the playing strength.

A former England captain, Ray Illingworth, has been dismissed as Yorkshire's cricket manager by the new committee. He had a year of his contract to run. Reports, page 24

US official denies losing secret list

By Stewart Tendler

A United States naval official yesterday confirmed to *The Times* that he flew out of Heathrow airport, London, hours before a list of British and American officials involved in a highly classified project was discovered in a terminal.

Mr Joseph Thomason's name was on the list but he denies losing the document. He is among 23 scientists, servicemen and officials whose addresses and telephone numbers were found on a three-page document headed "Cold Witness".

The document was spotted tucked behind a telephone booth in terminal three on March 3.

Cold Witness is so sensitive that the Pentagon will not discuss it at all and the Ministry of Defence has admitted that information about the project, which involves radar, is classified. The discovery of the document is believed to have revealed publicly for the first time the existence of the work.

Yesterday Mr Thomason, who works in the radar technique section of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, told *The Times* he flew out of London on March 3 after an official visit to the Ministry of Defence and the Admiralty. The document was found that evening.

Mr Thomason said he was not surprised his name was on the list but he denied having lost it. He added that he had not used a telephone at the terminal.

The Ministry of Defence which admits its embarrassment, has begun an internal inquiry

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, is to be questioned in the Commons on Friday about the document.

Hackney council fails to get £79m spending limit declared illegal

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Hackney borough council in London failed yesterday to win a court judgment against the spending limit fixed for it by the Government. Mr Justice Forbes said in the High Court that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, had not acted unreasonably.

The judge said that the court could deal only with the question of whether the Government's decision was legal. It could not be concerned with arguments about the correctness of Mr Jenkin's decision to fix a spending target worth only about four-fifths of what the Labour-controlled council was convinced it needed to spend.

The judgment struck at the heart of opposition by many councils to Government squeezes on spending through grant cuts and rate-capping. Hackney council covers an area officially recognized as being the poorest in Britain and all but 10 of its 60 councillors are Labour.

Hackney is to raise its domestic rates by 17 per cent in the coming year and it is likely to be one of the first councils to be rate capped next year.

Its councillors want to spend about £100m in the coming year while ministers have given them a spending target of £79m based on previous performance.

That is what ministers think they ought to spend, but declining population means that the government assessment of what they need to spend to provide adequate services will fall from just over £59m this year to just under £59m in 1984/85.

Mr Anthony Kendall, leader of the council, said yesterday that the judgment was sad. The council has not yet decided whether to appeal. Had it won, several other Labour-led councils in inner London which are due to be rate capped next year would have brought similar actions against Mr Jenkins.

The judged accepted that Hackney councillors believed that they could not bring their spending down to government targets without breaching their duties in law to provide services.

Mr Jenkin said yesterday that he was disappointed by an official survey which showed that the total labour force of local authorities in England was rising. Last year the total, expressed as full-time jobs, rose by almost 10,000 to 1,890,000.

GLC challenged

Conservative-controlled Bromley council asked a High Court judge yesterday to outlaw the Greater London Council's membership of the Labour-orientated Association of London Authorities.

Bromley claims that the use of £33,150 of ratepayers' money paid by the GLC to join the association in November, 1983, was unlawful. They want Mr Justice Forbes to declare that subscriptions already paid and all future subscriptions are illegal

Liverpool support

Labour MPs will be asked today to support Liverpool's rebel councillors in defiance of the line taken by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader (our Political Correspondent writes). Mr Terry Fields, the Militant Tendency supporter who is MP for Liverpool, Broadgreen, yesterday invited MPs who are sponsored by unions with strong local government links to a Commons lobby by Liverpool councillors.

Drilling could stop nuclear waste 'war'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new way to dispose of radioactive waste, which could end the war of attrition between the nuclear industry and many environmetal groups, is being assessed by safety advisers to the Department of the Environment.

The method is the subject of a patent application by Mr Alexander Copson. But the idea is based on work which he has done for the offshore oil industry as a designer with Cluff Oil.

The new venture for developing the disposal process is called Ensec. Its chairman is Lord Newall.

A drilling rig would bore dry holes down to 10,000ft. Torpedo-shaped canisters of waste would be lowered by hawser until the shaft was filled to within 500ft of the sea bed. The hole would then be filled with concrete.

The rig, of the multi-legged jack-up type, can be moved to one side and the operation repeated.

Other toxic wastes that cannot be handled safely on land could be discarded in the same way, Mr Copson says. He regards the drilling installation as a general purpose waste disposal process.

Nevertheless it is intended specifically for intermediate level wastes which are causing the industry so much trouble to dispose of.

It is the material for which the Government's new nuclear waste disposal organization, Nirex, has sought suitable sites for development at Billingham and at Elstow, near Bedford. A proposal by Nirex to use old ICI mine-workings at Billingham has been rejected by the company.

These wastes are kept in concrete vaults of silos at power stations and at Sellafield, Cumbria. There is about 35,000 cubic metres, expected to reach 70,000 cubic metres by the year 2000.

Mr Copson, who consulted environmental groups and the nuclear industry about his designs, estimates the capital cost of installation at about £100m.

Cement plug
500 feet
Canisters
Casing
10,000 feet

Board takes gas-cooled reactor option

The Central Electricity Generating Board announced yesterday that it would start design work next month for an advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) as Sizewell in case its present proposal for a pressurized water reactor (PWR) is rejected.

The announcement was made at the inquiry at The Snape Maltings is Suffolk, where the hearing into the board's plan to establish the American PWR option, has been in session for 15 months.

To date the board has built British-designed gas-cooled nuclear power stations. Mr John Baker, head of the PWR project, said that the decision to start work on a gas-cooled reactor "did not indicate any lack of confidence in the case for a PWR".

The Board said it needed to make design improvements to its AGR-type to meet increasingly-stringent standards insisted on by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, the government safety watchdog.

Local objectors received the news as a sign that the board believes it is losing the inquiry. Mr Graham Searle, for the Stop Sizewell B Association, said: "The fact is that we don't need an AGR here any more than we need a PWR. But the board's willingness to contemplate an AGR shows how badly they think they are doing with their present PWR application. The board's donfidence is already shaken and not before time."

An AGR of similar capacity to the proposed PWR would cost £300m more than the planned American-style reactor.

The Inquiry continues today.



High flier: Mr John Davy and the Firecracker. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Ex-RAF officer bids for trainer contract

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A former squadron leader who retired from the Royal Air Force two years ago with £30,000 capital is leading a bid for a £200m contract to ensure that future RAF pilots are taught to fly on a British-designed aircraft.

Mr John Davy, aged 39, spent 20 years in the RAF, much of it involved with the training of fixed-wing and helicopter pilots.

The RAF has traditionally trained many foreign pilots and Mr Davy realized that the demand for training was greater than the RAF could meet.

When he left the service he set up his own company, Specialist Flying Training, based in Carlisle.

In two years he has developed a multimillion-pound business, largely by using advanced payments on training contracts to buy assets such as light aircraft and helicopters.

Mr Davy and his associated companies have spent more than £3m in developing the Firecracker aircraft, designed by Mr Desmond Norman in the Isle of Wight, to make it a candidate to replace the RAF's present basic trainer, the Jet Provost, which first entered service in the 1950s.

The Firecracker is the only British-designed aircraft on a shortlist of four which the RAF is considering.

It is possible, although unlikely, that the RAF may decide to renovate the Jet Provosts rather than replace them. If it does decide to replace, it will need 155 new aircraft in a contract likely ultimately to be worth more than £200m.

Mr Davy believes that if Firecracker were to win the contract, it could pave the way for up to 500 exports.

There are two Firecrackers flying now and a third, with a more powerful engine, will be completed during the summer.

Mr Davy says that is meets almost all the RAF's performance requirements, although a further outlay of between £2m and £3m will be required to make final modifications and to gear up for production.

● What is claimed to be the first Spitfire flight simulator for a home computer was launched yesterday at the RAF Museum in Hendon, north-west London, and was test flown and put through its paces by Air Vice-Marshal Sandy Johnstone, who first flew the real thing 45 years ago.

The Aviator computer program has been designed for use on the BBC microcomputer and displays an instrument panel showing reading of the Spitfire's height, speed (air and vertical) and compass bearings.

Cocky reprieved

Cocky the cockerel, whose owner from Tuckenhay, Devon, lost an appeal against a noise abatement on its crowing, is to have a new home, with eight hens, a few miles away.

Some papers 'insulting rubbish' says Kinnock

By Philip Webster
Political reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday told an audience of sixth-form students that substantial parts of the British press were "insulting rubbish" and attacked proprietors, including Mr Rupert Murdoch, whom, he said, used their newspapers to defend their commercial interests and political values.

The Labour leader, who was addressing a conference of the Politics Association at Central Hall, Westminster, spoke against nationalization of the media, which he said would be folly.

But he said he understood the immense frustration of people who saw a media that was blatantly distorted, a media which made an impression on people's minds in all parts of the country but which was under the control of four or five people.

He added that those proprietors, generally speaking, "share the same prejudices and are prepared to use their conglomerate control and ownership of the means of information and reporting to defend their commercial interests and their political values".

He added: "I speak of Mr Rupert Murdoch and others more or less like him who control most of the British press".

Public ownership of the media would present the danger that the Government which introduced the system would, under pressure, use it for the pupose of controlling opinion.

"I prefer the much arduous but ultimately much more sure course of political organization and producing an educational system that develops a discerning citizenship capable of treating substantial parts of the British press for the insulting rubbish that it actually is".

Intoximeter reports 'not fair'

The *Daily Express* was accused in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday of unfair reporting in its campaign over the reliability of the breath-test machine the Lion Intoximeter 3,000.

Mr Anthony Hoolahan, QC, for the manufacturer Lion Laboratories, of Barry, South Glamorgan, claimed that the newspaper had been "whipping up disquiet" by using phrases such as "startling revelations" and "breath-test scandal" Mr Hoolahan told the judges that there were no valid grounds for allowing an appeal by the *Express* and its editor, Sir Larry Lamb, against a High Court ban on using confidential memorandums and information supplied by two former Lion employees.

The *Express* has asked that the ban, imposed by Mr Justice Leonard at Cardiff on March 8, should be lifted on the ground that it was in the public interest

Government action

The Government is "considering urgently" what steps are needed to restore public confidence in the intoximeter, a Minister of State at the Home Office, Mr Douglas Hurd, said in a Commons written reply.

£1.1m still needed for Duccio

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The future of a £1.8m fourteenth century painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to Duccio, hangs on a meeting of the National Heritage Memorial Fnd later today.

Manchester city council's cultural services committee yesterday decided to vote almost £100,000 – the council's acquisitions budget for two years – towards saving the painting for the city's art galleries.

The galleries director, Mr Timothy Clifford, said yesterday he hoped that the fund would vote £1m towards buying the painting, but he felt it was in danger from competition from other areas.

The painting has been bought by the Getty Museum in Malibu for £1.8m, but its export licence has been suspended, to give British organizations the chance to raise the equivalent.

In addition to the Manchester council money, the galleries have been offered £500,000 from the National Art Collections Fund and around £30,000 from patrons.

Excommunication and the churches

Revival of medieval penalty

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Public excommunication, once one of the most dreaded penalties in the medieval penal system, was generally believed to have vanished for ever from the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church until its revival last Sunday by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Taylor, in the case of two church members in the village of Poulner, Hampshire.

The last excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church appears to have involved a person in one of the southern states of the United States in the 1960s who had publicly opposed the racial integration of church schools. A leading canon lawyer in London, Father Theodore Davey, said he knew of no other case since then.

Both the Anglican and the Catholic churches derive their present rules on excommunication from medieval canon law. Excommunication imposed by a church court or by a bshop in the past could have led to the death penalty or life imprisonment with confiscation of property.

From that common origin the two churches have moved in opposite directions, although with similar effects on the concept of excommunication.

In the Church of England it has become so rare that some ecclesiastical lawyers were surprised to find it was still allowed by law; while in the Roman Catholic Church it became devalued by being attached automatically to a very large number of almost trivial offences.

Because it was automatic no formal judgment was necessary by the church, and the situation became impossible to regulate.

The Roman Catholic Church's 1983 code of canon law restricts excommunication to very few offences, with the additional condition that the sin in question is not reduced by any mitigating circumstances.

Thus abortion is still an excommunicable offence, but only in the rather hypothetical case of a woman who therefore did so out of pure malice. In the past such offences as a Catholic marrying in a non-Catholic church carried automatic excommunication.

That offence on longer exists, and Catholics are permitted to marry in non-Catholic churches, often with a Catholic priest assisting at the ceremony.

A common misunderstanding of excomminication in the Roman Catholic Church is that it applies to Catholics who have remarried in a ragister office after divorce. That does not, nor ever did, incur excommunication.

In the Church of England it was not until the passage of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure in 1963 that imprisonment as a possible consequence of excommunication was removed from English law.

The only remaining penalties of excommunication are the denial of any of the privileges for which communicant status is required, such a membership of a church body.

Painting by Dane makes £71,500

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A fine impressionistic painting by Peder Kroyer, who carried Impressionism from Paris to Denmark in the last years of the nineteenth century, produced intense interest at Sotheby's yesterday. A private collector, thought to be American, finally bought it at £71,500 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The vendor had bought the painting in an auction in Denmark, less than six months ago, for about £4,000.

This is a reversal of the usual market pattern for nineteenth-century paintings with by far the highest prices paid in the country of origin. It may signal the beginning of an "internationalist" approach.

The painting, "A vintage in the South Tyrol", kneeling peasants picking grapes while sunlight dapples through the vines.

Sotheby's morning sale of nineteenth-century European paintings totalled £603,790, with 22 per cent unsold. While there were some surprise high prices for fine paintings, the middle-range works proved difficult to sell.

Orientalist paintings were again in great demand. "The Harem Juggler" went to the Mathaf Gallery at £29,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000), and "Three Arabs in a Courtyard", by Alberto Pasini, sold for £23,100 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) to a New York dealer.

Rebel resigns

Mr John Pinniger, former political adviser to the Monday Club who has been suspended because of his involvement in a group alleged to be trying to take over the club, last night formally resigned.



Union choice: Brenda Dean. (Photograph: John Manning).

Woman to head Sogat

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ms Brenda Dean has been elected as the next general secretary of Sogat '82, Britain's biggest print union. She will earn more than £20,000 a year.

Miss Dean, aged 40, who is now president of the union, will be the first woman to lead an important industrial craft union.

She beat six men for the top job, just six months after she won the presidency, the second most important post, ahead of 12 male contestants.

She beat Mr Daniel Sergeant, national officer, her nearest rival for the general secretary post by 25,454 to 13,935.

The incumbent, Mr William Keys, aged 61, who is chairman of the TUC's employment comittee and considered to be somewhat to e left of Miss Dean politically, has not yet decided when he will stand down. He says there is no question of his leaving in the "immediate future". He is entitled to stay until he is 65.

● The Press Association yesterday was consideri legal action to stop the disruption of its news services by National Graphical Association members who are refusing to cross NGA picket lines at Reuters agency in the same building. The dispute with Reuters, which started over the dismissal of two NGA members, is to be discussed today by Mr Tony Dubbins, the union's general secretary, and top management.

The coalfields dispute

Jenkin move on police costs

By David Cross

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has moved to defuse a simmering dispute with local authorities over the cost of policing the miners' dispute, which is running at an estimated £1m a day.

The councils, led by Labour-controlled Nottingham, have complained that their ratepayers will have to foot a large part of the bill through no fault of their own. That would lead to the imposition of higher financial penalties for further exceeding the Government's spending targets.

Mr Jenkins said yesterday that he sympathized with their predicament. He also announced that he would be meeting a delegation from Nottingham County Council today.

Mr Dennis Pettitt, Labour leader of the council, said that it was unfair that local ratepayers should be expected to foot at half of the £350,000 a day bill. The council is losing about £4,400,000 in government grants for failing to meet spending targets for this financial year.

Derbyshire County Council, where the cost is about £200,000 a day, has also to the Home Office.

"We are already being penalized by the Government for overspending and we just cannot afford to pay any more," Mr Joe Heathcote, deputy leader of the Labour-controlled council, said.

The council described the scale of the police operation as "intimidating and totally unnecessary," and sought government assurances that it would not be called upon to bear any of the cost and that any additional costs would not lead to further financial penalties, which total £8,300,000 this year.

Midlands order not to cross picket lines

By Craig Seton

Miners leaders in the Midlands advised 13,000 members at 11 pits in Staffordshire and Warwickshire not to cross picket lines after heavy picketing by south Wales miners especially at Lea Hall colliery, in Rugeley, Staffordshire, where nine men were arrested in scuffles yesterday.

Midlands area miners voted three to one against strike action and the Midlands area council of the National Union of Minerworkers has called for a national ballot. However, Mr Jim Colgan, the area's general secretary, said yesterday: "It was best that miners did not cross picket lines. We also request the police to remove the vast numbers they have got at certain collieries, and let us handle the situation. At the moment, the only places where there is violence is where there is a big police commitment."

North Derbyshire union officials at a besieged pit in Derbyshire, whose members belong to the "no strike" Nottinghamshire NUM, were holding an emergency meeting last night after a few men had to run the gauntlet of 400 local pickets to get to work.

Correction

Miss Patricia Eaton (not Easton, as reported on March 17) has been paid £200, not £2,000, of the £12,000 damages and £20,000 costs she was awarded in a libel action against Mr Terry Horsley, who has since been made bankrupt.

Jenkin calls for new policy on housing land

New government policy was needed on housing land because planning was favouring conservation over building, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

He told the Commons select committee on the environment that council planners should respond to demands for housing. One-dimensional planning was "possitively harmful".

Only a limited amount of demand for housing could be met on reclaimed inner-city sites.

Police ordered to grade pornography before cases are sent to court

The Metropolitan Police complained in the High Court yesterday that they were being required to make value judgments on what constitutes pornographic material, which they though was a job for the courts, at a time when the volume of pornography was increasing.

Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Glidewell dismissed an application by Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Commissioner, for a declaration that a ruling by Judge Stable at Snaresbrook Crown Court, east London, requiring the police to grade alleged pornographic material to help magistrates and judges decide whether it should be confiscated under the Obscene Publications Act, 1959, was unlawful.

The judge had made his ruling, given in the form of a practice direction last December, in an attempt to help courts in the east London area deal more swiftly and efficiently with allegedly obscene books, films, video tapes, magazines and other items.

Rejecting the police argument in the Queen's Bench Division Court, Lord Justice Watkins said the direction, which requires officers to sift through the material and produce samples of the least obscene, more obscene and most obscene, was perfectly lawful.

Lord Justice Watkins said that the case was of great importance for courts all over the country. "They are facing a very, very considerable problem which may prove to be intractable", he said.

In 1981, the amount of material seized in the Metropolitan Police area under the provisions of the Obscene Publications Act had amounted to 554,862 items. Last year that figure had risen to 2,071,190 and magistrates had had to spend weeks reading through it, eating into costly judicial time.

Judge Stable had been entitled to take into account the scale of the problem and had properly decided that a sampling process was the best way to tackle it.

The defence would be able to challenge the police choice of samples and provide courts with alternative selections.

Lord Justice Watkins suggested, without making a binding decision, that a possible better way of categorizing the material than that chosen at Snaresbrook was to divide it into categories of pornographic perversions.

The case which gave rise to the practice direction being issued involved the seizure by the police in April, 1981, of alleged obscene material from two firms, Conegate and Rolldale, from premises in east London.

Both companies are appealing to Snaresbrook Crown Court against seizure orders involving 434 different magiazines (131,000 copies in all), 50 different films and video cassettes (206 copies) and 32 different books (2,259 copies).





Horsepower: Aldaniti, the 1981 Grand National winner, reunited again with Bob Champion at Euston Station, London, yesterday for the naming of an electric locomotive (Photograph: John Manning).

Motor bike rider aged two struck woman

A motorcyclist who lost control of his 40cc machine and crashed into a woman in a park at West Didsbury, Manchester, leaving her seriously injured was not prosecuted by the police because he was two-years-old.

Instead, the city council in Manchester prosecuted Jamie Wilson's father, Robert Wilson, of Westville Gardens, Burnage, Manchester, for breaking a local by-law. He pleaded guilty by letter yesterday to contravening the parks and pleasure ground regulations by allowing his son to ride the machine, a miniature version of a scrabler. He was fined £20.

Mr Peter Main, for the prosecution said that in December last year in Fog Lane Park, West Didsbury, Mr Doreen Hallows, aged 57, of Alan Road, Withington, tried to step out of the way as the boy approached her but failed. She suffered a fractured left wrist and other injuries and needed hospital treatment for eight weeks.

Mr Wilson paid £150 for the machine, which has a top speed of 10mph. Mrs Hallows, who attended court, has needed walking sticks since the accident.

She said: "The court has fined Mr Wilson the maximum and I hope this serves as a lesson to other people. It might prevent others from getting hurt."

Ford may be reported for pricing policy

By Robin Young

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, threatened yesterday to refer the Ford Motor Company to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for anti-competitive practice and overcharging for replacement body parts.

The Office of Fair Trading reported yesterday that the total market for Ford replacement body parts is worth £35m to £45m, of which less than £6m is filled by independent suppliers.

Parts from Ford are commonly three to four times as expensive as those from independent suppliers. A door-skin which costs £7.97 from an independent supplier is £21.95 from Ford, and a valance for a Ford van costs £5.93 from an independent supplier but £24.06 from Ford.

Ford has also refused to supply part panels to repair corrosion damage, so that a replacement wheel arch for a Ford Fiesta was quoted at £3.73 from an independent supplier, whereas Ford would supply only a full quarter panel for £46.84.

Ford has issued writs recently against 13 independent companies supplying body parts, alleging infringement of copyright.

Ford now has four weeks in which it may offer to modify its policy.

Support for divorce conduct bill

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sir John Arnold, president of the Family Division of the High Court, is expected to lend strong support to the Government's proposals to reform the divorce laws when giving evidence before a committee of MPs today.

In written evidence on the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Bill, Sir John rejects claims that the Bill would lead to more disputes over the conduct of parties in divorce cases.

He supports the Government's view that the Bill's conduct provisions, among the most contentious, do no more than restate the law in statutory form.

The controversial "conduct" clause allows the courts, when making financial settlements to take into account the parties' conduct if in the court's opinion it would be "inequitable to disregard it".

Terrorized tenants freed

Seven "magnificent" tenants told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of their terror at the hands of a brutal landlord.

He hired a gang of 20 skinhead thugs who threw them out into the street with their possessions. Judge Gibbens QC said the seven tenants were right to defend themselves. When all lawful means failed, the tenants armed themselves in preparation to repel further attacks from the gang, who had been paid to evict them from a house unfit for human habitation, the judge added.

With 10 other tenants, they had been living in a "hellhole" house in Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, east London where rooms were rented at £56 a week.

Judge Gibbens freed the tenants when he stopped their trial on the third day. Five men and two women were found not guilty of unlawfully possessing explosives, a crate Molotov cocktails.

The tenants' "only object" in manufacturing the bombs was so that they could hurl them out of the windows to raise the alarm and scare off attackers. Preparations for self-defence and the making of the bombs was not "unreasonable" and the tenants felt they had to win and defeat the skinheads, Judge Gibbens added.

As the tenants, all unemployed celebrated, the police launehed a hunt for their landlord, Mr Ran Shama, aged 70, an Indian who is wanted for an alleged fraud on the Department of Health and Social Security. He is believed to have sold his assets and to be abroad.

Mr Shama, owner of several properties in the East End of London estimated to have made £20,000 a year from a slum house which the acquitted tenants occupied. The DHSS, which paid their rents.

On the day of the attack, "the wicked old landlord" was giving an undertaking to a judge at Bow County court that his tenants would not be harassed, Judge Gibbens said.

He directed a jury to clear the tenants, Mr Anthony Whitehouse, aged 20, Mr Tony Chambers, aged 20, Mr Colin Davies, aged 23, Mr Christopher McCabe, aged 21, Mr Gary Davies, aged 20, Miss Sue Honour, aged 31, and Mr Lindsay Vadevalloo, aged 24, all of who have now been rehoused.

Micro manufacture held up at IBM

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

IBM, the multinational computer manufacturer, has become a casualty of the world microchip shortage and is unable to produce enough of its personal microcomputers in Britain to meet demand.

The American-owned company has restricted its 200 British dealers to 25 machines a month and delivery four weeks after orders are received. Similar constraints are being imposed on the other 800 European dealers.

The IBM PC microcomputer has been popular with business users since its introduction in the United States about three years ago. It was introduced in Britain at the beginning of last year.

It is made for the European market at IBM's factory in Greenock, Renfrewshire, but the manufacture relies on microchips supplied by the United States microelectronics group, Intel.

The world shortage of microelectronics components – due to the high technology boom – has affected many manufacturers recently. As a result large companies have bought shares in semiconductor groups and created their own manufacturing plants.

Blood-test devices 'faulty'

Almost one tenth of the equipment used by doctors and nurses in Britain to measure blood pressure is unreliable, results of trading standards officers' tests in South Yorkshire suggest.

The South Yorkshire consumer protection department tested blood pressure measuring equipment used in the county's surgeries and clinics. More than 9 per cent of all the instruments tested were in error by a wider margin than the doctors using them considered safe. Some erred by more than four times that amount.

Aneroid instruments of the type in general use were notably more likely to be wrong.

In West Germany, where by law most medical equipment has to be retested for accuracy every two years, 2 or 3 per cent of the instruments are commonly found to have become faulty.

Top salary rises lag behind the average

By Michael Prest

Senior executives' salaries rose more slowly in the second half of last year than did average earnings for the whole labour force, according to a survey of directors' and managers' rises conducted by Inbucon Management Consultants.

Inbucon's monitor of salary increases shows that from July 1, 1983, to the end of December the average increase awarded to directors and managers was 6.7 per cent. The corresponding figure for increases in pay before tax won by all employees was 8 per cent.

The survey elicited replies from 133 companies employing more than 250,000 people in 21 industries.

Within senior management directors enjoyed an average 7.3 per cent increase in their salaries over the six months, while senior executives and managers were awarded pay rises averaging 6.2 per cent.

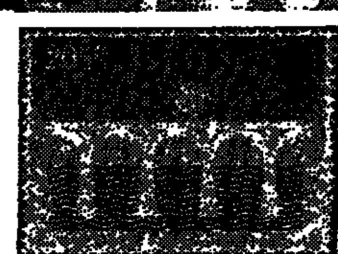
SENIOR EXECUTIVES' SALARIES

Year (July 1-June 30)	1979/80	1980/81	1981/2	1982/3	Second half 1983
Inbucon average increase (per cent)	19	12	11	9.5	6.7
Average earnings increase (whole economy)	18	11	6.8	8.2	8
Inflation increase (Retail Price Index)	16.6	13	8.7	3.7	1.9

Inquest on Russian woman

An inquest into the death of a Russian woman, Mrs Ludmila Voadimirovna Klimova, aged 29, who fell from the third floor of her home in Paddington, London, on Tuesday, was opened and adjourned until April 25 at Westminster Coroners' Court yesterday.

Mrs Klimova, of 22 Hyde Park Square, was identified by her husband, Mr Alexander Klimov, a Russian translator at the London headquarters of the International Maritime Organization.



Message of unity: By what might be viewed as an unfortunate accident of timing, the Post Office yesterday unveiled four stamps celebrating European unity, to be issued on May 15 (Alan Hamilton writes).

One of the two basic designs, a simple bridge with perhaps *significantly unsupported ends* demostrating European postal unity, is the work of the French designer Jacky Larriviere (right). It was the winner of a competition among the 26 postal authorities of the Conference of European Posts and Telecommunications to mark its 25th anniversary. The design will appear on the stamps of all member countries.

The other design, a baroque representation of the abduction of Europa by the god Zeus in the guise of a bull, marks the forthcoming second direct elections to the European Parliament in June. It is the work of Fritz Wegner (left), a Viennese-born illustrator teaching art in London.

DHSS gave names to detectives

The Department of Health and Social Security admitted yesterday that it gave pregnant women's names and addresses to murder squad detectives investigating the death of a newly born baby found badly burned in a field.

Mr Kenneth Weetch Labour MP for Ipswich, Suffolk, protested that the disclosure smacked of "1984 and Big Brother". He said it was a clear breach of confidentiality rules and said he would raise the matter with the Home Secretary

A welfare officer, Mr Neville Bunting, said that officials were right to cooperate with the police in such a serious case.

Mrs Lorna Byrne had been visited by two policemen at her home in Ipswich.

Mrs Byrne, who is eight months pregnant, said: "I was so upset afterwards that I just burst into tears and had to go to a neighbour's house. I dred to think what effect such an experience might have had on a young wife expecting her first child."

Job bonus appeal on Sunday trading

By a Staff Reporter

One of Britain's largest retailer of do-it-yourself supplies, the B & O group, has told a government committee of inquiry that it could employ an additional 1,380 staff if Sunday trading was made legal in England and Wales.

B & O has 18 stores in Scotland, where there are no restrictions on Sunday opening. It says that its staff costs as a proportion of turnover in Scotland are one-tenth below the average for England and Wales.

It says that that shows that seven-day trading can produce retailing economies which lead to lower prices. If additional staff were recruited for Sunday opening the cost would be met by increased efficiency within a higher turnover, the group's spokesmen claimed.

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat Mothercare, said in evidence that there was an overwhelming demand for Sunday opening for furniture shops, where families needed to shop together to decide what to buy.

Sir Terence told the committee that some of Habitat's stores in England did as much of their business on a Sunday as did some of their Scottish stores. Habitat would develop Sunday trading if permitted to do so, and would experiment with late-night opening.

● The removal of statutory prohibitions on Sunday trading is likely to be strongly opposed by the churches, (Our Religious Affairs, Correspondent writes).

The British Council of Churches and the Free Church Federal Council are expected to ask members to resist any government measure to lift Sunday opening restrictions.

In a report from a joint committee, just published, there are indications that it will become official policy in all churches. It advocates some tidying up of legislation, but suggests several reasons, religious and social, why there should be no basic change.

The Government has set up a committee of inquiry to collect evidence of the state of public opinion and the case for relaxing restrictions.

The report is to be considered by the Free Church Federal Council and British Council of Churches this month and passed to member churches to adopt as their evidence to the committee of inquiry. The joint committee did not discover any serious dissent in churches to its line.

● The development committee of the Western Isles Council yesterday refused to allow a contractor to carry out Sunday work during the construction of the *fishmeal factory* at Ardveenish in Barra.

PARLIAMENT March 21 1984

PM promises to continue fight for fair deal in Europe

EEC SUMMIT

There would not be a stable or effective European Community until the budgetary contributions of the 10 member states were related to economic circumstances and ability to pay, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, declared in replying to questions in the Commons on her statement about the failure to the EEC heads of state and government to reach agreement at the European summit.

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, said it would be wise to resist the temptation to withhold contributions and Dr David Owen, also a former Foreign Secretary, indicated there were some who would resist any legislation to withhold payments.

Mrs Thatcher said: As the House will already know, the Council did not reach agreement on the reform of the Community's finances nor on any of the matters before it.

I made clear at the meeting in Stuttgart last year that the United Kingdom would be prepared to consider an increase in the Community's financial resources but only on condition that there was effective control of agricultural and other spending and that there was a fair sharing of the budget burden.

We made progress towards securing control of spending by, first, an annual limit on overall expenditure and, second, a strict financial guideline on agricultural expenditure.

The French Presidency also proposed a lasting system for a fair sharing of the budget burden. We would have been able to accept this system but some other member states, despite the long discussions over the last nine months, were still unable to do so.

Nor were we able to reach agreement on the level of the United Kingdom net contribution which would result from the application of the system.

The Council also had a long discussion on the agricultural problems which had been remitted from the Agriculture Council.

Ireland sought exemption from the super-levy on a quantity of milk which would have been higher than their 1983 production.

Their demands and those of other member states would have led to milk production well over one million tonnes in excess of the production level set earlier by Agriculture Ministers for the Community as a whole.

Further discussion of the agricultural package will take place in the Agriculture Council next week.

We made a sustained attempt to reach a satisfactory compromise on all the matters at issue. At the end of the discussions the proposition which the United Kingdom was invited to accept was:

First, that instead of a lasting, equitable system for Community financing there should be a five-year ad hoc arrangement which would have left us receiving less than the average refund which we received in the years 1980 to 1983.

Second, that we should endorse the unsatisfactory and discriminatory arrangement for milk which I have already described.

Third, that we should accept an increase in the Community's VAT resources to 1.4 per cent in 1986 and have in prospect a possible further increase two years later to 1.6 per cent.

I made it plain that neither I nor the British Parliament could accept such a package. Therefore, I did not agree to any increase in the Community's resources. The 1 per cent VAT ceiling remains.

Immediately following the European Council, the Council for Ministers (Foreign Affairs) met in order to see whether the objections of some member states to the regulations necessary to implement the United Kingdom's 1983 refund of 750 million ecu net which was agreed last year could be removed.

But France and Italy blocked these regulations. The Government is considering what action we should now take to safeguard our position.

The Community is in a difficult situation. We shall however persevere *in our efforts* to achieve a reform of its finances and to make its internal and external policies more relevant to the needs of today's world.

I want to see a more effective Community developing its full potential. That is the Community in which I believe.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, questioning the Prime *Minister on her statement, said it* meant that she had failed to get repayment of the £500m rebate by the target date which she had deliberately set.

Nearly nine months after the Stuttgart summit (he said), the Prime Minister is even further away from securing agreement to end the injustice of the British budget deficit and is isolated even from those who were prepared to help.

If she had been going to Brussels as a supplicant, her lack of achievement might have been regrettable but understandable but will she explain how, as banker to the Community with the client about to go bankrupt, she still failed to exert her unique power to achieve the agreement that would safeguard our interests and get out money?

It is nothing short of outrageous at a time when there are 15 million *unemployed in the Common Market* that the leaders of western Europe could meet for three successive summits and still not produce one proposal for economic expansion that our country of Britain and continent of Europe so desperately need (Conservative interruptions).

As for the Government, considering what action it should take to safeguard our position, will she accept that in any consideration undertaken by the Government, there can be no question of subscribing to a Common Market whip round in the form of supplementary estimates before this House and that any business anticipated next week of that kind is hereby withdrawn?

Mrs Thatcher: He says that we failed to get payment of the refunds. I agree that it was not forthcoming but he should direct his criticisms to France and Italy. (Labour protests). It was France and Italy who *deliberately* blocked the regulations.

That agreement came about in Stuttgart last year and it is reprehensible that the Community has not so far honoured its obligations.

We had help from a number of colleagues in the summit: he is right. With regard to getting a reasonable permanent equitable financial arrangement, President Mitterrand was most helpful and so were a number of colleagues, but not all were ready to have a system and therefore proposed an ad hoc arrangement.

Having been at this for some time, as have my predecessors because we are all hampered by the system of "own resources" agreed in 1970, I still believe we need a permanent system. That view is shared by the European Parliament. The fact is that some of our colleagues prefer the present system.

He does not understand the difference between a banker and a net contributor, and as for proposals for expansion, we were concentrating, as we did in Athens, on trying to get agreement on a package of measure referred up to the European Council. The ten failed to agree. (Labour protests and interruptions).

He wants me to agree to that package? To agree to the 1.4 VAT increase, to the inequitable milk package which would have caused great trouble to our farmers because the essence was that there was discrimination?

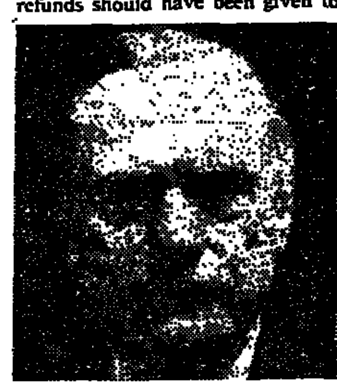
Would Mr Kinnock prefer that I should have gone with the Nine but not gone on batting for a fair deal for Britain?

On the supplementary estimate, the Community is already above 1 per cent VAT: it is already spending 1.1 per cent.

On the question of action following the refusal to let us have our refunds by March 31, it is not legal necessity but habit and custom, and the Cabinet will obviously be considering tomorrow (Thursday) morning what action is best to take and will make a *statement*.

Mr Francis Pym (South East Cambridgeshire, C): As a more determined attempt than ever before was made to reach agreement and, *as she said*, she lived to fight another day and has told the House she is going to, and in view of the magnitude of the issues raised by the principle, practice and legality of withholding, does she not agree it would be wise to resist the temptation to withhold?

Mrs Thatcher: It is wise first to discuss the matter in Cabinet tomorrow (Thursday) morning, but I do not think one can go on as if nothing has happened. Those refunds should have been given to


Powell: Stance corresponds with people's wishes

Britain. They were agreed nine months ago and should have been here and it is most reprehensible on the part of the Community that they did not come here.

It is almost intolerable that one should be expected to send the supplementary levy in the face of what has happened.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party: Is it not a unique sign of her failure in diplomacy that all the other nine member states seem out of step except her?

On the balance of the budget payments, her position would have been stronger if the Government had not regularly refused resources from the regional and social funds because of objections to public expenditure within Britain?

Mrs Thatcher: With regard to regional funds, every penny spent by the Community is more than covered by expenditure by the British taxpayer or consumer. When we have covered all that, we are still a substantial net contributor across the exchanges to Brussels.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C): To seek a permanent solution to the budget problem is in fact to be both patriotic and a good European, because how can there be a prosperous and on-going Community when one of the leading members is continually rankling under a sense of injustice?

In view of reservations by other members on the proposed system by the French President, would she initiate a constructive and vigorous series of bilateral talks through the Foreign Office so that by the time of the next summit this problem can be disposed of?

Mrs Thatcher: We shall not get a stable or effective Community until the budgetary contributions are related to economic circumstances and ability to pay. That is what we shall strive to achieve and what the European Parliament believes. It also wants others are net beneficiaries and like it that way, but the objective is worthwhile trying to achieve.

We have had a number of bilateral discussions between meetings and we shall continue to have more because the present situation is really not sustainable. We are entitled to the same fairness and equity as we always agree to offer to others.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP: She said last night there was only a narrow divide. With skill that gap can be closed but the way to close it is not for Britain to take an illegal act?

Would she recall the words she used in September of last year that Britain sticks to its treaties and that countries that break their treaties on one occasion may break them on other occasions. If that was acceptable as a lecture to the Chinese Government surely that is something the Prime Minister should stick by.

Is she entitled to go to the Community and talk about the will of Parliament until she has tested the will of Parliament? *Some of us* will resist any legislation to withhold payment in this situation.

Mrs Thatcher: There was a comparatively narrow gap between us towards the end and I use that as evidence of the strenuous efforts we had made to compromise because we genuinely wanted a settlement. The gap they offered us was, of course, not of a permanent system. That was a big gap. We did need a permanent agreement. That is really an enormous gap and we must go back to that one.

In so far as the gap was small for one contributor, it was *smaller still* for the other nine who rejected it because it could have been allocated among them.

Although there is no exact precedent for the present situation in which two member states have blocked refund regulations implementing payments already agreed by the European Council, there have been previous occasions when small amounts of money have been *held* back.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): Ignoring the loud protestations of those who have run away from their own *election* pledges, Mrs Thatcher's stand at Brussels corresponds to what often does, with the instincts and wishes of the British people.

She will have the full-hearted consent of Parliament and people to her insistence that this country shall have its rightful needs.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to him. We are entitled to a fair and reasonable deal and shall go on fighting for just that.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): What advice is Mrs Thatcher going to give the Cabinet tomorrow when they meet under these most unusual circumstances – (Laughter) – as to what we should do if these European Johnnies do not give in to her demands.

Mrs Thatcher: He will have to wait 30 years for the records, unless he is lucky to have an early leak.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (South Thanet, C): Her courageous stand in Brussels yesterday will be greeted by Conservative MPs and throughout the country not merely with warm support but positive jubilation. There is plenty more support if she decides with the Cabinet to introduce the necessary withholding legislation next week.

Mrs Thatcher: We did not strive hard to reach a settlement. We were prepared to compromise where it was reasonable to do so. But the package was unacceptable and therefore the decision we took was correct.

Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow, Lab): Does she rule out any system based on refunds in view of what has happened to our 1983 refunds?

Mrs Thatcher: I still believe we are right in adopting either net contribution or net benefits as the right criterian for getting an equitable financial settlement.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Accepting that it wa *impossible to* ask Parliament or the British people to accept a solution that they regard as basically unfair, does she not face that amid the welter of figures and Community jargon we may lose sight of the main purpose of the Community to ensure peace and democracy in Europe?

Mrs Thatcher: It is precisely because I want to get away from the annual or biannual welter of figurco and Community jargon that we want a last ing system.

We were near to getting one. If we persevere I think we shall be able to *get a system but we have to put in* place the figures which would ensure that our net contribution is reasoable.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) a former *president* of the EEC Commission, said that Anglo-French dispute could be deeply destructive. So would the Prime Minister make it explicit that President Meuerand had played a constructive role in trying for a solution?

In considering whether to withold payment (he continued) will Mrs Thatcher consider the dangers of *following the example of Liverpool* City Council and responding to a budget position, with which she does not agree, by illegality?

Mrs Thatcher: This is not a British-*French problem. It is much wider* than that. President Metterand was helpul in trying to reach agreement on the compromise on the figures but we were just not able to close the final gap.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C): Though nobody wishes to see this dispute escalate, the Government would be amply justified in withholding an equivalent amount from our budgetay contribution, at least pending the next European Council meeting.

Mrs Thatcher: That blocking was unwise and will sour relations. *Those refunds were agreed in* Stuttgart last June. I hope they will soon unblock those funds. Meantime we must consider what action we can take to safeguard our position.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab): Mrs Thatcher is breaking the law. Has she not gone on strike against the Common Market? And what is the difference in her position and those of the National Union of Mineworkers or the Labour councillors who refuse to carry on with the arrangements?

Has she brought her rose coloured glasses today to distinguish herself from Arthur Scargill? (Laughter).

Mrs Thatcher: No law has been broken. The Common Market is in default with us and is not letting us *have these refunds by March 31*.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East, SNP) said it was possible that Mrs Thatcher's abrasive style of negotiating prevented the gap being closed.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not accept that. One fights fiercely for British interests, and the others did for theirs. If voices were raised, they were not mine.

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington, C) said it would rather weaken her position if Britain acted over payments to the EEC in a way *which many of her friends would* hold to be petty and illegal.

Mrs Thatcher replied that when the Community went into default with Britain, Britain had to consider *safeguarding her own position.*

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull North, Lab) said the Prime Minister's negotiations had been failure, failure, failure.

Mr Winston Churchill (Davyhulme, C): We do not want to become the milch cow of Europe.

Mrs Thatcher said that in all her dealings Britain had been generous *to the Community. The* country was entitled to a fair deal in return.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab): The British people are fed up to the back teeth with the continual wrangling. If we extricate ourselves from the Community we will have much better relations with our neighbours.

Mrs Thatcher: It is in the best interests of this country if we continue to be members of the Community. It took three summits to get fair refunds before. So far we have had two summits. Could it be it will be third time lucky?

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C): Would she consider calling an emergency meeting before the June summit?

Mrs Thatcher: There is not much point in having another summit, especially an emergency one, so soon. We got a good deal of support for the system and it is best to try behind-the-scenes contacts.

Mr Russell Johnston, (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L): It is important to win arguments through negotations and through negotiations to win friends. Does *Mrs Thatcher not feel that the fact* that she is described as intransigent by representatives of all other members of the Community represents a failure of her approach?

Was not her contemptuous treatment of Dr Garret FitzGerald, head of a poorer country than ouselves, and faced with an agricultural package, systematic of this approach? If you do not give and if you do not admit, you are unlikely to get very much.

Mrs Thatcher: The Irish point was that their farmers were having to take a cut of 7 per cent on last year's milk production. A number of other countries also had cuts of 7 per cent, and some less.

Mr Kinnock: Will the Government legislate to enable us to withhold our contributions to the Common Market?

Mrs Thatcher: These matters will be considered tomorrow (Thursday) morning and a statement made shortly. *It is also advisable to* consider matters of policy and the legal consequences before one makes such a statement. We must take steps to safeguard our position.

If there were strict financial constraints on the budget, particularly in the agricultural budget, and they were in the budget procedures so they could bite, plus a fairer share *of the burden, we would consider an* increase in own resources.

Such an increase to be ratified by each of the other parliaments in the Community.

Mr Edward Heath *(Old Bexley and* Sidcup, C) the former Prime Minister: To have reached agreement on three of the main factors under discussion at the summit is a *remarkable achievement* and to have reached agreement on strict financial discipline for which we have been rightly pressing is a major step forward.

For agricultural ministers to have reach broad agreement, except for Northern Ireland, and own resources of the Community being increased to 1.4 per cent, is a major achievement unlike any other *summit which has preceded it.*

The difference between the offer made by President Mitterrand and ourselves was reduced to 15 per cent, so 85 per cent of what was being asked for by Britain out of 100 per cent is a narrow gap.

As for the time limit, five years is a considerable time, but if it is possible to get acceptance for a permanent system, we would support it.

It is a remarkable achievement for which she should have credit.

On the rebate, President Mitterrand always made clear it was connected with the agreement on own resources and therefore there is a difference of view. In these


Ashton: Has PM gone on strike against EEC?

circumstances, many of us cannot accept illegality in witholding funds from the Community.

Mrs Thatcher: What he has said accurately reflects what took place. The agreement on strict financial guidelines was hard fought. It has not been finally put to the summit and therefore we are not quite certain the text which includes the word "guarantee" would be accepted.

There were some difficult matters on which a reserve was put by the agricultural council to be referred to the European Council. It is not only Irish policy, but Italy and Luxembourg wished to have a special quota so they did not have to reduce the amount of milk they were producing.

There is still no decision on the variable beef premium which is extraordinarily important to our own farmers.

There is no agreement on own resources unless there is agreement on other things. The prevailing *decision on own resources* went further than most of us wished in that they proposed 1.4 per cent in 1986 and envisaged a prospect of 1.6 per cent in 1988. That was also *hotly contended.*

With regard to the gap on the British contribution, this is much wider than it seems. The gap was the system and the amount. Nevertheless, we *went a long* way to try to reach agreement and I am sorry we did not achieve an agreement satisfactory to Britain.

● Earlier, during questions on EEC *matters to the Foreign Secretary*, **Mr David Knox** (Staffordshire, Moorlands, C) asked: Would it not be better to give more attention to developing the Community and rather less attention to the petty cash accounts?

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: He is entitled to his view of the significance of the sums involved, but the need to secure fair and lasting arrangements for the budgetary balance of the Community is one of the crucial factors with which yesterday's talks were concerned.

I do not think the Community is likely to have a secure future of the kind he would wish unless we are able to resolve that question.

Mr Stuart Bell (Middlesbrough, Lab): When he sets aside the petty cash account, would he take into account that there are 14 million people unemployed in *Europe* today and will he come forward with constructive proposals so that that figure is reduced?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The number of people unemployed in the Community mirrors the situation which *prevails in most parts of the world.* He is right to emphasize that one of the most important objectives of policy for the Community must be success in reducing that number.

Mr Michael Fallon *(Darlington, C)*: Would he reaffirm our commitment to the goal of a truely free European market"

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am delighted to do that. *There are many measures* that need to be taken, and some were being discussed at the European Council, to ensure that regulations and obstacles that interfere with a liberal market economy within the Community are removed.

Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs: In order that we can judge the petty cash account, will he share with the House details of the proposals he apparently accepted yesterday to increase own resources?

How did he hope to get concessions on the budget if he was willing to surrender in advance a 40-per cent increase in our own resources?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: *I have no such* hope because there was no question of my doing any such thing. The consideration of all questions before the European Council were all *directly related to each other and* it was plain to all those taking part that unless we were able to secure agreement on the conditions to which we attach importance, then there could be no question of the point about which he is concerned.

Wilson among peers backing Thatcher

HOUSE OF LORDS

The former Labour Prime Minister, **Lord Wilson of Rievaulx** was among peers who expressed support for Mrs Thatcher after **Viscount Whitelaw**, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, had repeated the EEC statement in the House of Lords.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, described it as the most serious statement to be made since Britain entered the European Community in 1973. The implications of failure to reach agreement were grave.

He asked Viscount Whitelaw to confirm that one of the matters to *be decided was whether Britain* would withhold part of the monetary contributions to the Community budget and whether there was any doubt about the legality of such action.

Lady Seear, leader of the Liberal peers, said: We heard the statement with the greatest alarm. It is presumably an exercise in brinkmanship but those who practice brinkmanship run the risk of falling into *the abyss. The position of the* European Community is now very serious.

Viscount Whitelaw said the Government *took the blocking of the* refunds due to Britain very seriously and deeply regretted *the* decision. The withholding of contributions was clearly a matter which would have to be considered. The Cabinet *will discuss this (he said) and will* make a recommendation on it to Parliament in due course.

He went on: I hope no one will think this disagreement means that this Government is not totally committed to our position in the Community and our desire to play our full part in the Community. All we ask is that we are able to do so on the basis of a sound financial proposition for the future and something which will be fair to our own country.

Lord Wilson of Rievaulx said: Is it not even more unacceptable than even de Gaulle aimed at? The whole thing is due to the grasping habits of the French Government whose agriculture is almost the worst organized in Europe.

Everyone, whatever view they took about the Common Market in the past, should now express their full support of what the Prime Minister has done. (Loud cheers)

Viscount Tonypandy (*Ind*), *the* former Speaker of the House of Commons, said: Will Viscount Whitelaw take back the message that this country is united behind the statements that have been made by the Prime Minister

Are drinkers getting short measure

BEER

Trading standards officers were of opinion that beer drinkers were being defrauded of £500,000 a year in short measure, **Lord Winstanley** (L) said at question time in the House of Lords.

He was told by **Lord Lyell**, a *Government spokesman*, that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Mr Norman Tebbit) recognised there might be doubt, confusion and disquiet about how *the law on this subject was* interpreted and discussions were taking place with interested parties to see whether an acceptable solution could be found. The Government hoped to make a statement shortly.

The available statistics did not suggest the practice of dispensing short measures was widespread.

Lady Sharples (C): Speaking as a publican, I never give short measure. (Laughter and cheers.)

● **Mr John McWilliam** (Blaydon, Lab) successfully sought leave in the *Commons to present the Marking of* Gravity (Beer and Lager) Bill to provide for the marking of the original gravity of all beers and lagers on dispensing taps, bottles, cans and other containers.

The Bill was read a first time.

Russians must be told of any moves

THE GULF

It would be *important* to ensure that the Soviet Union was advised of the nature of any action or initiative in the Gulf by the West because it would be serious if there were any misunderstandings, **Sir Geoffrey Howe**, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, declared in the Commons during questions.

He was replying to **Mr Denis Healey**, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, who had said the main danger in that area was interference with the freedom of passage for oil supplies through the *Gulf because of the war between* Iran and Iraq.

Would not the Foreign Secretary agree (said **Mr Healey**) that unilateral western military action to secure freedom of supplies would be most unwise unless it was clear that there was serious danger to the prosperity of western countries through interference with oil supplies?

He went on: Would the Foreign Secetary ensure that no western action is undertaken in the Gulf without securing the understanding of the Soviet Union in whose back *yard the Gulf happens to lie* and which has the same interests as the West in freedom of passage through inland waters.

Have any steps been taken to cover the insurance of tankers passing through the Gulf in case commercial insurance rates rise to a level which the oil companies cannot afford?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I cannot give a specific answer on the latter question. The rates fluctuate according to circumstances. But I will make further inquiries.

I would agree about the potential dangers of *the Iran-Iraq war* and the importance of ensuring that before any question of military or other action to clear the Straits, if they were blocked, was being considered, *all diplomatic activities should first* be fully exhausted.

Reporting on the situation in the Middle East, **Sir Geoffrey Howe** said there had been no recent progress in settling the various disputes in the region.

We shall (*he said*) be keeping up our efforts to help bring about negotiated settlements to the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Iran-Iraq war.

It is disappointing that the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Lausane made so little progress and much to be hoped that the *Lebanese leaders will make further* efforts to reach a lasting settlement.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): King Husain's recent remarks reflected the understandable frus*tration felt by Arab moderates* at United States policy in the Middle East.

Would Sir Geoffrey Howe propose, therefore, to be more active in trying to bring about an international conference aimed at getting a comprehensive peace settlement before a major explosion takes place in that area?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: *I* am interested in what Mr Walters says about the reasons lying behind the recent remarks made by King Husain. I would not comment on what they imply as to relations *between his country and the United* States. But plainly the voice of King Husain and Jordan is one which has an important and leading part to play in the search for a settlement in that area and bringing together the voice of moderate Arabs.

I am not sure that the proposal of a conference has any part to play at this stage

Arms sales to Chile

Certain arms sales negotiations with Chile were in progress but none had *been concluded*, **Mr Raymond Whitney**, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

This was after **Mr Donald Anderson** (Swansea East, Lab) asked it if was true that negotiations for the purchase by the Chilean Navy of HMS Hermes, the Antrim, two frigates and 24 Sea Harriers had been concluded.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on foreign affairs and on the CAP. **Lords** (3): Housing and Building Control Bill, report, first day.

Government energy policy attacked

POVERTY

A call for more emphasis to be given to fuel conservation in the Government's energy policy was made by **Mr Stanley Orme**, Opposition spokesman on energy, when he opened a debate on fuel costs and poverty.

He moved an Opposition motion condemning the Government on several points of policy and calling for a home insulation programme and a comprehensive system of heating allowances to protect all vulnerable groups from high fuel costs and the risk of fuel disconnexion.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, moved Government amendment welcoming the fact that gas and electricity price increases were below inflation rate and that the Government had maintained and improved the real value of social security *benefits*

To complain about the Government's record when electricity prices had increased by 2 per cent in two years when, under the last Labour government, they increased by 2 per cent every six weeks showed what a nonsense the Opposition motion was.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 289 votes to 202 – Government majority 87.

Television 'crucial' in election

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Television was a crucial factor in deciding the outcome of last year's general election, but voters thought that BBC and independent television devoted too much time to the subject.

According to a joint research project published by the BBC and independent television today the election did not attract increasing numbers of *viewers to news and current* affairs programmes as polling day approached.

A large proportion of those interviewed felt that television had taught them "a great deal" or a "fair amount" about party policies, and new voters and floating voters were twice as likely as party followers to say that watching television had helped them to reach their decisions.

INFLUENCE OF TELEVISION ON VOTING DECISIONS*

Has television coverage helped you in deciding? (Percentage figures)

	A	B	C
Yes	13	25	31
No	85	73	63
Don't Know	.1	2	6
Base	299	132	46

Key: A: Intend to vote as 1979; B: Intend to vote different than 1979; C: New voters.

*Sample taken day after election.

The report concludes: "Here, television coverage seems to have had a significant influence upon those particular groups of voters whose decisions are *central* to the balance of electoral power, and who represent about one in four of all television viewers."

The Liberal/SDP Alliance *election broadcasts* scored the highest appreciation marks among viewers, but the Labour Party's broadcasts finished a bad third, with a rating of 43, compared with the Alliance's 55 and the Conservatives' 53.

The audience for *Panorama* remained stable throughout the campaign irrespective of which political leader was being interviewed, while *Nationwide* attracted a larger audience for its edition featuring an interview with Mr Michael Foot than for those in which Mrs Margaret Thatcher or Mr David Steel appeared.

On BBC *breakfast television* the audience increased as election day approached. An edition featuring Mrs Thatcher two days before polling day attracted an audience at least three times greater than those for earlier editions involving Mr Foot and Mr Steel.

Business video growth

The commercial use of video cassettes and discs is quickly *becoming an integral* part of business life and the cost of such equipment and programmes is almost £200m a year.

The conclusions are contained in a report published today by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The study cites many case histories, among them a county council (Essex) which has spent £130,000 on buying equipment and staff to use video in education and a bank (Barclays) which owns *3,000* videos and *150* duplicating machines costing more than £5m.

"The range of commercial video uses takes in teaching and training, advertising, marketing and public relations, not to mention security, surveillance and technical and medical inspection", the report says.

Putting Video to Work, a New Medium, a New Industry. (EIU, Spence House, 27 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT; £75).

Portrait of the artist in bronze

From Tim Jones
Swansea

The wild, sad master poet of Wales was finally recognized in his own land yesterday when a statue to Dylan Thomas was unveiled in his home town of Swansea.

The land of bards had taken a long time to honour its outrageous genius who died in New York aged 39 after a spectacular drinking bout. *According to the coroner* he died because of "an insult to the brain".

Thomas once dared to call the Welsh a nation of perverts and respectable non-conformist society rounded on him. He hit back brilliantly with *Under Milk Wood*, set in Llaregub and only after it was broadcast was it noticed what the village name was when spelt backwards.

But yesterday under a hazy *Swansea sun old scars were* healed as the statue to the boy from No 5 Cwmdonkin Drive was unveiled by Lady Wilson of Rievaulx.

Cast in bronze and sculpted **by Mr John Doubleday it depicts the poet sitting in meditative mood. The cigarette**


Poetic justice: Lady Wilson of Rievaulx unveiling the Dylan Thomas statue yesterday.

and booze bottle are missing. It *is inscribed with a line from* his poem *Fern Hill*: "Though I sang in my chains like the sea."

The words neatly encapsulate Thomas's dilemma. He *hated the parochialism* of Wales but he was bound to the principality inexorably.

Swansea City Council paid half of the £15,000 cost of the *statue, the other half being met* by an anonymous philanthropist who has supported many such ventures in Britain.

Lady Wilson, a poet in her *own right, thought that Thomas* would have had a few choice words to say about the unveiling ceremony at the city's yacht marina. Black mayoral *limousines flashed in the sun* and heavy chains of office reflected the rays. It was easy to see Thomas would have hated it.

Thomas may have thought it was Llaregub but whether he likes it or not Swansea has now claimed its most famous son.

Duke's £2m appeal to save plants

By Tony Samstag

About 40,000 flowering plants, a sixth of known species, *could go the way of the dodo* by the middle of the next century, the Duke of Edinburgh said yesterday.

Speaking at Kew Gardens, the Duke launched a plant conservation campaign on behalf of the World Wildlife Fund-International of which he is president. It is hoped to raise almost £2m for the project, which aims primarily to instruct people in the importance of wild plants and their conservation. *But conservation* programmes are to be expanded in the richer and more threatened habitats, such as tropical rain forests in South America and South-east Asia.

The fund emphasizes that conservation is in man's own self-interest. Wild plants, many *not yet identified*, are reservoirs of food, fuel and medicine. Examples mentioned yesterday included a hairy wild potato from Bolivia that repels aphids and a new drug *based on the* wild mayapple, which is said to be effective in treating some cancers.

Regional trends 1: Life styles

More uniformity but differences are still marked

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Workers in Wales are the most strike-prone in the United Kingdom, according to the latest set of official statistics for the regions; in recent years they have been up to five times more likely to take industrial action than workers in the South-east and East Anglia.

The figures, published today, confirm that inhabitants of the United Kingdom are becoming alike. For example there is not much variation in the growing trend towards centrally heated housing, and regional wage rates show only slight differences.

But there remain differences in life style. People in the Black Country apparently do considerable more home baking than anyone else; Tynseside women do not drive; two thirds of Welsh childern go to nursery school compared with under one third of their London contemporaries; the ancient Scottish affinity for medicine still means that Scotland is more generously endowed with hospitals beds and general practitioners than anywhere else.

The civil servants who collect these figures have left a number of puzzles. Why do the people of Birmingham and Wolverhampton eat more fish than the national average? Why do the canny Scots, of whom a large number walk to work, own the newest cars in Britain?

Why are the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall so markedly law-abiding – half as many offences are notified to the police in the South West as in Lancashire, Manchester and Merseyside?

The regional figures pinpoint Britain's growth areas as, primarily East Anglia and the Home Counties around London. Projecting forward to the end of the century, the Central Statistical Office says the drain of people from Liverpool and Manchester, from Durham and Tyneside and from central London will continue. Growth area include Buckinghamshire (27 per cent by the year 2000), Hereford, Wiltshire anf West Wales–

Were Mrs Thatcher to look for soulmates she might find them in the regions with high levels of owner occupation. The average is 56 per cent of all households. The level is considerably higher not only, as might be expected, in Surrey and Sussex but also in Lancashire (71 per cent) and Wales (60 per cent); in the centre and west of Scotland only a third of homes are owner occupied.

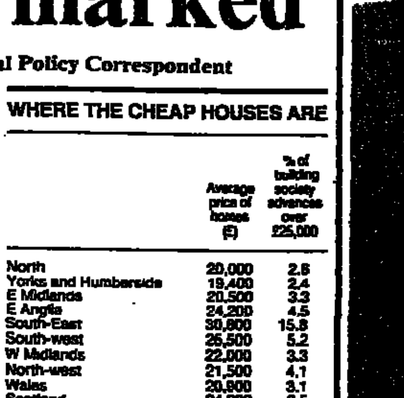
The most "British" of all the regions is without doubt the North-east where the smallest fraction (less than 2 per cent) was born outside the boundaries of the United Kingdom. Only 1.6 per cent of Northumberland's population was foreign born, a figure smaller even than the Scottish islands and contrasting with Greater London's 18 per cent.

Despite the efforts of the National Health Service to allocate resources fairly, there remain important differences in the access of people to hospital beds and doctors. In part, this reflects the health of the regions: infant mortality is notably higher in Northern Ireland, the West Midlands and the North-west. In part, attitude to medical care are different: the rate of abortions per 1,000 women of child-bearing age in London is nearly twice that of Scotland, the South-west and the North.

Another factor is simply the availability of health services. There are more than 11 hospital beds for every 1,000 people in Scotland compared with less than 6 in the Oxford health area. Oxford's beds are most heavily used, however: in 1981 some 20 cases were treated in each of the area's beds compared with a UK average of 16 and less than 13 in the South-west London area.

Tomorrow: The decline of the West Midlands and the rise of Scotland.

Regional Trends (Stationary Office, £18.50).



WHERE THE CHEAP HOUSES ARE

	Average price of houses (£)	% of building society advances over £25,000
North	20,000	2.6
Yorks and Humberside	19,400	2.4
E Midlands	20,500	3.3
E Anglia	24,200	4.5
South-East	30,800	15.8
South-west	26,500	5.2
W Midlands	22,000	3.3
North-west	21,500	4.1
Wales	20,900	3.1
Scotland	24,200	6.5
N Ireland	22,500	5.4

*based on figures for mortgages and excluding sales to sitting council tenants.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?

Social benefits per head (£)*	
North	518
Yorks and Humberside	431
East Midlands	431
East Anglia	403
South-east	437
South-west	464
West Midlands	449
North-west	506
Wales	516
Scotland	494
N Ireland	488

*National insurance, supplementary and child benefits

WHERE THE ROADS ARE SAFEST

Accidents per 100 kilometres of road*	
North	16
Yorks and Humberside	21
E Midlands	21
E Anglia	22
South-east (excl GLC)	27
Greater London	61
South-west	16
North-west	21
Wales	10
Scotland	16

*Accidents involving death or serious injury to at least one person



Violinist honoured: Yehudi Menuhin right, receiving the *Plaque du bi-Millenaire de la Ville de Paris* from The Mayor of Paris, M Jacques Chirac. The award is for services to Paris over the years.

Kaunda mediation sought after Pretoria's anger at rhetoric from Angola

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Fresh talks at ministerial level between Angola and an angry South Africa were suggested by diplomatic sources here yesterday. The communiqué issued in Havana on Monday by President Castro and President Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola, setting out conditions for the withdrawal of Cuban forces and harshly criticizing "the disgraceful apartheid regime", provoked a blunt but characteristic response from Mr R F (Pik) Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, on Tuesday night.

He questioned whether Angola's role in the joint monitoring commission, set up in Lusaka last month to monitor the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola and to insure against breaches of the temporary ceasefire agreement by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), any longer made sense.

The South African Press Association reported yesterday that it was known that the United States, South Africa's main sponsor in the Angolan initiative, was not happy with Mr Botha's strong response, and tried to persuade him to moderate his remarks.

Diplomatic sources here said that, although there had been a sharp rise in the level of rhetoric, they believed that the peace initiative was still on the rails. It was noted that Mr Botha had called for urgent clarification of the Angolan Government's position and it was felt that this could be achieved through new talks in Lusaka.

President Kaunda of Zambia, who is acknowledged by both sides to be an able mediator, is being looked at to take the initiative, sources said.

In contrast to his anger over the tone of the communiqué, Mr Botha expressed South Africa's satisfaction "with the cooperative relationship which has thus far developed between the Angolan and South African components of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC)".

The complete disengagement of both South African and Angolan forces from the Angola-Namibia theatre as a preliminary to the implementation of the United Nations independence formula for Namibia is a far more complicated issue than the peace and good neighbourliness pact signed between South Africa and its Marxist eastern neighbour, Mozambique, last week.

ANC undaunted by peace pact

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique was a challenge, a "clarion call" to the opponents of apartheid, Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), said in London yesterday.

But he denied that the ANC, the main black nationalist movement in South Africa, had been using Mozambique for launching attacks on the republic. "There has not been a single occasion on which we did so."

Mr Tambo, aged 66, was speaking at press conference at County Hall, London, with Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council – whose guest he was – and other opponents of apartheid.

There was nothing in last week's agreement between South Africa and Mozambique to suggest that the ANC was about to be thrown out of Mozambique, Mr Tambo said.

Life for trucker who drove into bar

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

A man who drove his lorry into the bar of the Inland Motel Bar at Ayers Rock, central Australia, last August killing five people and injuring 30 was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Douglas Crabbe, aged 36, received a life sentence on each of five charges in the Northern Territory Supreme Court. The jury took four and a half hours to reach a unanimous verdict.

Mr Crabbe, demolished a large part of the motel when his 120-tonne juggernaut ploughed into the bar shortly after he was ejected after having been refused a drink.



A detail of Jacopo Bassano's "The Way to Calvary".

£300,000 grant helps to buy Venetian masterpiece

By Our Arts Correspondent

The National Gallery has brought one of the most famous works by the sixteenth century artist Jacopo Bassano, "The Way To Calvary", which was featured in the recent Genius of Venice exhibition at the Royal Academy.

The sale was negotiated with the trustees of the Earl of Bradford through Christie's. The painting has been in his family home at Weston Park for nearly two centuries.

He said yesterday that it had been necessary to sell the painting to raise money for capital transfer tax. "There is no more suitable place for the painting to be displayed".

The treaty bars the publication of the sale price, but the puchase was aided by a grant of £300,000 from the National Heritage Memorial Fund. It will go on show at the gallery today.

It was probably executed between 1545 and 1550, and helped to establish Bassano, with Tintoretto and Veronese, as one of the most influential of Venetian artists of the sixteenth century after Titian.

The painting formed part of the gift from the states of Holland to Charles II on his accession to the throne in 1660.

Barlinnie 'overcrowded'

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Remand prisons at Barlinnie prison, Glasgow, are housed in overcrowded and unacceptable conditions, Mr Philip Barry, Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, said in a report yesterday.

Barlinnie, which is Scotland's largest prison, now has about 1,500 prisoners, of whom 680 are on remand pending trial or awaiting sentence

That is a marked increase from the time when Mr Barry made his inspection and found inadequate facilities for recreation association and feeding as well as permanent overcrowding among the remand prisoners.

Europeans united in condemning Mrs Thatcher for failure of Community summit

Budget gap narrowed to only £150m, but it was not enough for Britain

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain was within £150m of being made an offer it could not refuse at the European summit, Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the European Commission, confirmed yesterday.

But he added: "I think it is wrong to look just at the figures. The divergences are much greater than figures and everybody should realize that is the case."

He said he had told the summit that there had to be a system for resolving the budget dispute on a durable basis. "You can't go on going back to horse-trading year after year. But how unwilling some were to pick up the challenge, while recognizing there is no alternative to Europe. When you realize you have to tighten the purse strings, you realize it is essential to find a solution".

He was glad that his oft-repeated plea for a new conference to plan the EEC's future had been adopted by President Mitterrand after the summit. The French President had said that he felt there was a need for such a meeting of all those countries who wanted to work for Europe – and he hoped that meant all 10 of the present members.

It was a conference of this type that Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, suggested in a recent article, which was widely interpreted as proof of *his conversion to support of the* EEC.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has made it clear that, whatever the philosophical argument, what she is interested in is the result – in other words a figure. On that basis she could well argue that the gap is closing significantly.

This is because France was able to put forward a proposal which could have given Britain a refund of £750m on a total contribution of £1,200m. This was less than the £900m rebate Mrs Thatcher initially said she wanted, but was probably very negotiable.

The trouble was that Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, said he could not afford to pay his full share of any rebate in excess of £600m.

Mrs Thatcher was apparently very sympathetic to this. She recognizes that West Germany is the main paymaster of the Community and that Herr Kohl is facing a tough time imposing the austerity controls in his own country. Her view was that it was up to the other countries, none of whom, other than France actually make any net payments to the Community, to fund the difference.

This attitude particularly infuriated Signor Betoni Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister – even though his country's poverty makes it generally exempt from any extra charges. It became clear that nobody was willing to pay for any rebate over and above the £600m mark, so *Mrs Thatcher* was offered that in a five-year package. After all, it was argued, she had accepted £475m last year.

But Mrs Thatcher quickly saw this for nothing but another interim deal of the kind which had caused so much trouble in the past. She compromised by offering to accept the £600m for this year, providing that a new system giving the £750m could be guaranteed to be in place by 1986.

M Mitterrand apparantly asked which idea people preferred and only Mrs Thatcher liked her own one.

The nine-to-one situations has reawoken suggestions that either Britain should leave the Community or that a majority voting system should be introduced.

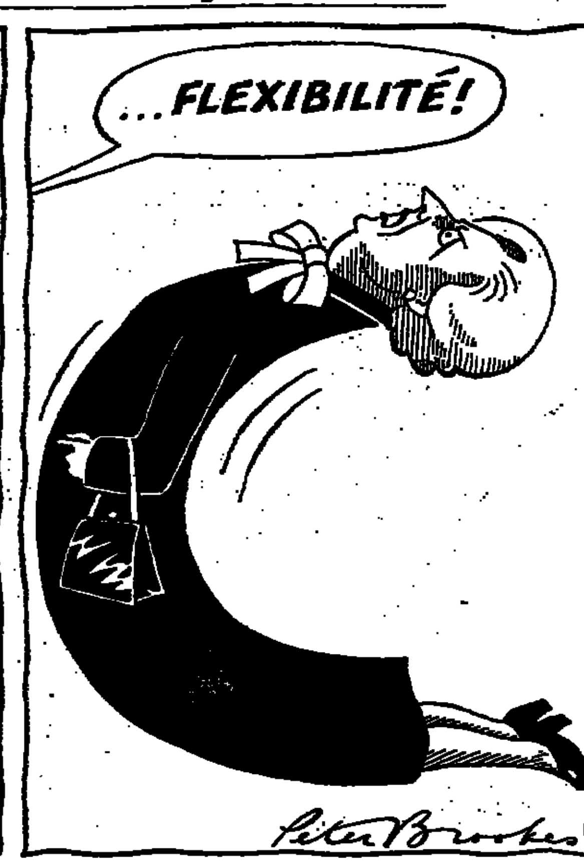
Observers felt that M Mitterrand felt so frustrated by the way the argument was going that he would have liked to subject Mrs Thatcher to a vote, despite the fact that it was France, with the help of General de Gualle, which won the right of veto originally.

It is nevertheless likely that as a result of the summit it will be more and more difficult for countries to plead "vital national interest" in blocking Community decisions. M Mitterrand confirmed that farm ministers will vote through, if necessary, next week's agricultural package.

Europe's odd woman out, page 12
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Greece

'Relief' if Britain left EEC

From Mario Modiano
Athens

What irritates the Greeks most about the failure of the Brussels summit, for which they put the blame squarely on Britain, is that Greece's own problems with the Community had been successfully dealt with just before the whole package collapsed.

This explains perhaps why the harshest comments about Britain's attitude came from Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, who said: "My feeling is that the other partners would be greatly relieved if Britain left the Community."

Mr Papandreou added: "We won our battle, but the Community lost its own." He was bitter about Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "She sacrificed the Community on the altar of the (European) election campaign," he said.

Italy: 'Homage to pig headedness'

Press sees proof of UK estrangement

From Peter Nichols
Rome

Descriptions of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Italy after the failure of the EEC summit are colourful. Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister, is quoted as comparing her to "a landlady dealing with a tenant who owes the rent".

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, had already stated that she "bears the entire responsibility for the failure of the European Council". He added that he could not foresee another summit soon because the last one was simply once agains in "homage to pig-headedness".

Little charity towards the British stand is shown in the Italian press. "Thathcer torpedoes Europe", is the main headline in the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica*.

The Turin *La Stampa* talks of "The shipwreck of Europe" and reports that all participants place the blame for the summits failure on Mrs Thatcher. The Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* talks of another European failure which is marked by "the British estrangement in Europe".



'Landlady dealing with a bad tenant'

France: 'La Perfide Albion' in the dock

Caution tempers condemnation

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In the minds of the French public and most of the French press there is no doubt at all about who is to blame for the failure of the Brussels summit – Britain or *La Perfide Albion*, as represented by the intransigent Iron Lady.

Many are demanding Britain's exclusion from the Community, but others are more cautious, if not conciliatory.

M Edgar Pisani, European Commisioner and former Gaullist Minister of Agriculture, said, for example, that it was in the interests of everyone to seek a new solution with Britain. "For Europe without Britain is no longer really Europe."

The other nine EEC members must, however, make Britain realize that there were "limits to its intransigent positions of non-negotiation," he said. In his view, the final offer made to Britain was a "totally acceptible solution".

Some feel that President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl have already gone too far in the concessions offered to Mrs Thatcher, and for that reason a "success" at Brussels might have actually resulted in a worse failure for Europe.

It is the farmers who have been the most outspoken in their condemnation of Britain. The failure of the summit showed that Britain did not want to make any effort towards Europe, said M Francois Guillaume, president of the FNSEA, the largest farmers' federation.

Britain had not abided by the rules of the game, and must now suffer all the consequences, he said. "The British proposals are scandalous and exorbitant. Every year Britain repeats the same scenario of blackmail. Every sacrifice made by the Community has only led to further British demands. . . Britain must leave the Common Market."

However, the Socialist Party has tried to show that the summit was not a complete failure. M Georges Sarre, the party's national secretary, said that the united front of the Nine was not just against Britain, but for a number of constructive proposals for the relaunch of Europe.

"That is the outstanding result of the action taken by President Mitterrand over nearly three months. *It* is an achievement of French diplomacy which knew how to isolate Britain in its anti-communitarian stance and to gather together all the other member states."

"Failure at Brussels: The indomitable Mrs Thatcher", ran yesterday's headline in *Le Figaro*. "Thatcher breaks the bank" *Le Matin* proclaimed.

There is little attempt in the French press, radio or television to understand the British position. Only the left-wing daily, *Libération*, suggests that Britain has a fair case, and might actually have done Europe a good turn in insisting on radical budgetary reform.

Ireland

Milk makes all the difference

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, has spent months lobbying for support in European capitals for an exception to be made for Ireland in any EEC super-levy on milk, which is more important to the Irish economy than to any other Community member.

The EEC wants by means of such a levy to limit Europe's huge milk surplus, but Dr Fitzgerald is demanding total exemption for the republic, or increases in Irish milk production of up to 8 per cent a year for the next five years. Total exemption would cost the EEC £150m.

Ireland produced 5.3 million tonnes last year, and under proposals put at Brussels its dairy output would rise to 7.4 million tonnes by 1989, a 40 per cent increase over the present level.

Under the super-levy proposal Irish farmers would pay 75p a gallon on any milk production above the 1981 level plus 1 per cent.

Milk production accounts for 19 per cent of total gnp, with one in 10 of the working population employed in the industry. It is five times more important to the Irish economy than in the Community generally.

What the republic wants is to be able to reach milk production levels achieved by other more advanced and efficient European agricultural industries.

Although the republic is not opposed to the concept of a super-levy it believes that any penalties should fall on those countries using intensive factory-farming methods, rather than on Ireland, whose industry is based wholly on grazing.

Agricultural production accounts for 13 per cent of gnp, with 20 per cent of the Labour force dependent on an industry which accounts for a third of the country's exports.

Milk production has risen by 14 per cent between 1981 and 1983, but under the super-levy it would be cut back to the 1981 level of 4.5 million tonnes.

The issue has united politicians in the country, and farmers have demonstrated their opposition in Brussels' where the Irish are usually seen as "good Europeans".

West Germany: 'Negative and disappointing'

Search still on, Genscher says

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

"Negative and disappointing" were the words used by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West Germamn Foreign Minister, to describe the failure of the Brussels summit. But he insisted Bonn would not give in to resignation, but would start immediately on the search for a solution to the questions still open.

Herr Genscher avoided any direct criticism of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but made clear his Government's vexation at her tough stance. He told a press conference that London would do well to take note of the fact that the nine other Commmunity members with very varying interests had in the end come together with a joint proposal to London for a compromise.

He said there was no question of isolating Britain, but creating conditions for a common solution and doing everything possible to safeguard the steps already taken.

The German Cabinet met yeserday morning to discuss what Herr Genscher called the "grave crisis in the Community". He had earlier telephoned M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, and he publicly underlined Bonn's readiness to support President Mitterand's efforts over the next few months to reach agreement.

Herr Genscher pointedly insisted that all the Community members had to recognize that the Community was not a "mutual insurance company", but a Community of common destiny to which the Germans, for one, saw no alternative.

The Germans have been bitterly disappointed by a failure which Chancellor Helmut Kohl said only a few weeks ago would be "catastrophic" for the Commumity. But yesterday they were trying to take comfort from the achievements that were possible in Brussels, and were hoping the agreements over strict budgetary discipline, the limiting of agricultural surpluses and the regulation of the vexed cross-border taxes on agricultural produce between France and Germany would not now be thrown into jeopardy.

Reporting back: Chancellor Kohl and Herr Genscher

Spain: 'Process of integration will go on'

Entry has been made more difficult

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain yesterday said it regretted the Brussels summit's failure to give "new and necessary stimulus" to the construction of Europe, while refusing to accept the delay in its entry negotiations.

After a Cabinet meeting to take stock, Señor Manuel Marin, the State Secretary for relations with the EEC, was told to go ahead and symbolically present Madrid's reply to EEC *proposals on agriculture, one of* the main elements of the negotiating package, in Brussels.

Both Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister and Dr Jaime Gama, his Portuguese counterpart, who was on a stopover here yesterday, underlined Tuesday's commitment by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Mitterrand on Spain and Portugal joining the EEC on January 1, 1986.

Señor Moran said the process of integration "will go on; no one should be able to say Spain does not want to negotiate".

But, behind these words, Madrid realizes that the obstacles have gronw, whereas the Brussels summit had been looked to as a badly needed stimulus to the final negotiating spurt.

All the Madrid dailies headlined on the Brussels *fracaso* (failure), widely blaming Mrs Thatcher and accepting, uncritically, the French pitch about constructing Europe.

Uzbekistan quake leaves 100 injured

Moscow (AP) – More than 100 people were injured and an unspecified number left homeless in Gazli, Soviet Uzbekistan, during last Tuesday's major earthquake, Tass reported. The tremors cracked the town's hospital and residets rushed to evacuate patients.

The earthquake struck at about 1.30am, sending people into the streets in panic.

Electricity was knocked out and gas and water supplies interrupted.

An emergency team prevented a disaster at a gas pipeline compressor station when the power failed. Houses, kindergartens and schools were damaged. The injured were sent by bus to Bukhara for treatment and airlifts of tents and medicine began from Bukhara and Tashkent. Telephone lines to both these cities were down.

Jail for IRA gun runners

Le Havre (AP) – An Irish lorry driver Michael Christopher Macdonald, aged 26, of Dundalk and a French journalist Alain Frilet, aged 27, were sentenced to one-year prison terms on charges of transporting weapons believed destined for the IRA. Macdonald was also fined 61,666 francs (£5,300), the value of the weapons in his van. The two men had been in a Le Havre prison since their arrest last August after a search of the lorry revealed 28 handguns, 12,000 cartridges, 23lb of explosives, two grenades and *200 detonators*.

Confession by US Jews

New York (Reuter) – A group of prominent American Jews has concluded that major US Jewish organizations did not do all they could to save victims of the Nazi extermination of the Jews, *The New York Times* said.

Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, chairman of the American Jewish Commission on the Holocaust, was quoted as saying: "Much as it hurts me to have to say it, we didn't do enough. Nobody did enough."

Yachts seized

Miami (AFP) – Two American yachts and their crews, totalling 19 people, have been seized by the Cuban authorities for approaching too close to the island during a Miami-to-Jamaica race, the US Coast Guard said here.

Wine challenge



Mayor Edward Koch of New York City (above) has dared the state liquor authority to arrest him for bringing his own wine to restaurants not licensed to sell alcohol. the authority's chairman, Mr Anthony Gazzara, intends enforcing a long-ignored law forbidding diners from doing so. "I will bring my own wine in a brown paper bag," Mr Koch said.

US-China pact

Peking (AFP)–China and the United States initialled a new tax treaty which was hailed by Mr Donald Regan as a "new level of sophistication" in economic cooperation. Mr Regan, the US treasury secretary is visiting China. The treaty will be signed by President Reagan here next month.

Kidnap foiled

Tokyo (AP) – The president of a big Japanese confectionery company, Mr Katsuhisa Ezaki, abducted from his home on Sunday night by three masked men who demanded 1bn yen (£3m) in ransom, escaped unharmed.

Crew charged

Messina (AP) – Crew members of the London registered ship Viking, seized off Sicily on Saturday, were arrested yesterday on smuggling charges. Police said 27 submachine guns and 3,500 artillery shells had been found on board.

Killer shower

Harare (AFP) – A municipal worker sent to cut off power at a house in Gweru clipped the wrong wire, making the water pipes live. The occupant, defaulting on payments took a shower and was killed.

Correction

The Victoria Day holiday is not Canada's national day, as stated on March 12. National day is July 1.

New party to fight Israeli poll

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Election fever is growing in Israel as the Knesset prepares to vote today on five private members' Bills calling for its dissolution and early elections.

The Bills appeared to have mustered suppport for the preliminary vote today, but there were reports last night of behind-the-scenes moves by the ruling Likud coalition to torpedo the attempt. Mr Yitshak Peretz, who has crossed the floor from the Likud to Labour, said he has been offered incentives to vote with the Government.

The Likud election committee is reported to have agreed that elections should be brought forward, but the parties could not agree on a date. They will continue discussions today. Proposals ranged from mid-May to November.

A big stir has been caused by Mr Ezer Weizman, the former Defence Minister, who dramatically announced on television on Tuesday night that he will contest the elections as head of a new party. He said he will name his assiciates and explain his platform after the election date is set, but he made it clear the Likud Government's Lebanese adventure will be the central plank.

Mr Weizman, who quit Mr Manachem Begin's Government three years ago in a dispute over peace policy, rebuffed moderates who had been contemplating setting up a cetrist block under his leadership. "Anyone who as a member of the Cabinet or a member of Parliament voted confidence in this government after what happened mainly in Lebanon. . . has no place on my list," he said.

The remark particularly offended Mr Yitzhak Berman, of the Likud, who resigned his cabinet seat in 1982 in protest against the Begin Government's delay in ordering an inquiry into the Phalangist massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps.

"I'm astounded," Mr Berman said. "The man was silent for two years. He kept all options open, waiting for a telephone call . . . to join the Government and now he suddenly preaches . . ."

A Labour party "dove," Mr Yossi Sarid, also attacked Mr Weizman, calling him a "housemaid's de Gaulle".

"He sat patiently for two years while 586 of our soldiers were killed before he opened his mouth. Now he has the gall to cast aspersions on someone like Mr Berman, who had the decency and courage to quit the Government over the Lebanese affair."

During his interview Mr Weizman criticized his former party, saying Israel had never been as insecure and depressed as now, after seven years of Likud rule.

But, observers said, Likud had little reason to be disturbed. They said the new party will, rather, compete for votes with Labour and the planned centre grouping.

Mitterrand meets Lebanese leaders

Paris (AFP) – President Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr Nabib Berri, the Shia leader, have arrived here from Switzerland for talks with French officials on what a Lebanese source described as a possible "new role" for French troops in Lebanon. Yesterday's meetings came after the break-up of the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mr Gemayel met for one hour President Mitterrand. Mr Berri was scheduled to meet the French head of state later. Both men were also to have talks with M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, has also been invited to consult Mr Mitterrand.

M Michel Vauzelle, the French presidential spokesman, revealed nothing of the substance of Mr Gemayel's talks with M Mitterrand. Mr Gemayel himself made no statement.

But according to informed sources in Toulon, a big car ferry chartered by the French Navy has left Toulon for Cyprus and Beirut. There was also speculation in the French press that President Mitterrand would evacuate the 1,300-strong French contingent, the only remaining multinational peacekeeping force left in Beirut.

However, a high-ranking Lebanese Government official told reporters in Lausanne that the talks were likely to focus on the continuing presence of French troops in Beirut.

Leading article, page 13

Zambia gives Prince colourful welcome

From Michael Hornsby, Lusaka

The Prince of Wales arrived in Zambia yesterday to a 19-gun salute and a big, colourful crowd of local people and British expatriots.

There was a flutter of paper union jacks and Zambian flags, a burst of cheering and a thump of tribal drums as the Prince emerged from the aircraft on the second leg of his four-nation African tour.

***He had flown in from* Tanzania, where he began his tour last Monday. It is his first visit to Zambia. He will tour a sugar estate managed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, of which he is a director, and make an excursion to the northern copperbelt.**

On Friday he flies to Livingstone, a town named after the Scottish missionary-explorer who was the first European to see the Victoria Falls.

Prince Charles found time yesterday to exchange a few words with members of the British community. There are about 15,000 British nationals in Zambia, a quarter of them of Asian origin. Most are here on temporary employment contracts.

The Prince was welcomed in Lusaka by President Kaunda at State House, where he is staying. Afterwards he attended a reception at the British High Commission.

Reagan abandons plan to sell Stingers to Arabs

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, facing defeat in Congress, has abandoned proposals to sell Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, abruptly ending any early prospect of rekindling his moribund Middle East peace initiative og September, 1982.

The White House confirmed the decision yesterday. But in a trade-off with opponents of the missile deal there is now a good chance that Congress will approve the establishment of a US armed and equipped Jordanian strike force to protect Western oil interests in the Gulf. Plans to supply 58 shoulder-held Stingers to the task force have, however, been dropped.

Resistance in Congress to the sale of Stinger missiles to Jordan hardened after King Husan launched a sharp attack last week on American policy in the Middle East. He accused the Americans of one-sided support of Israel and in an interview on American television threatened to seek arms from the Soviet Union if the US turned him down.

Spanish airport fire safety condemned

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spanish Government inspectors found that four of the 11 fire engines at Madrid's Barajas airport last year were not working and needed repair, and only one of the fleet was in full working order, a Ministy of Finance investigation has revealed.

The report, covering the years 1980-82 was made public yesterday. It covers safety standards and administration at all Spain's 33 airports, and underlines the need for reform highlighted by two disasters at Barajas late last year, with the loss of more than 270 lives.

The investigation was ordered shortly before the Socialists came to power in 1982, and many of its recommendations are already being put into practice.

Allegations made by the inspectors include inadequate lighting and painting of the route makings on Barajas runways – raised by Spanish pilots after last December's collision between a Boeing 727 and a DC 9 – risks to aircraft turbines due to poor clearing of the runways, lack of practice in emergency procedures, and criticism of the age of both firemen and their equipment.

Spain's National Airports Authority, in a reply made public yesterday, referred to the studies of Barajas made last December, by the United States Federal Aviation Authority, and by a team from the International Association of Civil Ariports, which said that Barajas airport fulfils the requirements laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The authority points to the example of Monday's successful emergency landing by a Spantax Convair Coronado 990, at Gando airport in the Canaries, when a foam covering was put down along more than 200ft of the runway, as an example of regularly revised emergency procedures and the high degree of efficiency achieved.

Fire-fighting equipment at Barajas, the authority claims, is well above ICAO standards, but it says a new fleet of 33 fire engines has begun to be delivered. The inspectors said many fire engines last year in service were supplied by the United States and dated from the 1950s.

They also claimed that Spain has too many airports, which partially explained the £66m losses during 1981-83. But they also blamed "administrative chaos" which meant the airports were unable to supply their revenue figures.

The inspectors found irregularities at airport duty-free shops, catering firms, and airport bus services, all left to estimate for themselves the dues and taxes they had to pay. The siting of may airports had been dictated by local political interests or rivalries. One airport was never served by regular commercial flights.



The old-fashioned style proves good enough for Mondale in Illinois

From Nicholas Ashford, Chicago

ELECTION 84

The wheel of fortune has again swung in Mr Walter Mondale's direction. His much-needed victory over Senator Gary Hart in the Illinois primary on Tuesday has not only restored to his presidential campaign some of the momentum lost by his early defeats at the hands of his upstart rival, but has also shown that old style coalition-building is still an essential part of Democratic politics.

The former Vice-President has regained the position of front runner as the see-sawing race for the Democratic Party nomination heads towards the next key primaries in Connecticut on March 27, New York on April 3 and Pennsylvania on April 10.

Mr Hart, who squandered an earlier lead in the opinion polls with a series of campaign blunders in Illinois, has now been placed in the unenviable position of having to win at least one of the next set of primaries to regain momentum.

If he loses all three, it would be extremely difficult for him to regain the lead, particularly as Mr Mondale has won the support of almost twice as many of the delegates who will attend the party's nominating convention in San Francisco this summer.

However, the Rev Jesse Jackson, who achieved a tactical victory by running very strongly among Chicago blacks, could still help to tilt the balance either way.

"This is a three-way race all the way to the convention," he told celebrating supporters. "The only way it will be a two-way race is if Mondale or Hart quits."

Mr Jackson won more than 70 per cent of the black vote but fared badly among whites and Hispanics. His success among blacks was largely at Mr Mondale's expense. If he had not been in the race Mr Mondale's defeat of Senator Hart would have been a rout.

But both Mr Mondale and Mr Jackson were helped by a heavy turn-out in Chicago, the result of squabbling between the city's black Mayor and his white political rivals, who were also locked in crucial electoral contests on Tuesday.

Mr Mondale won the Illinois primary the old fashioned way by piling up a big margin in white working-class areas of Chicago, and then performing better than expected in the suburbs and down state He also won a majority of the Hispanic vote and held on to those blacks who were not mesmorized by Mr Jackson's vision of a "rainbow coalition".

With all but a few ballots counted, Mr Mondale had won 41 per cent of the total to Mr Harts 36 per cent and Mr Jackson's 20 per cent. Illinois was Mr Mondale's third consecutive win in the Mid-West. He had already won caucuses in Iowa and Michigan.

Mr Mondale also established a big early lead in the caucuses in his neighbouring home state of Minnesota on Tuesday. The full Minnesota tally will not be known until next week.

Although his win against Mr Hart in Illinois was relatively narrow, he performed more strongly in the election of convention delegates, winning 97 to Senator Hart's 39. According to ABC news the former Vice-President now has a total of 648 delegates who will back his nomination at San Francisco, compared with 342 for Mr Hart and 57 for Mr Jackson.

There are also more than 300 uncommitted delegates who could swing either way.

Conceding defeat Mr Hart attributed his loss to the heavy support Mr Mondale got from organized labour and the Chicago Democratic "machine".

Mr Hart has reason to be pleased with his own performance, given that he had come from nowhere to a strong second placing in less than four weeks. "We've been transformed from 'Mom and Pop' campaign to a national chain," he said. "That's a tremendous achievement."

The Illinois result has shown that the Colorado senator can attract widespread support in a heavily populated, industrialized Mid-Western state. But it also showed that "new ideas" and an army of enthusiastic young supporters cannot compensate for the sort of organization which Mr Mondale has established over the past three years.

As one Mondale supporter waspishly commented: "The bloom is finally off this particular rose. Illinois has shown that many voters are concerned about Hart's policies and his personality."

A beaming Mr Mondale told supporters that "Illinois has been a good win for us. But we've got a long, tough road ahead of us. Probably right through to the convention."

Green Berets turn up in Honduras

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

US troops from Panama have arrived in Honduras for unpublicized parachute exercises to coincide with the presidential elections in neighbouring El Salvador.

An Honduran military communiqué confirmed the arrival of an unspecified number, believed to be a battalion of Special Forces personnel, the American equivalent of the British SAS, from Southern Command headquarters near the Panama Canal.

The Green Berets, as they are known, are understood to have already carried out at least one parachute exercise north of the capital, Tegucigalpa, to improve their rapid deployment capacity in support of the Honduran Army. Similar manoeuvres are to continue until the end of next month when there is a second round of voting in El Salvador.

American officials in Honduras are saying nothing about these manoeuvres and are offering journalists no facilities to observe them as they have done in the past.

When news of the exercises was first leaked in Washington, Pentagon sources said their objective was to put pressure on the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador during the election period. Officials now appear to be playing down the significance of the timing and the numbers of United States troops involved.

Reports from Panama of 2,500 troops moving to Honduras and reports from Salvadorean rebel radio stations of United States forces mobilizing on the border appear to be unfounded.

Salvadorean guerrillas I spoke to on the other side of the border were clearly concerned at what they regard as a new threat. They would say nothing about what they were doing to meet it, other than to confirm that contingency plans against direct US intervention in the civil war were in hand.

Joint peace formula for Athens meeting

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The United States, as well as France – on behalf of the European Community – are both expected to put forward proposals on peaceful settlement of international disputes at the European Security and Cooperation Conference, which opened in Athens yesterday.

The meeting, which brings together 120 jurists and diplomats from 35 countries of Eastern and Western Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, is a sequel to the one held at Montreux in 1978 on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. That meeting had considered a proposal by Switzerland, but ended inconclusively. The Swiss plan is expected to be revived at the present meeting.

Addressing the opening session, Mr Yiannis Kapsis, the Greek Foreign Under-Secretary, re-affirmed Greece's adherence to the principle of peaceable settlement of disputes, and condemned "firmly and resolutely" any recourse to the threat or use of force.

He urged delegates not to lose sight of the fact that recourse to force by even the smallest nation might lead to confrontations the consequence of which could defy imagination, considering the rapid development of weapons.

Mounting tensions in Central America



Trying again: Señor Duarte who was denied the presidency in 1972.

El Salvador's eternal optimist

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Señor Napoleón Duarte is the man everyone has to beat in Sunday's presidential election. He personifies the majority among Salvadorean voters which apparently persists in the hope, despite set backs that change is possible without full scale civil war.

In the 1972 election, Señor Duarte, a Christian Democrat, won a sizable victory, but was defrauded of the presidency. Arturo Armando Molina Barraza was imposed as President and Señor Duarte was arrested, beaten and tortured by the army. He was freed after a short time and forced into seven years' exile in Venezuela.

His political platform was the same in 1972 as it is now. He sought, and seeks, fundamental change in a society he considers to be grossly unjust, the history of which is one of division, as he puts it, "between those who have had all and those who have had nothing".

The guerrilla movement, locked in a four-and-a-half year war against the American-backed government, was born immediately after and as a direct response to, the fraudulent elections of 1972.

Days after Señor Duarte was arrested, two young men with pistols shot dead two National Guardsmen, seized their rifles and set off a chain of events which, nourished by political disillusion and government atrocities, led to the formation of a guerrilla force now numbering more than 10,000.

But Señor Duarte's political dream – some would say his personal ambition – got the better of his resentment. He returned to El Salvador in 1979, joined the military-civilian junta in March 1980 and in November of that year became the country's de facto President, the first civilian to hold the post in 50 years.

During the 16 months that Señor Duarte headed the junta, the few token reforms he managed to push through were made irrelevant by thousands of political killings and an intensification of the civil war.

Nevertheless, it was a measure of the political options available in the 1982 constituent assembly election, as it is now, that Señor Duarte was the only serious contender offering both reform and a peaceful resolution of the country's problems.

On that platform the Christian Democrats won the 1982 elections, with 40 per cent of the vote, but lost power to a right-wing coalition led by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, who became President of the Parliament.

Señor Duarte's apologists say he was made powerless by the military during the calamitous 16 months he held office.

"When he wins now it will be different," the Christian Democrat secretary, General José Morales Erlich, says. "The Army has moved with the times: it's become more apolitical and, anyway, Duarte will become the armed forces' Commander-in-Chief."

This probably wishful solution is favoured by the leaders of El Salvador's 500,000 members trade union organization the Popular Democratic Union. It has signed a "social pact" with Señor Duarte, whereby he guarantees members top positions in a future government. In exchange, they have been campaigning for the Christian Democrats, urging members to go to Duarte rallies.

Señor Duarte was born on November 23, 1925. he has been in politics for 23 years. He was elected Mayor of San Salvador on three consecutive occasions from 1964 to 1970 and won popularity for his welfare schemes.

"I want to be president of the poor," he said at a rally. "I want to be the country's first elected civilian president. I want to be the president of peace."

He wants "negotiations with all," suggesting he may hold peace talks with the guerrillas if he wins power. Such a stance terrifies the right that he will bow to such "communist" demands as a cleansing of the army and the carrying out of far-reaching social reforms.

Soviet ship mined by CIA-backed commandos

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

A special anti-sandinista commando unit, trained and equipped by the CIA and operating out of El Salvador, has been responsible for mining Nicaragua's main ports. A Soviet tanker which was damaged on Tuesday by a mine explosion in Puerto Sandino became the fifth ship damaged in the last month in Nicaragua's three main ports.

According to sources within the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), "a special commando unit directed by an American" carried out the mining of the Nicaraguan ports of Sandino, Corinto and El Bluff.

The sources said that the Salvadorean Government provided facilities and imported the equipment, including boats and mines, for the operation. According to one Arde official, "these are not the sort of things we can buy on the black market so we had to get them through a legitimate government".

Señor Alfonso Robelo, one of Arde's directors and the organization's chief contact with the CIA, has for several months had guerrillas operating out of a base on the gulf of Fonseca, in El Salvador, near the border with Honduras, the Arde sources added. It seems likely that the Arde commandos who carried out the mining were trained and launched from this base.

Last year Arde, which uses Costa Rica as its rear base and fights mainly in southern Nicaragua, carried out a series of aerial bombardments against Nicaragua's international airport and the port of Corinto. According to Arde sources the light planes used in the attacks were outfitted and departed from Ilopango Air Force base, outside San Salvador. The raids were directed by the CIA.

Last month the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) claimed responsibility for two aerial attacks against Nicaraguan communications centre. The New York Times quoted US officials as saying that the attack was "permitted" by the CIA and originated from Ilopango.

The CIA has been pressing Arde and the FDN to coordinate their operations, but so far no accord has been reached. Arde has a small unit in Honduras, but Arde sources say that last month FDN leaders, wanting to keep Honduras exclusively for their operations, ordered the Hondurans to arrest 10 Arde commanders and disarm the 70 guerillas. Since then no further unity talks have taken place.

Arde sources say they have also been under CIA pressure to disrupt Nicaragua's imports of military equipment, oil and other supplies. At one point several months ago the CIA cut off funding to Arde after its commander, Señor Edén Pastora, baulked at carrying out one CIA-designed operation to stop arms shipments through El Bluff.

The sources say the CIA funding has now been resumed.

● MOSCOW: The Russians yesterday reacted angrily to the damaging of the Soviet tanker in Nicaragua, delivering a protest to the US Embassy (Richard Owen writes).

Tass quoted the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry as pinning the blame for the explosion, in which five Soviet seamen were injured, on "mercenaries in the service of the United States". It said that, despite injuries to the tanker crew and a hole torn in the ship's side, the tanker's oil had been discharged normally. The hole had been patched up.

The "criminal attack" on the Lugansk was one of several "subversive acts" carried out by bandits supporting the former Somoza dictatorship, and was part of an American attempt to blockade Nicaragua, Tass said.

Rebels reverse poll tactics

From Our Correspondent, San Salvador

The guerillas are putting out confusing signals with the presidential elections in El Salvador just three days away, suggesting a lack of cohesion in the rebel high command. What is clear, though, is that, contrary to their previously stated intentions, the guerillas are disrupting the electoral process.

Yesterday the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), and its political wing, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), released a document in San Salvador in which they said: "In the areas under the control of the FMLN and in areas in dispute the word to the population is: "Don't vote."

This overturns stated rebel policy since the beginning of the year. As early as last week the mayor and citizens of the rebel-controlled northern town of La Palma, for example, were fully convinced that the guerrillas would let them vote.

Now it appears that there will be no voting in La Palma and the other 69 municipalities out of a national total of 261 which the rebels say they control.

What is confusing about the rebels' intentions, however, is that they are urging people in the government-controlled majority of the country to go out and vote if they are forced to do so, as otherwise they might feel that "their safety is threatened".

While evidently aware of the kind of pressures being put on people to vote, the guerrillas are currently intensifying the campaign, begun on Saturday, of taking thousands of identity cards away from people in various parts of the country. Without identity cards one cannot legally vote in El Salvador. Furthermore, it is dangerous not to have one.

"If the Army stops me and I don't have my identity card, they'll pull me aside and shoot me", said a man on the Pan-American Highway last weekend, expressing a widely-felt fear among a crowd of hundreds just robbed of their cards by guerrillas.

The FMLN–FDR insist on saying that they do not consider the electoral process "a military objective". But, besides taking away identity cards at gun-point, they are threatening to burn vehicles they see on main roads in the east of the country. Traffic, as a result has slowed down to a trickle there.

The guerrillas clearly intend to limit the flow of traffic severely to hamper the smooth running of the elections.

Bullock carts amid space technology

From Michael Hamlyn, Sriharikota Island, India

This is India's Cape Canaveral and the similarities are striking. Both are narrow spits of land off the south-east coast of their respective land massed, separated from the mainland by a body of water crossed by a long causeway. The terrain is flat and marshy, the weather is hot and humid, subject to tropical storms. In place of the Florida alligators there are south Indian cobras and kraits.

At the John F. Kennedy Space Centre in Forida, however, the scale of the structures and the scope of the ideas are immense. So is the expenditure of money. At the Shar Centre in Amdhra Pradesh, 100 miles north of Madras, the scale is small. The Largest rocket that has ever been launched there was 74ft long. The total cash spent in the Indian space programme since its exception in 1962 has been around £350m. No launches are planned for this year.

Though the annual expenditure is increasing – it is now at around £65m a year – it represents only about a quarter of what Britain or Japan spend on space, and about a tenth of what France spends. But the commitment to space is strong.

"We believe very firmly that no country can afford to ignore high technology," says Professor Udipi Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Organization's satellite centre.

But the Indians are determined not simply to import black boxes from more developed countries: they are anxious to develop their own technology.

"Self-reliance has to be built into our programmes if we are to use high technology for the benefit of our people," Professor Rao insists.

Accordingly, the Honini series of sounding rockets used to examine the upper atmosphere for meteorological research, and the series of satellite launch vehicles that are to put Indian satellites into orbit, are developed in India by Indian scientists and engineers. The computers that record, control and communicate with the satellites are largely Indian made; the radar and radio systems are likewise mostly Indian.

The aims of the space programme include as well as meteorology the improvement of communications and the use of remote-sensing techniques which will enable the country to study, explore and better use the sub-continent's resources.

The early part of the space programme, while the satellite launch vehicles were being developed, relied on facilities provided by other countries.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences launched the first Indian satellite called Aryabhata, after a famous mathematician, in 1975. The Russians again launched earth observation satellites in 1979 and 1981. Also in 1981 the European Space Agency launched an experimental geostationary communications satellite for the Indians.

In 1982 and again last year an Indian-designed satellite providing multichannel telecommunication links was built in the United States and launched by the space shuttle.

The Indian Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV) put its first 35kg satellite into a near-earth elliptical orbit in 1980. An augmented SLV will put up a 150kg satellite in a year or so. The polar SLV will increase the weight thrown into orbit over the Poles – essential for remote-sensing devices – to 1,000kg by 1988.

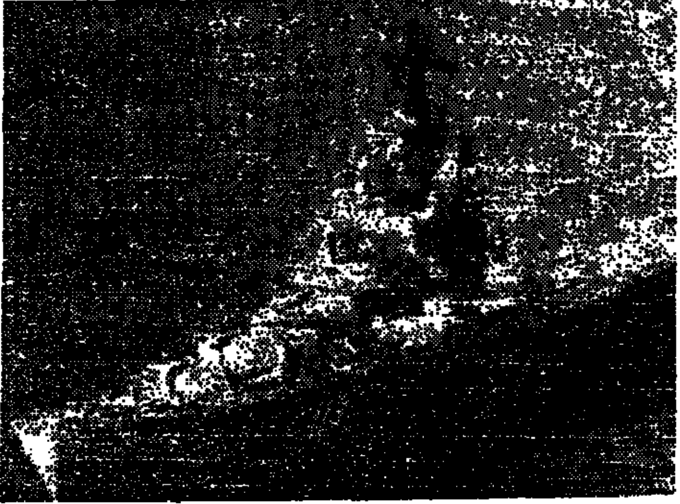
That is as far as hard-and-fast plans now go. For the nineties the next logical step would be to develop the capability of launching geostationary satellites, which have to be hurled much farther into space.

No one has yet proposed the launching of a manned space craft, although India's first man in space will arrive there next month by courtesy of the Soviet Union.

On April 3 the Russians will take an Indian cosmonaut as part of the crew of the Salyut space station. Among the experiments he will conduct will be one which is particularly Indian: he will try to find out whether yogic exercises have an effect on body fluid distribution while in space.

The indigenous Indian influence in space comes in unexpected places. In the satellite centre outside Bangalore in Karnataka, a gold-coloured altar stands next to the thermo-vacuum chamber used for testing satellite performances in simulated space. The altar is dedicated to Saraswati, the goddess of wisdom.

And when the satellite centre scientists were looking for a non-conductive platform to transport one of their products they found indigenous technology ideal: they used a bullock cart. "It was the cheapest possible way", said Professor Rao. "All we had to do was feed the bullock for a day."



Tropical cruise for the Leningrad

US plane buzzes Russian carrier in Caribbean

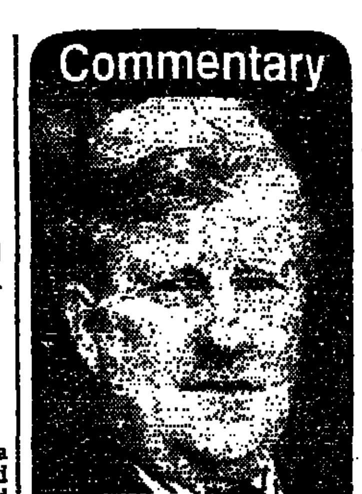
Jacksonville, Florida (AP) – A Soviet helicopter carrier and an advanced guided-missile destroyer steamed toward Cuba on Tuesday in what the Pentagon said was a show of concern over the Caribbean.

Soviet crew on board the carrier Leningrad waved at a US Navy submarine surveillance plane carrying reporters as it passed about a dozen times within 1,000 feet of the ship.

Civilian and military photographers took pictures of the 20,000-ton Leningrad, led by the 8,000-ton, guided-missile destroyer Udaloy and followed by a cargo-oiler vessel, the Ivan Bubnov, 600 miles east of Florida and 117 miles northeast of Grand Turk Island in the Bahamas.

The Leningrad, is the biggest Soviet ship to operate in the Caribbean since Moscow began sending naval units on periodic visits to the region in 1969.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Chicago

Mr Walter Mondale has won a very necessary victory in the Illinois primary. He needed to blunt the thrust of Senator Hart's campaign before it could gain any further momentum, and it would have been a blow to him if he could not win in such a state as Illinois.

It is the largest state to have held its primary so far this year. And it is one which is peculiarly suited to his political strengths, with a large and highly organized trade union movement and a strong party organization. If the endorsement of the trade unions and the support of the party regulars could not be decisive in Illinois, where could they be?

But Mr Mondale may have done more than simply achieve the success required of him in this primary. Senator Hart's campaign depends on maintaining the pace of his assault. It has been fascinating these last few days in Chicago to see the contrast between the Mondale and Hart headquarters.

The Mondale camp was quieter and calmer. There were the signs of careful preparation. In the Hart rooms all was bustle and confusion. Young people in their early 20s were learning their responsibilities as they went along, with an engaging, open frankness about their inexperience. The whole effort was put together at the last minute.

Senator Hart's appeal to the voters also depends upon the sense of excitement that his campaign has conveyed, sweeping them along in its headlong rush. Where Mr Mondale has offered experience, Senator Hart has had momentum. He has been a political hang-glider, soaring into the sky without evident means of support. But destroy the confidence, puncture the enthusiasm, lose the momentum and the Hart campaign might subside as suddenly as it rose to prominence.

All political campaigns thrive on success, but the Hart campaign depends on it to an unusual degree. It was born of success. Before it succeeded, relatively in Iowa and absolutely in New Hampshire, most Americans were barely aware that it existed.

The question now is whether the rebuff in Illinois will have taken the edge off Senator Hart's challenge in the key primaries that are coming up in New York and Pennsylvania.

His campaign faces a critical psychological test. He badly needs another victory quickly, not only for psychological reasons but also because of the complexity of the nominating process in the Democratic Party. There were two separate votes in the Illinois presidential primary. The one that has attracted most attention is what is known as the beauty contest: the preference expressed by delegates across the state as to who the Democratic candidate should be. The other was the election, district by district, of delegates to the convention in San Francisco in July.

Because of his superior organization, Mr Mondale has been doing much better in the struggle for delegates than in the beauty contests. Even before Illinois went to the polls on Tuesday he had a lead of more than 200 among the thousand delegates who had been chosen by then.

This relative advantage in the collection of delegates can be expected to continue because no more than 60 per cent of them will be chosen by means open to all Democratic voters in primaries or caucuses. The remainder will be party and elected officials, or delegates at large, selected by state party committees, with whom Mr Mondale has much closer connexions than Senator Hart.

This does not mean that Mr Mondale can be confident of the nomination whatever happens in the remaining primaries. Delegate commitments are not legally binding and the party would not thwart a clear preference among the voters. But it does mean that Mr Mondale would be better placed in a close fight and that Senator Hart needs a clear lead in the primaries in order to shake loose the delegates committed or inclining towards Mr Mondale.

So Illinois has offered Mr Mondale a double hope. It may have deflated the Hart campaign. If not, it has made it more likely that the contest will be close all the way to San Francisco.


Commentary
Geoffrey Smith




Esso

SPECTRUM

First knight of the theatre

The Times Profile: Sir John Gielgud at 80



Meditating in his bath this spring morning, Sir John Gielgud scans the Buckinghamshire sky. Hunched on the sill above him is the Oscar he won for his performance as Dudley Moore's tart-tongued butler in the film *Arthur*. It stands there by right; the bathroom is where Gielgud keeps all his trophies. But it does not altogether enhance the view. "All my life I've wanted to lie in my bath and see the sky. But now the Oscar's there. I don't really mind it, but I think that the giving of awards is terribly invidious. I dislike the assumption that some people are better than others. I hate being put up against my contemporaries. All those terrible arguments! All those questions! What do you think of Olivier and what does he think of you? It's all such rubbish."

Gielgud at 80 – his birthday falls on April 14 – has the pink, unfurrowed face of a wise child. Baldness apart (his scalp seems to flow from the tip of his nose to the nape of his neck) he still resembles the boyhood photograph that shows him swathed in a toga as Mark Antony in a production of *Julius Caesar* at Hillside School, Godalming. Then as now he displays the classic matinee idol's profile which has steered him through sixty-odd years in the theatre, an extraordinary span which runs from *The Insect Play* in 1923 in which Gielgud appeared as The Poet Butterfly ("We were frightfully light-minded creatures, having affairs, drinking cocktails and so on") to the bleakness of Pinter's *No Man's Land* in which he starred with Ralph Richardson in the late 1970s.

He shows few signs of wear and tear. He treads warily, an old response perhaps to the complaint of his first drama teacher – the acerbic Lady Constance Benson – who told him that he walked like a cat with rickets. But his back is ramrod straight.

He sleeps well and he has a good appetite, salting each mouthful with gossip as genial as it is indiscreet. There's no malice in the man. "He simply talks faster than he can censor," suggests his friend, the actress Irene Worth.

Ronald Harwood, the author of a Gielgud biography, recalls how only one of 26 people he consulted in a first round of research into the actor's life was remotely hostile. "He's held in great general affection", says Alan Bennett who acted with Gielgud in his own play, *Forty Years On*. Peggy Ashcroft said: "His charm and charisma have never flagged and who knows what he may have up his sleeve for us yet."

There are few octogenarians who are so manifestly still a going concern, but with Gielgud the question of retirement is unthinkable. Acting is his life. Work, what ever form it takes – from Shakespeare to Coward, from Albee to an instalment of *Tales of the Unexpected* – is what keeps his heart pumping. When we met for lunch it was at a restaurant whose wine list hails mainly from California. "Excellent stuff", pronounced Gielgud. "I've been making TV commercials for them for the past three years. There's a clause in the contract which says they can't be shown here. But they're filmed in London and they've flown over all sorts of actors, even an entire baseball team to appear with me." Also, he adds, they pay him a great deal of money. It is an aside he frequently makes, often with surprise and always with a kind of glee.

In fact, Gielgud is keenly aware of the lustre his name lends to any product or production, however unlikely. "I was recently offered an enormous sum to play in a film called *Space Vampires* and I nearly fell for it because it would have been nice to have had the money. But the next time I heard from them the figure had somehow been reduced by half, so I said no.

"I'm in two minds about doing this sort of thing. *Arthur* was an extraordinary success and gave me a new, young public which had never seen me on the stage. But then I made another film of the same kind called *Scandals* which was a terrific flop in America, a total disaster. If you play too many cameos people begin to think you're in every film that comes up and they get sick of you. I would like to do just really good parts. And yet cameos are so much less of a responsibility. I've only been really proud of two things I've done in the last few years. One was *Providence*, the film I made with Alan Resnais and the other was *Brideshead*. It was a small part, but effective."

Gielgud's belated attention to his earnings began when his accountant died and he learned that, because of muddled book-keeping, he owed £70,000 in back taxes. Unlike many of his contemporaries he had either been disallowed or was disinclined to invest in show business ventures (commercial television is one that he mentions with regret) and there was a pressing need to haul himself out of the red. Now the emergency is over, but the habit of work remains. "It really is my life", he says. "I'm paid to go and perform in wonderful places all over the world. What could be better? I don't even need to take holidays any more."

'I find London so disagreeable now . . . the romance has gone'

His life changed significantly in 1974 when he decided to move to the country. "I don't quite know what made me do it. I just felt so disillusioned with London. I'd never really lived in the country before, although I had a weekend cottage in Essex before the war, and I thought it would be good for me to try. The house I wanted to buy was rather grand – it's seventeenth century, with quite a large garden – and I couldn't afford a place in town as well. So I simply sold up and moved. The truth is that I find London so disagreeable now. It's full of ghosts. Every street I walk down is where someone I knew lived or died or where I had a lover.

"And every place I knew has either been torn down or rebuilt. It used to be so romantic and now the romance has gone."

In the old days, he says, his socializing was prodigious. "I was a keen dancer. We used to go and fox-trot at all those little clubs. Fabia Drake, one of those wonderful old girls in the *Jewel in the Crown*, was my partner. But I never took any lessons. I just used to look at myself in the glass all the time. I thought I was awfully good." He also dined out a great deal. But now, he says, when he's not working he stays at home. "I have an enormous range of acquaintances, but very few intimate friends; twelve at the most. I see them if I want to. But I shun parties. I shun gatherings and public dinners, all that stuff I used to enjoy so much".

In Buckinghamshire he shares his house with a companion. "He's a very handy chap who arranges things like decorating and so on. I could never live entirely alone. I don't look for any kind of social life. I just walk around, pick up a few weeds and light bonfires. But I don't think I'm really equipped for living in the country. I can't drive a car. I can't shoot, or fish, or play cards. I have no inclination to ride (Gielgud's distaste for horses began when one fell on him during the filming of *Julius Caesar*). I don't think you could describe me as capable."

His impracticality is far-reaching. John Mortimer tells how he and his wife went to dinner at a house where Gielgud was a guest. Their young daughter had been put to sleep in a spare bedroom and creeping out with her in a carry-cot they met Gielgud who peered under the pink plastic *hood and enquired: "Why on earth do* you bring your baby with you? Is it because you're afraid of burglars?"

He has never wanted children of his own. "Funnily enough, I don't miss them. I suppose I dread the responsibility of having them.

"But I know that some people respond magnificently. I remember at the memorial service for Ingrid Bergman, how Josh Ackland came along and read something. And he was on his way to his son's funeral. That was quite marvellous."

He's lucky, he says, to have been born with a happy disposition. "Of course I have fits of gloom occasionally, chiefly about the illness or the deaths of friends. And because I have become such an addict of TV I watch the newscasts and I'm now much more aware of the miseries of the world. I used to rise above all that. Even in two world wars I was so busy all the time that I wasn't really aware of the way people had to live. I'm not really much of a Christian. I just suppose there's Somebody Up There who knows what's going on. People tell me that faith is essential and I've always been surprised that I've been able to do without it. I had one terrific crisis in my life and I thought, well, I suppose I should either pray or commit suicide. But in the end I didn't do either."

'I hate being put up against my contemporaries. It's such rubbish'

Not many people say no to Gielgud. He is a superb director who asks and usually gets remarkable results from his casts, not by laying down the law but by peppering everyone within reach with a fine buckshot of hints and hopes. "Harley Granville Barker was the director I most admired. He had absolute authority, like Toscanini. But my style has always been suggestion. I don't do my homework very well. I rush in where angels fear to tread.

"But I think I made my rehearsals quite amusing, just as Tyrone Guthrie did. The stunt that some directors have now of coming to do exercises and play games with you to know you better wastes an awful lot of time."

Among modern directors, Gielgud most admires Peter Brook: "He's a real genius. And Lindsay Anderson is immensely talented, too. But I'm not very happy working at the National. The atmosphere's cold, like an airport."

Gielgud's working friendships have survived even a sustained downfall of the bricks he's famous for dropping. There was the time when he was directing a production of *The Trojans* ("I don't read music, but I have a very good ear") and found difficulty both in starting and stopping the orchestra and chorus. Unable to hear the counsel of some colleague he rushed towards the expensive operatic babel shouting: "Stop! Stop! Oh do stop that *dreadful* music!"

On another occasion when Emlyn Williams was performing his one-man Dylan Thomas show he asked Gielgud whether he had ever considered doing a similar Shakespearean anthology. "Oh, I don't know", said Gielgud, blithely disregarding the implications. "I think one should keep those one-man shows for one's old age."

He describes a meeting with John Christie, the founder of Glyndebourne, during which the great man flung himself on to a couch to listen to Malcolm Sargent playing the piano. "He kicked off his shoes and two enormous Dr Scholl supports flew across the room."

Even more incongruously he remembers an Edinburgh Festival at which Otto Klemperer, a frail and supposedly puritanical old man, was found to be missing when a taxi called to take him to his concert at the Usher Hall. "The city was combed to find him and he was discovered sitting on a shooting stick outside a girl's school which, for some reason, had a red light over the door. Apparently, he thought it was a brothel."

He regrets that he was not invited to play the name part in the forthcoming TV film of Graham Greene's *Dr Fischer of Geneva* ("Although I'm certain that James Mason will be wonderful"). And he would dearly love to make a film of *The Tempest* with himself as the definitive Prospero: "It's one thing I would like to leave behind, as it were."

His birthday celebrations are largely in the hands of others. The Garrick will be giving him a party and a starry collection of friends and colleagues have contributed to a book called *The Ages of Gielgud* which Hodder & Stoughton are publishing as a birthday tribute. "It's a little embarrassing", murmurs Gielgud. "But, on the other hand, it's pleasant to have nice things said about you while you are still alive." He can't imagine who'll buy the thing, but he hopes the publishers won't lose. "It would be nice", says Sir John, "if they made a few bob out of it."

Philip Oakes

Photograph by Snowdon

moreover... Miles Kington

Packaging for a president

"I'm switching to Hart from Mondale. I think Hart has got more electability."

Thus a Democrat voter last week. But what did he mean by "electability"?

He meant, I think, that Hart had more chance of winning than Mondale. If Hart were the Democratic candidate, he would get more votes than Mondale would, and perhaps even than Reagan would.

To put it another way, Hart seems the better product. His packaging and image are more likely to appeal to the consumer, especially those who wish to switch to another brand, having tried Reagan for four years and not got the results they wanted.

The advantages of this are obvious. If *Gary Hart is really the man most likely* to win, then it's worth putting him forward as candidate; in eight months' time he may well turn out to be the presidential runner preferred by most voters.

The disadvantages are equally obvious: America would then have to put up with Gary Hart as president for four years.

The great flaw in the American presidential electoral system is that the man with most electability also has to be the man with most power, and the one does not necessarily lead to the other. All that an American election proves is who is the best candidate.

It says nothing about who is the best president. There is no guarantee whatsoever that a good candidate will make a good leader.

If anything, the evidence points the other way. A good candidate is one who grows more and more popular until the day he wins. A good president grows less and less popular until the day he losses power. A good president must do what he thinks right. A good candidate must say what he thinks will go down well.

A good candidate does not have to win one vote from a non-American. A good president has to win the trust and respect of the rest of the world. A candidate has to make promises; a president has to explain why he cannot make promises. A candidate is a good advertising campaign; a president is a product which has gone through four years of *Which?* magazine tests.

The conclusion is inescapable. *The winning candidate should not become president.*

This presents certain problems, notably insofar as the winning candidate may feel that after so much work he should reap some reward. And one solution might be that the successful candidate, instead of entering the White House, should nominate the man to be next president, on condition he did not name a relation or close friend. This could pave the way to the presidency of someone like Teddy Kennedy, who otherwise does not have electability.

Alteratively, the candidate could by given some experience of power *before* election, to see how he would make out as a president. Presidents don't get much done in election year. They are too worried about the election. So why not give the candidates a month or two each running the country in the election run-up, to see how they react to the stress of office? It may be possible to arrange with the Russians to provide a small nuclear crisis for each man.

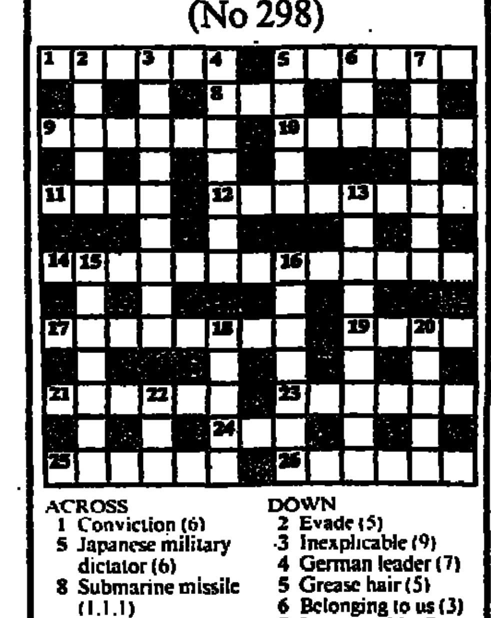
This new approach also alters the whole concept of the identity of the first lady. Until now it has been assumed that she will be married to the president, whereas it seems highly unlikely that the man best fitted to the White House will bring a wife who is also the best suited. Much better, surely, to have her nominated separately, or even voted for in separate elections, so that the decor of the White House and the nature of its dinner parties could have been put to the electorate beforehand.

And if being president involves considerable unpopularity and pressure from the majority, as it surely does, then there is also the not totally far-fetched idea of putting into the White House *the man who came second in the presidential election.*

All these ideas bear thinking about. If nothing else, they are more fun than following the election in its present form.

(A public service pamphlet issued by the Moreover Think Tank.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 298)



ACROSS
1 Conviction (6)
5 Japanese military dictator (6)
8 Submarine missile (1,1,1)
9 Struggle (6)
10 Sudden (6)
11 Stagger (4)
12 Recall (8)
14 Sightseeing (13)
17 Praise the Lord (8)
19 Not all (4)
21 Tell tale (6)
23 Ice spike (6)
24 Individual self (3)
25 Worshipper (6)
26 Document attester (6)

DOWN
2 Evade (5)
3 Inexplicable (9)
4 German leader (7)
5 Grease hair (5)
6 Belonging to us (3)
7 Innumerable (7)
13 Temporary expedient (9)
15 Without wrinkles (7)
16 High spirits (7)
18 Court doorkeeper (5)
20 Grinding tooth (5)
22 Continental lorry sign (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 297
ACROSS: 1 Picket 4 Pisces 7 Slew 8 Intrigue 9 Knockers 12 Rpm 15 Hasten 16 Coryza 17 Dim 19 Maharaja 24 Buttress 25 Avid 26 Stoned 27 Tinkle
DOWN: 1 Peso 2 Cheongsam 3 Thick 4 Peter 5 Skin 6 Equip 10 Cream 11 Spoor 12 Reykjavik 13 Moan 14 Shed 18 Inuit 20 Amend 21 Asset 22 Eton 23 Adze

BOOKS

A. S. Byatt and Stuart Evans review fiction

Academic and other Romances

Small World
By David Lodge

(Secker & Warburg, £8.95)

"Also Merlin made the Round Table in tokening of the roundness of the world . . . for all the world, Christian and heathen, repair to the Round Table". (Malory). In *Small World* a host of itinerant academics repair to the international conference tables, flying from Tokyo to Zurich, Jerusalem to California to Honolulu, discussing Joyce, Hardy and semiotics, jousting over rival critical theories, looking for love or release or renown, all the things human beings have perennially looked for. Marshall McLuhan announced to us that we now live in a Global Village, and Lodge's small world, with its satellite communications, its translations of books and professors from one culture to another, is a shrewd and hilarious paradigm of this, too.

Philip Swallow and Morris Zapp, the exchanging professors of *Changing Places* reappear, as do other academics from that book. The young hero, Persse McGarrigle is an Irish poet and academic who falls in love with the delightful literary theorist, Angelica Pabst, pursuing her round the globe with the aid of a literary prize and an American Express Card rather than a hippogriff, always just missing her, or glimpsing and losing her, as happens in the best Romances, ancient or modern. Persse is Sir Percival and also Perseus, seeking to release Andromeda from chains. Angelica is Ariosto's vanishing heroine, but also one of the miraculously born twin heroines of the *Faerie Queene*, the chaste Belphoebe, the loving Amoret. She has breasts described with lines from Keats and Coleridge or deployed on sleazy placards: she is seen in strip clubs and red light districts as well as in solemn gatherings, to the anguish of the virginal Persse. Other characters are double or doubled. Philip Swallow deceives his wife Hilary for a woman with the same name, Joy, and the same blue dressing gown. There is more than one P. McGarrigle.

There are other analogues of an older world. A rich Marxist Italian enchantress called Fulvia Morgana gets her nails into Morris Zapp and chains him up. There is a Girton lady don, Miss Sybil Maiden, pupil of Jessie Weston (*From Ritual to Romance*) who manifests herself in Rummidge, Zurich, Honolulu and Delphi, where she utters a mysterious prophecy from a shooting stick.

It would be more than usually unfair to reveal any details of the ingenious and proliferate plotting. There is a new coincidence, a new disappointment, a new comic debâcle over every page. It is possible to comment on the local delights of the prose, the contrast between the polyglot chatter of the global village and the archetypes of High Romance. Consider 'Durex, Farex and Exlax' which can sound like medieval amulets or swords, essential props of the English novel or examples of the linguistic theory that words are differentiated by sound, not referential meaning.

The novel deploys – wittily, succinctly, so that no reader will need more information than the text offers him – many critical theories from Hazlitt to Northrop Frye, from neo-Marxism to post-structuralism.

I have been puzzled by some of the more extreme current critical disquisitions on "desire" in a text. Barthes calls the text a fetish, and moreover "*a fetish that desires me*". (Part of the meaning of this is that the writer desires the unknown reader to complete him as the reader desires contact with the unknown writer). David Lodge's academic Romance is cognisant of this pervasive use of the word, and his fleeing women and vanishing mirages of satisfaction are games with it in a context – the endlessly unconsummated Quest for love or knowledge – which is wholly appropiate.

Conferences on "genre", (there is one in this book) might well debate the "campus novel" as well as the Romance. In the past it has, in this country, been satire or farce. *Lucky Jim* put firecrackers under seats and pulled loathsome faces: *The History Man* took a run at modern deterministic theories of history and culture: *Rates of Exchange* contemplates the debasement of language and other currencies with a gloomy anxiety under its local laughter. Campus novels are not necessarily limited and local in their concerns: A university, too, like the Round Table or the Global Village is a small world, but a world. This one is seen with a benign and intelligently *comic* vision, a virtual world, selectively obeying some, but not all the laws of the real one.

Something Out There
By Nadine Gordimer

(Cape, £8.50)

The Tenth Crusade
By Christopher Hyde

(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Some creature – an ape, a baboon, a large wild dog, or animal, it might even be a man – is glimpsed by disparate residents in the prosperous white suburbs of Johannesburg, lurking in the shadows or the trees. Pets are killed, provisions stolen, fruit-trees ravaged. Titilating copy for local newspapers, which hide from powerful political issues in gossip and such mildly sensational tattle. Yet there is genuine underlying fear that there is something out there. In the title story of Nadine Gordimer's latest outstanding collection, the activities of the creature and the reactions of those it visits (surperbly characterized and observed with cool satiric wit) are counterpointed by the patient preparations of a guerrilla cell (two black men, a white man and woman) for an act of sabotage. Their own relationships are recorded with fingertip sensitivity, while their deadly seriousness of purpose gives an ominous symbolic impact to the presence of the mysterious alien creature which threatens (however fleetingly) the complacency of a society trying hard to ignore its own tensions of menace, fear, wilful apathy and guilt.

Naturally a number of stories deal with Southern African predicaments – in black nations as well as in the dominant white-ruled state: most effectively when they focus upon stress, personal loyalty and human values against the wider social and political background. Three of the most memorable pieces concern letters: a brilliantly imagined reply from the grave by Kafka's father to his son's posthumous complaint, which for some readers will seem as illuminating as criticism as it is as fiction; the chilling outcome of a compassionate interchange of mail between a young liberal woman and a political prisoner; and most movingly, the one-sided account of the love and frustration of man and woman reconstructed from old letters discovered in a trunk. For all her intellectual acumen and political sincerity, it is in the conviction which Nadine Gordimer brings to her wise understanding of human relationships that she luminously excels. Few writers are able to portray with such perception and compassion the delight, tolerant submission, shyness, flashes of certainty between a woman and a man who love (in whatever sense) honestly, if sometimes helplessly, as well as the reluctant sorrow and hurt that might often ensue.

The political threat in *The Tenth Crusade*, a powerful thriller by Christopher Hyde, is more crudely stated but effective enough, perhaps because of the frightening telaesthetic flickerings of the God lobby in the current US presidential square-dance. Mr Hyde (who does not have many kind thoughts about President Reagan) postulates a link between religious fanaticism and extreme right-wing realpolitik, cynically exploiting the revulsions of the moral majority. A veteran photojournalist, Kirkland, is visited unexpectedly by the woman he once loved passionately, from whom he had parted agonizingly many years before. Almost immediately the girl disappears, violently abducted. He joins forces with a research historian, daughter of an American senator who she believes was driven to suicide by the same Tenth Crusade who appear to have dragged off Kirkland's former love. The taut story moves quickly with vivid description and technological expertise.



Wallflowers, slackers, and Victorian society in The Ball on Shipboard

Painter of vulgar society

James Tissot
By Michael Wentworth

(Oxford, £50)

Vulgar Society, James Laver called his pioneering book on Tissot, picking up the phrase, with some but not quite all of its disapproving overtones, from Ruskin's remarks on Tissot in *Fors Clavigera*. But by the end of the story Laver has come to see Tissot's reprehensible interest in vulgar society as his claim on the attention of 1936: "he is assured of his immortality, if not in the History of Art, at least in *l'histoire des moeurs*." Of course, since Tissot died in 1902, a student of his work was a lot nearer to him then than we are now to that student, and it may reasonably be supposed that the time has come for a new definition of Tissot's standing. It is no doubt significant that Michael Wentworth's absorbing critical biography appears shamelessly among the "Oxford Studies in the History of Art and Architecture" rather than in the Oxford Histoire des Moeurs.

Even Ruskin conceded that Tissot might be a capable painter, whose work could improve the taste of the essentially tasteless, "if he would obey his graver thoughts" – which meant, naturally, some kind of lofty allegory rather than bourgeois reality. *The Spectator* in 1879 put it in a nutshell: "To have the power of painting almost anything in the world, and to choose to paint a five-o'clock tea-table – could any condemnation be really more than the one the artist passes upon his own work by the choice of such subjects?" However, Tissot seems to have been artistically unrepentant – religious repentance being, as it happens, something else. Seeing the light, and becoming very serious indeed, he lost his touch, in everything except the making of money. His later series of paintings on religious themes and illustrations of the New Testament and then the Old were contrived with real De Mille showmanship: a lot of publicity about his search for authenticity on the actual sites in the Holy Land; and the sparing of no expense in seeking out the correct period accessories, cannot disguise the fact that his biblical maidens are chorus-girls and his prophets, like his profits, come straight off the boulevard.

All the same, he seems to have been sincere: as with De Mille, if one asks whether he was truly interested in God or Mammon, the answer is evidently both. Despite Arnold Bennett's nasty stories about his determination to dispose of his mistress, conveyed to her by a letter in a misaddressed envelope and resulting in her suicide, in fact he was totally devoted to his Mrs Newton, whom he took up with soon after his arrival in England, painted her obsessively, nursed her faithfully through her last illness, and found God at her bier. And he was, after all, an excellent painter. It is not easy to be sure of his attitude to vulgar society, just as we cannot now know whether his involvement with the Commune, which drove him from France, was sincere or opportunistic. But this ambiguity makes him one of our best, because most disinterested, witnesses. As a friend of Manet and careful student of Japanese art (not to mention photography), he knew what was going on in art, and knew, till God got him, what he did best. Mr Wentworth imparts a new interest in the man, but also a new respect for his art.

John Russell Taylor

Family and fighting history of the bravest of the brave

The Gurkhas
By Byron Farwell

(Allen Lane, £12.50)

"I would to God my name were not so terrible to the enemy as it is", says the most popular soldier in our literature, and the battalion of Gurkhas who fought in the Falklands might agree, for they were disappointed when their opponents fled unscathed. It is not enough, though, that the British people should regard Gurkhas simply as formidable in battle: we should recognize their admirable qualities as human beings, so that, when need arises, we can willingly pay the debt we owe for their loyalty and devotion in our own hard times since 1815.

Byron Farwell's book gives a comprehensive survey of the lives and achievements of the Gurkha soldiers of Nepal. In less than 320 pages he has written, in an easy and readable style, an outline of their history since 1742, a description of the theatres of war in which they have been engaged and an account of their festivals, homes and family life.

He follows the fortunes of those regiments which remained in the Indian Army, and those transferred to the British. Thus, he has the opportunity to record the traumatic effect of Indian independence on the Gurkhas themselves, on their British officers and on the Indian officers who arrived at the shortest possible notice to take over those battalions which were to stay in India.

It is a measure of the soldierly qualities of all of them that immediately after the change-over the Indian Army battalions went straight off with unknown officers to fight in Kashmir, while the British Army battalions within a few months were confronting terrorists in Malaya. These were probably the most demoralizing circumstances Gurkhas have ever had to face; yet in both armies they triumphantly maintained their splendid reputation. So there can be happy endings even to modern stories.

Readers of *The Gurkhas* will find intriguing "family secrets": for instance, the cast-iron rule in operations on the North-West Frontier that no British officer *ever* stayed with the last group to leave a picket position. The author also takes care to explain the status of Gurkha officers; they are almost the equivalent of centurions in the Roman Army, promoted from the ranks and men of immense prestige.

The book has a good bibliography and an adequate map of Northern India and Nepal ("From China to Peru" – almost – would be needed to cover all the Gurkha battlefields!).

Cyril Jarvis

Gosh more Jings in heaven and earth

Science and Parascience
A History of the Paranormal, 1914-1939
By Brian Inglis

(Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95)

In those happy childhood days when Centre Point was no more than a malicious glint in the planner's eye and Ann Summers still romped in her Wendy House, the bottom of Tottenham Court Road, at least for inquisitive schoolboys, meant *The Wizard's Den*, a magic shop with a thousand mysterious ways to amaze your friends: pencils with bending points, non-dissolving sugar cubes, nails which went through your finger, "naughty Fido" dog excrement, and screaming cushions.

There were moments in this second volume of Brian Inglis's history of the paranormal when I felt sustained by a similar curiosity about techniques for distorting reality. When were we going to get to the section on "human levitation", the stories about pseudopods extending from arms, the cases of people returning from the dead: the "gosh" bits.

Inglis is quite prepared for this type of reaction. Although delighted by opinion polls which show the greater readiness of the public to accept ESP (somewhere between 70 and 80 per cent) he knows that the overall paranormal case is hardly likely to be furthered among disbelievers by many of the examples cited in this volume. In an age when psychical researchers concentrate on nothing much more dramatic than guessing random numbers, "the last thing they want is . . . exhibitions of mediumship, with trumpets blowing in darkened rooms, or ectoplasm erupting into grotesque forms". But despite this he bravely decides to include even quite bizarre examples on the grounds that it is his job to present the truth as he knows it and allow the jury of readers to assess its credibility.

The intention is not always realised. As in the earlier *Natural and Supernatural*, which took the story up to 1914, Inglis is soon nudging the jury towards his own point of view. Those on the side of lifting tables and sounding trumpets and spouting extoplasm have a habit of turning out to be honest, decent, truthful, and only just a weeny bit prone to cheating; while their opponents are reluctantly "forced to admit", shown to be unreliable, and found to be prejudiced. By page 338, Inglis himself is ready to agree that: "In trying to clear away the debris of misconception and misinterpretation, I have found it difficult not to slip into the role of counsel for the defence". It is, perhaps, a partiality which is inevitable when he is seeking to defend the validity of anecdotes by reference to such a volatile feature as the actual character of human witnesses.

Students of the paranormal are thereby led towards a real dilemma. If they decide to follow Inglis's path, they are forced to include the type of material which will inevitably have them dismissed as superstitious and gullible: material which can never expect to be accorded "scientific" status. But, as history has also shown, if they take the other path and concentrate entirely upon only the most rigorous and controlled experimental work, then their results will be attacked by other scientists and sceptics with a fervour and an array of weapons which if brought to bear upon more orthodox scientific work, would quickly raise doubt about its own truth claims.

Thus, parapsychologists have been attacked by some for their historical association with magic and religion (nicely ignoring the alchemical origins of chemistry). They have been told that nothing they claim can possibly be true as long as it conflicts so fundamentally with what is known (a restriction which would have preserved Newtonian physics). They have been reminded, without regard for the implications for economics, that statistical probability is a dubious foundation for knowledge: they have been blamed for failing to maintain absolute control over the influence of the experimenter (farewell, social psychology).

It is not too surprising then, that Inglis, although he does full justice to Rhine's work on card-guessing, should largely opt for the less rigourous and more populist course, even going so far as to express sympathy with Olive Lodge's belief that "psychical research took a wrong turning in seeking academic recognition if that also meant losing contact with the general public".

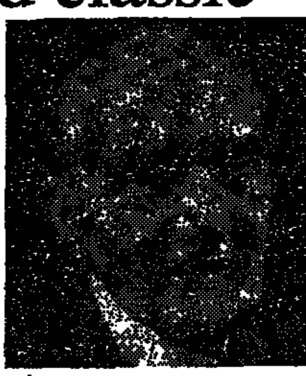
So, while at Edinburgh University, the new Koestler Professor of Parapsychology will soon be assembling a rigorous and controlled approach to matters psychical, we can expect further volumes along the present eclectic lines from the indefatigable Mr Inglis. That really should be welcome news for everyone. Sceptics can continue to sharpen themselves up on his methodological failings, the credulous can find as much proof as they wish of Horatio's enduring narrow-mindedness, and even overgrown afficionados of *The Wizard's Den* can have a little quiet fun pressing their nose against the glass and muttering "Gosh"

Laurie Taylor

Grand old classic

Gilbert Murray
By Francis West

(Croom Helm, £17.50)



Gilbert Murray OM

Gilbert Murray, Professor of Greek at Oxford for the first third of this century, was more than a distinguished classical scholar. His translations of Ancient Greek drama, particularly Euripides, on the stage and between slim green covers, introduced them to generations who had no Greek. He was denounced by T. S. Eliot as a poor man's Swinburne, who stretched Greek brevity to fit the loose frame of William Morris. Maurice Bowra used to tell the anecdote of Murray reading his version to his students: "Death and a cold white thing within the house." His students looked at the Greek text, and found no more than: "e e a a." But the great names of the British stage, from Bernard Shaw and Henry Irving to Sybil Thorndike, found the ancient magic in Murray's somewhat Pre-Raphaelite versions.

He was a liberal, a strong agnostic and anti-clericalist, an idealist. In his old age he described himself as the last of the Victorians. He was a founder of the League of Nations, and became its chairman. His life was not without political and personal tensions: his sons disliked him; his relationship with his rather grand wife, who had an even sterner devotion to good works and reformist politics than he, was sometimes prickly. This authorized biography by the Professor of History and Government at Deakin University, Geelong, Australia, is based on the large unpublished Murray archives in the Bodleian. It is a straightforward account of a grand old classic, who influenced the way that his contemporaries thought on topics ranging from Greek culture to modern poetry, and from schooling to international politics.

Philip Howard

THE TIMES DIARY

Still up in the air

Unlikely bedfellows, Michael Shea, *the Queen's press secretary, and* David Frost, now the only remaining member of the Famous Five at TV-am, are to publish *The Mid-Atlantic Companion*, a sort of book version of British Airways in-flight magazine.

Yesterday, a coy Michael Shea refused to be drawn on the subject, "it's far too early to talk about this," and despite his eight years experience as the Palace pressman, had the naivety to ask me to name my source. But why choose Frosty? "For his transatlantic connexions, of course. He travels a lot." Frost, meanwhile, was being even more tight-lipped, and failed to return my calls yesterday.

The pair probably crystallized the deal last November, during Frost's much-publicized TV-am interview with *Prince Andrew on his Falk*lands exploits. The "Famous One," who I suspect called on Shea to secure his royal coup, is certainly bent on sustaining his jet-set image at all costs. I am told Frost and his wife, Lady Carina, are looking for a nanny to take sole charge of their baby *from the summer. His mother*-in-law, the Duchess of Norfolk, apparently puts it down to the couple's travelling commitments.

Coverage charge



Ingham: privileged hearing

The fruits of wisdom do not come cheaply where Bernard Ingham, Mrs Thatcher's *chief press secretary*, is concerned. For the privilege of hearing him reveal the techniques needed to obtain "positive press coverage", members of the Industrial Society are being charged £69, and non-members £82.80, for a 90-minute meeting at the Society's *Carlton House Terrace HQ tomorrow*. A buffet lunch is thrown in. Proceeds go to the Society: Mr Ingham, who is giving his services free, is likely to be rewarded with, I am told, a case of fine claret.

On the block

An ill omen, far more portentous than the *present* press *speculation* about the Arts Council's cutbacks, has been delivered to the staff at the threatened *Hayward Gallery*. Next Wednesday, the council meets to decide where to cut £7m of funds for the arts. On March 30, the council is holding a press conference to *announce its decision publicly*. The Hayward, however, already believe they are the victims: the staff have been called to a management meeting on March 29.

Writ in stone

After naming names of masons within Brent council, I now learn that Lewisham's Labour group has just passed a motion declaring that membership of the Freemasons is *incompatible with membership* of the Labour Party. Now all Labour councillors are to be asked to pledge, *in writing*, that they are not masons.

Yesterday, they said they would go farther: a motion declaring that membership of Freemasons is incompatible with service in local government is to go before the full Labour-controlled council, and if passed, as is likely, the jobs of some *officers could* be threatened. Meanwhile councillor David Sullivan, proposer of the original motion, tells me he is negotiating with a defector mason to release his secret list of local lodge members.

BARRY FANTONI



"Tarquin's furious – he designed the whole office around the old buff, green and pink"

Eireways

A Donegal priest, Father Eoghan O Frighil, has won a battle for the Irish cause. British Airways barred *him* from boarding a Belfast to London flight after the patriotic priest refused to translate his name into English at the ticket desk. "Our staff are not familiar with Russian or Irish", said BA, who, after protests from an Irish MP, John Hume, have now pledged to accept *all* names Irish.

PHS

Deadlock: **Ian Murray** looks at Europe's summit confusion



Before the break-up: Mrs Thatcher and the other European Community leaders at the Brussels conference.

Europe's odd woman out

Brussels

Mrs Thatcher, a sickly, split-eyed smile on her face, peers out from the front page of the Brussels daily *La Libre Belgique*. "Mme Thatcher: multiple chicaneries" reads the *caption*. Separated from her by *a* block of intransigent type is a picture of a bright-eyed President Mitterrand. "From sacrifice to sacrifice", reads the caption.

A quick scan of the headlines on the newspaper stands leave no doubt as to who is being held exclusively to *blame for the collapse of the* Brussels summit. "The toughness of Frau Thatcher", says *Die Welt*. "La *Thatcher against all*", concludes *La Stampa*. "My Fer Lady", puns *Le Quotidien de Paris* alongside a crude cartoon of the Prime Minister.

In fact, this populist rhetoric *(matched with equal chauvinistic* style by the British *press*) hides the fact that the summit all but succeeded and that the ten – not the nine – are closer together than they have been for a very long time on how to solve the problems of the Community.

Those problems centre on how to find enough money in these austere times to build the kind of job-creating, dynamic Europe dreamt of by the founding fathers. Part of the *solution, which everyone has agreed* upon, is an increase in the tax which could be raised by the Community from 1986.

This was an enormous concession by Mrs Thatcher, who until then had always refused to even "consider" the idea until she had won her case for a fairer budget deal coupled with tighter controls on spending. She was not alone in approving a more modest increase than other states wanted, but for all that she did agree *that the receipts from a value added* tax base could increase from the present 1 per cent ceiling to a 1.4 per *cent ceiling in 1986, rising to* 1.6 per cent from 1988.

But she kept a very firm condition on that. She would not send the proposal on for necessary ratification by the parliament until such time as she was offered the budget deal she came to get.

And the deal, having been within reach, finally eluded everyone – not because it was too expensive, but because everyone needed to make concessions in principles which were too difficult at this stage to sell to domestic opinion when the summit was over.

The problem looked different, as Sir Geoffrey Howe tried vainly to explain, depending on which end of the telescope was being peered down. The result was that Britain *wanted a system which it would pass* off as showing it made a small but generous contribution. The others wanted a system which showed them as making a small but generous rebate to Britain.

Obviously the definition of both small *and generous* was a very subjective one, but the reason the summit took so long to fail was that a determined effort was made by everyone to find ways of bridging the gap, or at least, in a series of technical and apparently insignificant formulas, to appear to be doing so.

It was an exercise in blinding the public with science in which Britain *conspired. The aim was to prove to* the electorate of Europe – which goes to the polls for the direct elections to the European Parliament in three months – that everyone was being generous and believed deeply in Europe.

The exercise failed because Mrs Thatcher could not persuade the others to agree to a system by which Britain, on a scale *related* to its *wealth*, paid a maximum contribution. Instead they were prepared to offer a system wich meant Britain was paid back a rebate on contributions over and above that ceiling.

Though the gap was *narrowed* by the technicians to a very bridgeable £150 m – insignificant if just a few of *them shared it out* – the politicians of the "new nine" could not go home and tell their electorates that they had given Mrs Thatcher back *nearly* everything she was asking for.

Mrs Thatcher or the image she has built up must take a large measure of the blame for this. She has become the bogeywoman of Europe. Opinion polls showing her falling *domestic popularity are* published prominently in papers throughout the EEC. Her reputation, built up relentlessly at summit after summit, for always getting her way, has raised hackles.

The EEC and Nato between them may have put an end to war in western Europe. Nowadays the public have only football matches *and summits in which to* give vent to their historic chauvinism.

But for all that, this summit nearly succeeded, with the givers and takers nearly grasping each other's outstretched hands. While the intransigent Mrs Thatcher stayed in the limelight, it almost *went unnoticed* that all 10 had agreed to a four-page paper on new policies needed to build the Community. It was almost taken for granted that there had to be strict budgetary discipline – an unheard of concept not so long ago.

If it had not been for the Irish milk question, there was very close agreement on a strictly controlled agricultural price package. Everyone wanted more money spent on regional and social policies. And they *all* agreed – *provisionally* – to increase resources. Foreign ministers had little difficulty, meanwhile, in putting together a common text on the Lebanon, proving how closely the EEC countries work together on foreign policy.

If personalities could be kept out of the argument over the next few weeks, there remains every chance that the Community's worsening *financial situation will force* everyone to peer down the same end of the telescope.

That will be more difficult if Mrs Thatcher gives way to the volume of noise within her own party and in the opinion polls, demanding that she withhold payment of at least *part of Britain's monthly £100m* net contribution.

And the European election campaign, which is now warming up, will further complicate the matter as national leaders strike chauvinistic poses. Success at the June summit is not impossible if the leaders ignore the cartoons and the headlines.

In disarray: **Robert Fisk** on Lebanon's retreat from the conference table

Why all roads lead to war

Lausanne

It was somehow typical of President Amin Gemayel that he should claim, in the early hours of yesterday, that Lebanon's wretched *conference for national reconciliation* had had "positive results". The only definitive result of the failure of Lebanese politicians to reach agreement at Lausanne on their country's future is likely to be a horrifying and even more savage round of civil warfare in Beirut, without even the hope of outside intervention now to smother it.

"I *am going home immediately*", one of the Christian Maronite delegates' officials said yesterday. "When I get home I am going to collect my family and pack up the valuables in my house and leave immediately". His feeling was widely shared; but there was Mr Gemayel *stoutly denying that he had* ever offered to resign during the conference, still insisting that he hoped for great things after the Lausanne talks. How big can an explosion be?

The truth is that everyone lost at Lausanne. Lebanon lost one of its *last chances – perhaps the very last* chance – to remain a unified country, because the sectarian interests of its leaders proved greater than their nationalist memory. Syria lost because its political victory over the US failed to produce any worthwhile alternative to President Reagan's Cyclops-like policies of support for the Gemayel government. The Muslims of Lebanon, *having discovered that Syria can no* longer be relied on to support their more extreme demands have returned empty handed, to Beirut where far darker forces are advocating a military push into east *Beirut* that would fracture the whole Christian Maronite structure of *power*.

It is a frightful prospect. Even before the Lausanne peace conference, there were signs – the trajectory of certain artillery bombardments, the deployment of Shia Muslim militias in the Chiyah district of the capital – that the *Muslims were planning some form* of offensive against the increasingly isolated Christian suburb of Ein el-Rumaneh. The Christian Phalangists – whose ancient representative at Lausanne, Pierre Gemayel, found himself torn between the Christian warriors for whom he was meant to argue and the President-son to whom he was still bound by family loyalty – are well aware that only a few of their units and one brigade of the Lebanese government army now *prevent a Druze onslaught* across the valley of the Metn river that could, if successful, give anti-government militias possession of the presidential palace itself.



Amin Gemayel: an unheroic last stand?

Amin Gemayel's last stand would not be a heroic affair because few of the Phalangists will now align themselves with the President who so publicly changed his allegiance from Washington to *Damascus*. But on the ground in Beirut it is clear that the static warfare of the past six weeks may soon become, again, a battle for more territory in which the Christians are almost certain to lose.

The Syrians still support the legitimacy of Gemayal's government. But their seal *of approval is* going to look ever more shabby as the Lebanese realize that the Government of National Salvation, which they thought could be created in Lausanne, is little more than a *chimera*. Though the Shia Muslim and Druze delegates at Lausanne were appalled by Syria's commitment to the Gemayal administration, they know that Damascus would be obliged to support them militarily in a further round of civil war. Thus the Syrians may shortly have to choose between further political paralysis in Lebanon or further participation in the war, *allying itself* with the anti-government parties as surely as the Americans were until recently allying themselves with Amin Gemayel and by association with the Phalange.

In fact the Syrian proposals at Geneva, had they been accepted, were *not* an unworthy attempt to heal Lebanon's wounds. Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice-president, had presented to the conference a nine-page document containing a list of *carefully argued* reforms that would have granted substantially more power to the Muslims of Lebanon without *diminishing the prestige of the Christian* Maronites. There would have been an exchange of prisoners, a return of refugees – Christian and Muslim – to the homes they owned before the civil war started. Reforms in the constitution and parliament would have taken place over three years *while a sophisticated system of* power-checking as well as power-sharing would have been inaugurated by an enlarged parliament with a prime minister responsible to the assembly rather than to the president. In a perfect world, or in a less imperfect world, the Khaddam document might have been a success. But in the end it served only to emphasize just how far Lebanon *has disintegrated*.

The reforms discussed with such fury at Lausanne simply bore little or no relation to the aspirations of the militias in Beirut to whom the next street, or the next ruined apartment block has now become a more serious objective than the establish*ment of a state in which* they can all share. In one way, therefore – and it is a dangerous development – Lausanne has also proved how enormous is the gap that now separates the militias of Beirut from the men who claim to *control them*.

Yet since the Christians have been proposing a form of federal Lebanon, a country partitioned by mutual agreement rather than hostility they have been talking more realistically than the Muslims. By acknowledging that Lebanon cannot be put back together again, they could, in the long term, prove to be the winners. It is of course true as Suleiman Franjieh, Syria's Maronite ally, told his equally old adversary, *Camille Chamoun*, last week that Lebanon is not a homogenous state: if the country is be broken into cantons, it would involve vast shifts of the population: Christian villagers south of Jezzine would have to abandon their homes and move north of Beirut: the *Muslims of Byblos would have to* travel east: the Christian inhabitants in the predominantly Muslim Bekaa valley, including virtually the entire population of the town of Zahle, might be forced westwards to the Mediterranean side of Mount Sannine.

*This huge geographical displace*ment would be carried out in a bloody and fearful fashion, although it might ultimately bring about a grim status quo in the Lebanese war. All sides know this, which is why the Christians expect an onslaught on east Beirut. Territory gained now *will have to be traded later*.

It is on the other hand little surprise that Israel has made known its support for a federal Lebanon. A state broken up into suspicious feudal cantons is easier to control: grace and favour can be extended to one frightened minority after another, *depending on their helpful*ness or their usefulness to what Israel always describes as its "security interests".

The Israelis, having turned the Shia Muslims against them in southern Lebanon, are now trying to reestablish relations with the Lebanese Druze while not ignoring their original Phalangist allies.

Syria and Israel, the two powers *that still keep huge armies in* Lebanon – the Syrian forces larger though less well armed than the Israelis – are now aligning themselves on opposite sides in the new Lebanese conflict. It is already a dry spring in Lebanon: the ground is hard enough for tanks to travel – and the implications are obvious to both sides. The Americans now want to distance themselves from Lebanon after their own debacle there but whether they would resist a desperate appeal from a frightened Christian minority, an appeal supported by Israel, is another matter.

The Syrians, who have never *flinched at using force in its most* ruthless form – as they did in their own city of Hama in 1982 – cetainly suspect that they may not have seen the last of the US Sixth Fleet. For the Lebanese, however, the future seems grimly obvious: there may be plans for yet another ceasefire but *Beirut looks set to become a killing* ground again with Lebanon's future ever more certainly its own disintegration.



Poised for action: in Beirut

Ronald Butt

Needed: help and advice from inside

If Mrs Thatcher felt hard done by it would be understandable. Every time some attempt is made by the government to deal with public spending which is excessive or misapplied, *ministers are battered* by the media, by their own backbenchers and by a congeries of inter-linked pressure groups led by people with a vested interest in *destroying the Government's inten*tions in the name of the low-paid, child poverty, housing need and so on. Immediately the Government takes any action, the Labour Party can summon up the angry spirits and statistics of people professionally skilled in defending what are called *minority interests, and who* do it with all their heart because their political beliefs are founded on the proposition that the more public money is funnelled out to the interests in whose name they command a public platform the better. The interest of the majority, saddled *with the totality of their* claims, is of little account to them.

When the pressure groups go into action, the Government is quickly wrong-footed, for these operators are very powerful. As well as having strong links with the Labour Party, not to mention a number of *government departments, they exert* a powerful influence on public opinion through their friends in the *media of communications. These* communicators look *almost* automatically to the pressure groups to supply what is taken as dispassionate truth because, since the 1960s, *the dominant climate of what is* taken as informed opinion, and the assumptions of the media have largely been determined by (or have developed hand in hand with) the pressure groups' aspirations. Dispassionate truth (so defined) then comes armed with the hard metal of *supporting statistics*, with which hearts are nowadays moved more than by commonsense.

The government, it is true, has been able to hold back public spending to the *point at which it* should be kept steady in absolute terms for the next five years, and should (*given economic growth*) be a shrinking proportion of the national output. Yet if growth were to falter and public spending became a renewed problem, the axe would have to be wielded hastily and without due care. That is why some of the Government's friendly critics argue that what is needed is a systematic look at state spending (including the welfare services) now, so that acceptable priorities can be determined.

The Government-knows that at some stage radical changes will have to be contemplated. But Mrs Thatcher's position is that when she does attempt to settle such things she wants support. She does not want to be assailed by the pressure groups, disowned by the elements in the media which support economies in theory but never in practice, and harried by Tory backbenchers. She fears that she would be deserted on particular issues at the height of the *fray and does not intend to take that* risk.

She was crucially influenced by adverse reactions, during the *last* parliament, to the leaking of the think tank's report, which had probably sensationalized the size of the public spending problem while *enumerating some possible cures* that were so politically unacceptable *as to seem to vitiate* the whole exercise. That episode confirmed Mrs Thatcher's temperamental distrust of attempts at overall and systematic solutions which anyway *smack* to her of left-wing habits of mind. She prefers pragmatism. The think tank, in her view, was better at asking questions than answering them, and so she abolished it.

The trouble is that without the think tank the questions are not being asked systematically at all. The think tank may not have been the best method. For one thing it contained too many people with insufficient political instinct and too inclined to equate dispassionate *expertism with intellectual jeu d'esprit*. Mrs Thatcher's policy unit could, if large enough, be a better alternative, but it is too small. The trouble with the Government is that the longer it stays in office, the *more* vulnerable ministers are to the departmental machines which sur*round them*.

For the moment, their best protection is from the special advisers who, particularly in the social departments, help to provide a counterweight to departmental opinion that is influenced by precisely the kind of interest group *attitudes to which I referred* earlier. But there are few of them: only about 15 in all the Whitehall departments together and about eight with the policy unit at 10 Downing Street.

The role of the special advisers is invaluable, particularly in the highly *politicized social departments (with* their pressure group connexions) where the Civil Servants are a great deal less open-minded and are much more committed to their own causes than are those in the Treasury. But the work of the single adviser is hard going in face of the departmental *Leviathan*.

All this leaves ministers vulnerable to the inertia or the commitments of the Whitehall machine; too often ministers are unprepared for the *political* realities (housing benefits again was a notorious case) and too often public opinion is not properly tapped for the latent support it contains. Yet if Mrs Thatcher fears that radical acts cannot command support, the Budget this year is a significent *proof that when radical things are* done with determination and conviction, and are seen to meet real need, they will command support.

In parts of the Conservative Party there is a belief that the Government is failing to make use of its friends just when (because hardworked *ministers with too little time to* think have been in office for five gruelling years) political backing and thinking could be most useful. As for the welfare state, Mrs Thatcher has, of course, other *political reasons* for caution. She is not hard-hearted and will not so act. As a beneficiary herself of the Beveridge system, she could not contemplate radical changes in it that did not lead to a new "Beveridge" at least as good. All this, as well as fear that changes will *unleash the rage of the pressure* groups, and bring martyrdom on *Newsnight* and *Panorama*, lie behind the Prime Minister's caution. If improved systems are to be devised, in which the public money is spent better, who is to do the thinking? For certainly there will be no *improvement without* more thought.

Paul Pickering

A raven in a flap over a bomber

Hector, the irascible talking raven I adopted last year at London Zoo, is in full voice again and has been hobnobbing with his mate Doris. Unfortunately, far from the usual gentle billing and cooing associated with this time of year when the sap begins to rise and every young bird's thoughts turns to romance, a discordant note could be heard.

At first Hector was content to nip the odd *juvenile finger* pushed through the wire or peevishly stab the penguin next door. But finally his grumbling mood became quite ugly. Teams of psychologists who *were rushed to the scene eventually* found the problem was a question of taste, or rather lack of it.

The wicked bird, you may recall, for many years head raven at the Tower of London, was incarcerated at the zoo for defending the historic fortress against American tourists in hideous check jackets. *The last straw* was when he landed on the shoulder of a senior citizen from Little Rock and exclaimed: "I'm Hector", before wrestling the badly shocked woman's floral hat to the ground.

Such is American influence these days, from GCHQ to the Beefeaters, that this high-spirited bird still languishes behind bars. This week he learnt that the insensitive Yanks has added insult to injury by naming part of their nuclear bombing fleet after the species to which he belongs, without even asking him.

The United States Third Air *Force* "Raven" is a modification of the F-111 atomic bomber, and provides an electronic screen for "friendly attacking aircraft" by hanging around battlefields and *jamming the Russians' radar*.

Now while it is true that ravens in the past did get a bad name by *blackening* the sky over *medieval* battlefields, earning the name "vulture of the north", *such* things are anathema to the modern bird about town. Hector and Doris would *find an armour clad oaf a bit of a* beak bender and insist on fat, corn-fed French rats from the Ile de France.

"I cannot really tell you why they chose the name Raven", said Captain Jerry Yaple of the USAF public affairs office, sifting through a *huge pile* of papers on his desk. "I have not got any information on that. No, it's not a black aircraft, it's sort of whitish grey."

Didn't he think it macabre calling this lily-white weapon a raven? The *Vikings, hardly masters of détente*, used to put the bird on their ships' sails to show whoever's beach they were storming up that there would be no quarter. Why not go the whole hog and call the plane a vulture, a native American bird?

"Well, birds are very popular names for planes; there's the Eagle and the Fighting Falcon", continued Captain Yaple as hungry peace women howled eerily outside Upper Heyford's gates. But to appease Hector he posted off the full details of the plane, weight, range and so forth, everything except the in-flight movie over Kiev.

"It's very Anglo-Saxon, this naming of planes", said Mr George Clout of the Imperial War Museum. "But ravens do have rather a sinister connexion *with carrion and* battlefields. There is certainly no British plane called the raven. There are some names like, say, Daschund, that one just would not use. Although the RAF did call one plane a wildebeest."

But whatever the flying Wildebeest did, it was not of *lasting* damage to the animal's reputation. It sound a friendly sort of aircraft.

On the other hand, Hector points out, the EF-111A seems a very sneaky kind of plane indeed, *likely* to completely ruin Corvus Corax's carefully nurtured new image as the thinking man's crow. He is considering calling his lawyers.

To be blamed for starting the Third World War would be bad enough, even if one's own beak were glowing brightly among the rubble. But think of the ITV interference the *jamming plane may* cause in peace time. Murder has been done before now to those who have come *between the man on the Clapham* omnibus and his *Coronation Street*.

The parrot house agrees that it is a clear case of criminal libel that the Third Air Force should be in jail. Doris *adds this is the* needless clumsiness with names one expects from a president who called his first wife Monkeypuss.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A DRAMA, BUT NOT A CRISIS

Ascribing degrees of responsibility for the break-down of the Brussels summit could provide a testing subject for some future historian's essay. As so often happens on such occasions, accident, misunderstanding and national as well as personal psychology played a part in it. The ferocious and curious row between the Prime Minister and the other heads of state, at cross-purposes, on Monday night was itself enough to illustrate that point. Mrs Thatcher apparently thought that the French scheme for measuring the gap (for the purposes of compensation) between national payments to and receipts from the Community would exclude farm levies and tariffs from the calculation altogether. The others seemed to think that she was not prepared for any part of these duties to be excluded. This led to an abstruse and unnecessary argument about who really owns such levies and duties until Mrs Thatcher was reassured that the French scheme only excluded them in part, and the others understood that this was something the British Prime Minister could accept.

In fact, it was the French scheme that, by Tuesday afternoon, had been accepted in principle by the British as providing the long-term system that this country has persistently sought. It was not everything that the British had wanted. The gap between payments and contributions that would be arrived at from the French formula was smaller than under the original British scheme. In addition, that gap would not be compensated for in its entirety. But the principle of ability to pay was preserved, and the system was durable and long term. Mrs Thatcher was prepared to accept it as a basis for detailed negotiations between now and the next summit in June. Indeed, she went out of her way in the House of Commons yesterday to pay a tribute to President Mitterrand for being "most helpful" in producing a system which could have achieved a reasonable settlement.

What, then, went wrong? Up to Athens, all the member countries in the Community were working to produce a long-term system to deal with the budgetary imbalance. At Athens, the French suddenly retreated from this, suggesting not a system but *ad hoc* measures to help Britain. This was wholly unacceptable and the Athens summit broke up in confusion and ill-humour. Afterwards, however, the French President himself began to work quietly towards a system, and the one prepared for Brussels was the result. At that moment, however, when the heads of government had turned towards considering the figures to fit it, events took a turn which is not easy to explain.

The trigger appears to have been the decision of the Irish Prime Minister, Dr FitzGerald, to walk out of the meeting in protest against the "super-levy" on milk, agreed by the Community's agriculture ministers last week to reduce the surplus of this commodity.

Immediately after the Irish walk-out (and so far as can be judged from the surface of things, partly because of it) the atmosphere suddenly became more sour. Most suprisingly, though the Germans had persistently supported our requirement of a long-term system (at Athens and before) the German Chancellor Dr Kohl, suddenly switched to proposing an ad hoc system which, in the end, boiled down to a relief payment of 1,000 million ecu a year (£600 million) to Britain for five years with vague talk of a system thereafter. To the British, it meant no durable system, and accordingly Brussels recorded one more failure on the part of the Community to settle its differences. But how serious is that failure for the future of the Community?

The first decision to be taken by the British Cabinet now is whether to withhold British contributions to the EEC in compensation for the rebate of £475 million agreed at Stuttgart and now frozen by the French and Italian governments. The political pressures on Mrs Thatcher to withhold are strong and may be politically irresistible. The Government will certainly not find it easy to get full support from its own party for the bill due to come before the House of Commons next week to sanction the grant of £100 million to the Commission, an advance of revenue to meet the Commission's financial difficulties. It may well be that the Cabinet will decide on an enabling bill to allow contributions to be held up.

As a stand-by facility for the financial problems which will affect Britain and all member states later this year, if there is no settlement, that would be reasonable. But it would be unwise for the Government to make instant use of it to withhold contributions. That would simply further sour an atmosphere that, despite the Brussels break-down, is more hopeful than it may seem. What matters is not this year's rebate but a long-term settlement. The reality of the situation is that, in the long run, the members of the Community have no realistic alternative than to try to make it work. Talk of a break away of the other nine, and the isolation of Britain, is an absurdity. Though there is a danger that the political parties in each country will talk tough in the coming weeks for the benefit of their home electorates, in preparation for the European Parliament elections, they should try to resist it.

Later this year if there is no settlement, some members of the Community, particularly those who make no sufficient provision to cover their agricultural commitments in their own budgets (the Irish and Greeks, for instance) will face financial difficulty. As this year's budget is exhausted, the final months of 1984 could bring some acute difficulties. On the other hand, more money becomes available to the Community on January 1, 1985; it will not run right out of money but simply find, each year, that if there is no settlement its resources run out a month or two earlier.

What we face now is not a crisis in the real meaning of the term but a period of slowly intensifying discomfort which, as time passes, will increasingly demand the relief of a long-term solution. That cannot be achieved without Britain, and Mrs Thatcher must hang on until it is one that meets Britain's essential interest. That means that it must last. There is not the slightest reason to think that the other members of the Community envisage carrying on without us. By now the links are too close for that. The Community is not for unscrambling.

It is an organization functioning on two levels. Its formal arrangements provide for give and take between national states, each member seeking to maximize its own benefit as well as contributing to the common advantage. When each takes as much as it can get, it is absurd to charge Britain with risking the nobler political ends of the Community every time that this country (like all the rest) guards its own interest. The Community has an invaluable political function in the free world. Perhaps its greatest value is in its informal political links rather than its economic arrangements. Our insistence on reforming the latter does not put the real value of the Community at risk.

MORE BELLICOSITY IN LEBANON

Lebanon is almost certainly in for another round of extremely vicious fighting after the failure of the Lausanne conference – a failure not seriously disguised by agreement to refer all the main issues to a wider body of unspecified composition sometime "within six months" nor by the verbal "consolidation" of a ceasefire which always in the past has proved shortlived when not underpinned by a political understanding.

Lebanon's ambassador in London, in a letter published on this page last week, asserted that "foreign interference is demonstrably at the root of all Lebanon's troubles. When this or that Lebanese faction becomes increasingly bellicose, it is *always* (his italics) due to pressure or incitement by external forces". Like many statements about Lebanon, that one is at best a half truth. As Mr David McDowall explains in his excellent recent pamphlet*, the bonds of loyalty that have traditionally counted in Lebanon are those of kinship and of religious identity, rather than those that bind the citizen to the state. Indeed, the state has never achieved full legitimacy in the eyes of many of its citizens. Had it done so, no doubt it would have been strong enough to hold the "external forces" at bay. As it is, virtually every Lebanese party has been willing to call an external force to its aid whenever the internal balance seems to be tipping against it.

Had no external aid been available, presumably by now either the internal forces would have fought each other to a standstill or one of them – or one combination of them – would have succeeded in dominating the others. To that extent the ambassador is right. Increasing bellicosity, or at any rate continued bellicosity, is made possible by the availability of external aid, which of course is never offered in a purely disinterested way and can therefore be interpreted as "pressure or incitement".

But that is hardly a sufficient explanation for the behaviour of the assembled warlords in Lausanne. The main external supporters of the Lebanese Front (that is, the anti-Arab Lebanese nationalist Christians) in recent phases of the conflict, namely Israel and the United States, have effectively renounced any attempt to influence the outcome of the power struggle in Beirut. The main external supporter of the pro-Arab/anti-Phalangist camp in the same period, namely Syria, having achieved its immediate object (the abrogation of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli agreement) has adopted a neutral position in the internal Lebanese conflict and is, genuinely it seems, seeking a negotiated peace rather than victory for one side in the civil war. Mr Abdul-Halim Khaddam, Syria's long-serving foreign minister and newly appointed vice-president, put forward compromise proposals which give neither side full satisfaction but strike an impartial observer as a fair and constructive compromise. At one moment all parties were thought ready to accept them. Yet the final session turned into a painful shouting-match and ended with all rushing back to their barricades.

The most disconcerting and perhaps most decisively disruptive behaviour was that of Mr Sulaiman Franjieh, who has been clearly identified as a member of the pro-Arab anti-Phalangist camp at least since 1978, and for much longer than that has been closely associated with the Syrian regime. His support for the Syrian proposals might have been taken for granted, but instead he suddenly reverted to the position he took as President during the first phase of the civil war, in 1975-76, when he opposed any reduction in the powers of the presidency – an office which all agree should continue to be held by a Maronite Christian.

In 1976, while advocating minor constitutional change, the Syrians chose to support Mr Franjieh rather than countenance a victory for the "national movement" (leftists and Arab nationalists supported by the PLO) which might have driven the bulk of the Maronite community into the arms of Israel. Now, however, having more or less neutralized the Israeli factor and having asserted their own exclusive tutelage over the Arab nationalist camp, they seem convinced that peace requires at least an equal share of power for the Muslim majority.

The Syrian public posture in the next round of fighting may be one of neutrality. In practice this would probably mean that the Druze and Shiite militias receive enough equipment to inflict some further reverses on their Christian opponents, and certainly to match whatever the latter may obtain from Israel or the United States, but not enough to overrun the main Maronite strongholds. When a few more hundred, or thousand, Lebanese have been killed, perhaps the various parties will be ready to accept Mr Khaddam's proposals; or something like them. There is certainly no more convincing solution in sight.

Lebanon: A conflict of minorities (Minority Rights Group Report No 61).

Spectacular value

From Mr S. Bercow

Sir, Recent controversy about the cost of eyeglasses makes my experience relevant.

While on holiday in the Algarve last month I had the misfortune to lose my spectacles. Friends advised me to go to an optician (there are only two) in the nearby town of Vila Real de Santo Antonio.

He tested my sight immediately, offered me a wide choice of fashionable frames, had the spectacles ready for my collection, complete with attractive case, in 24 hours and conducted the transaction with courtesy and efficiency.

The cost? 1,950 escudos, which, as nearly as makes no difference, is £10 sterling.

It would appear that both practitioners and authorities in Britain need to examine their positions and combine in an agreement that will release long-suffering members of the public in these islands from exploitation.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
S. BERCOW,
17 Farmleigh,
Southgate, N14.

March 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The making of a US president

From John Kentleton

Sir, Mr David Watt's article (March 16) with its crude headline, "What a way to pick a president", misapprehends the genius of the American system. This lies in openness to changing circumstances and the predisposition both to search for potential and reject as dispensable.

It merely reflects natural evolution, which recognizes that each man may have his moment and his uses; and, if applied elsewhere, would prevent that stifling of creativity which those who hang on to power after their time are obliged to ensure.

At its two greatest moments of crisis it produced Abraham Lincoln, apparently inferior to his rivals and Franklin Roosevelt, a cripple dismissed as a lightweight. It is only the professional governors who need to make a mystery of government.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KENTLETON,
University of Liverpool,
Department of History,
8 Abercromby Square,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool.
March 16.

Youth training cuts

From Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Knowsley North (Labour)

Sir, Mr Nicholas Lyell QC, MP (March 10) argues that as only 55,000 of the 90,000 approved Mode B1 places in the Youth Training Scheme are currently occupied, the Government's cuts in the number of places will result in a better match to the demand.

Regrettably, however, the damage done by the reduction in Mode B1 places cannot be so easily dismissed, for four reasons.

First, the Youth Training Scheme only began in September. It is true that building up occupancy has been a problem for some schemes; but at this early stage they need support to build up their numbers rather than disruption of their work.

Secondly, a number of schemes which were only recently established and have just taken on their first few trainees inevitably have unoccupied places until they take on their full complement.

Thirdly, the demand for YTS places is not static; it has been increasing month by month and will undoubtedly continue to do so.

Fourthly, the cuts imposed on many valuable schemes are not simply paper ones but involve cutting the number of places to below the usual occupancy level.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT KILROY–SILK,
House of Commons.
March 15.

Arrest in Poland

From Mr Dan Jacobson and others

Sir, We write to express our deep concern about the arrest of the Polish writer, Marek Nowakowski, whose book, *The Canary and Other Tales of Martial Law*, was published by the Harvill Press last year.

He is being investigated on charges of having cooperated "with persons who represent Western organisations conducting activity harmful to the interests of the Polish state". This is an absurd accusation recalling Stalinist practices, while General Jaruzelski tries to create the impression of "normalisation" in Poland.

We implore the Polish authorities to release Marek Nowakowski and thus prevent a further deterioration in Western attitudes towards the Jaruzelski regime.

Yours etc,
DAN JACOBSON,
IRIS MURDOCH,
V. S. PRITCHETT,
STEPHEN SPENDER,
TOM STOPPARD,
Index on Censorship,
39c Highbury Place, N5.
March 15.

Therapy by cobwebs

From Professor Sir William Paton, FRS

Sir, Mr Levin's "A plague on all their palliatives", on March 2, with its one-sided view of "Nature", requires further comment.

Warfarin (the most generally useful drug active by mouth for preventing thrombosis), DDT (that broke the Naples typhus epidemic), penicillin (that virtually abolished deaths from puerperal fever) and Valium (important for pathological anxiety) are hardly mere "palliatives".

Nor does the inventiveness of Nature (man) fail to match the subtleties of Nature (bacteria and the like). Resistance to chemotherapy has been recognized for 80 years, but the therapeutic revolution took place just the same, because solutions were found.

The successors to M & B 693, penicillin and streptomycin have shown that the capacity of bacteria to generate resistance is not unlimited; and molecular biology is showing how to outwit the protozoa.

That Mr Levin's pen should join those calling us back to therapy by cobwebs (and a death rate of 50 per cent in the first year of life) is a sad disservice to the cause of improving health care, when one sees all that is still to be done, especially for the Third World.

Perhaps he may read more and rethink. If so, I would be happy to meet him on March 1, 1994, to compare notes – our mutual expectation of life now extends that far. The Lamb & Flag in St Giles, 12.00 sharp.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM PATON,
University of Oxford,
Department of Pharmacology,
South Parks Road,
Oxford.
March 15.

Some advantages of local radio

From Professor Alan Day

Sir, Mr Whitney, the Director General of the IBA, argues (March 14) that pirate radio stations operating outside the law threaten the provision of a viable local radio service of quality and balance. But he fails to demonstrate that a proliferation of small, legally operated stations such as exists in France would have the same effect.

Indeed, I have no doubt whatsoever that the overall quality, balance and, most of all, range of choice are all much higher in Paris, with its 54 licensed local stations, than in London, with only three. (In each capital, these are in addition to the national networks.)

In Paris the local stations include some devoted primarily to serious discussion of current events, others to classical music, others to the interests of ethnic and religious groups; and a majority is devoted to different kinds of popular music, appealing to a range of tastes which the British system cannot begin to satisfy.

Frequencies are available and could be made available here on a scale comparable with that found abroad. The cost of equipping and manning a station which can provide an entirely viable service is almost ludicrously small. Reasonable rates of pay should apply, but not necessarily on the manning levels which British trade unions currently regard as appropriate.

I agree with Mr Whitney that copyright fees should be paid, but on a scale commensurate with the audience and without the imposition of the pernicious restrictive practice of needle time.

The key point, which Mr Whitney appears not to understand, is that the technology and economics of small-scale local radio provide unmatched opportunities for innovation and diversity in the provision of entertainment, culture and information. Why should these facilities be so grossly under-exploited?

Lastly, it should be borne in mind that the programmes are so cheap to provide that there is no need for finance from advertising. The French local stations do not carry any advertisements and are supported by voluntary contributions and voluntary labour.

Given the opportunity here, I have no doubt that voluntary groups – religious, ethnic or political, or others, such as universities or aficionados of particular kinds of music – could exploit opportunities which currently are open only to those who break the law, with considerable sympathy from

Yours faithfully,
ALAN DAY,
9 Bingham Street, N1.

Future of Hong Kong

From Mr John Walden

Sir, The Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong have now been going on for almost 18 months. From the very outset official spokesmen of the three governments repeatedly promised that they would seek the views of the people of Hong Kong on their future. They also gave clear public assurances that the arrangements being made to supersede Crown Colony Government in 1997, would be satisfactory to the people of Hong Kong.

If generally accepted meanings are ascribed to the words used in these two undertakings the implications are obvious. To honour them it is first necessary to carry out a systematic and open survey of public opinion, to ensure that all who wish to state a view have an opportunity to do so.

It is then necessary to publish, in draft, proposals for the system of government in Hong Kong after 1997 and invite the public's comment on them.

Finally, because Hong Kong has neither broad-based political parties nor fully democratic institutions to represent the public, it will be necessary to hold a referendum on the amended proposals to ascertain their acceptability.

Unfortunately, up to the present there has been no indication that the three governments are going to accept the implications implicit in the promises of "consultation" and "consensus". The British and Hong Kong governments have actively discouraged public discussion of the 1997 question in the Legislative Council and even in the partially elected district boards, although these were set up only recently to reflect the concerns and aspirations of ordinary people. So much for the promise of consultation.

As for "consensus", the possibility of a referendum on the arrangements agreed between Britain and China was ruled out by the Hong Kong Government early in 1983.

The Peking Government, on the other hand, went to a great deal of trouble to demonstrate that it wanted consultation of a kind with Hong Kong people. Over the past 18 months many Hong Kong citizens and organizations have been invited to Peking, or were consulted in Hong Kong. The contacts were selective, and those most influential in business and the professions were preferred.

The impression given is that the Peking Government's idea of consultation is to seek support for Peking's preconceived plans rather than to seek an accommodation with the views of Hong Kong people although, to be quite fair, the Peking Government has shown that it is not unwilling to tailor those plans to suit Hong Kong's free-wheeling lifestyle.

Sooner or later members of Parliament will have to vote on proposals put before them on the future of Hong Kong. If they wish to be sure that these proposals take into account the views of the people of Hong Kong, they should press now for an independent commission of enquiry to ascertain what those views are. Clearly, this task cannot safely be entrusted to the three governments concerned.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WALDEN,
St John's College,
University of Hong Kong,
82 Pokfulam Road.
Hong Kong.

A Polish rejoinder

From Mr Michael Thomas

Sir, Mr Richard Lamb's letter (February 25) draws attention to the relationship between Montgomery and the Poles. Montgomery's signal lacks all credibility for anyone who had worked with the Polish forces during the war (I was a liaison officer with 1st Polish Armoured Division during the campaign in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany).

Throughout their history the Poles have been known for their outstanding and sometimes outrageous gallantry. However, their relationship with Montgomery was ill-starred from the outset.

As General Maczek, Commander of the 1st Polish Armoured Division, records in his book, *Avec mes Blindés*: "When Montgomery first inspected the Polish forces training in Scotland he asked me: 'Which language do you actually speak at home, German or Russian?' ! "

After Yalta, where the Allies were forced to accept Stalin's demand for almost half of Poland's territory, the British High Command became worried whether the Polish forces could still be trusted to continue to fight loyally.

Montgomery asked Maczek for lunch. Maczek told him that he came from Lwow, now to be ceded to the Russians.

Montgomery interrupted him, laughingly: "All the better. You will now be a Soviet general."

Maczek's reply was icy: "Although it would be difficult to establish any comparison between the Polish and the Russian armies (on the one hand) and between the British and American armies (on the other), what would you say if I offered you the rank of general in the American army?" Montgomery blushed.

When Montgomery visited the Polish headquarters at Breda during the winter of 1944-45 the Field Marshal was given the Polish order *virtuti militari* fifth class! Small wonder in the circumstances.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL THOMAS,
Blumenstrasse 5,
2000 Hamburg 60,
Federal Republic of Germany.

Rates levy on moorings

From Mr Hugh Robinson

Sir, The Commodore of the Woodbridge Cruising Club (March 6) needs a bit of support after being slapped down by John Charman (March 10) as he brings out into the open a threat which is causing concern to yachtsmen all around our coasts.

Although it is suggested that moorings have been ratable since 1967 and that rates have never been collected because of the insuperable difficulties of actually doing this, I suggest that this is not the only reason.

The fact is that the local authorities provide no facilities whatsoever to boats on moorings, except possibly policing, no rubbish collection, no services, no car parks, no street lighting, to name but a few of the facilities provided for the rates we all, or rather most of us, pay.

The councils must realize this.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH ROBINSON, Commodore,
Emsworth Sailing Club,
55 Bath Road,
Emsworth, Hampshire.

Church and remarriage

From the Reverend Alan Wilson

Sir, Is Chancellor Moore (March 1) correct in thinking that his is the one "centuries-old doctrine" within the Church of England? He might have been beheaded for suggesting such a thing in 1533. The Church has never sought to minister to any group of sinners, except divorcees, by a mixture of private acceptance and public exclusion.

For example, she has made it plain, Sunday by Sunday since 1552, that Holy Communion is exclusively for those who "truly and earnestly repent of their sins and are in love and charity with their neighbours". Perhaps this ideal is one which some communicants have on occasion failed to realise. Yet the Church's standard of teaching survives and offers every communicant an untarnished aspiration.

The ideal would be subverted, not by letting failures in, but by changing the words of the service. Would it have been more fully realised if, instead of adopting a permissive, charitable, and realistic approach, the Church had decided to summarily excommunicate anybody who did not appear to measure up to her standard?

The Church must take the theological facts of life seriously. Tension between aspiration and reality is actually a part of practical Christianity. It may be illogical that, in Christian lives and marriages, being children of God, "we do not yet appear to be what we are" (I John 3.2); but you cannot dispose of the tension by administering stiff doses of the rules to a few groups of obvious sinners.

To live with such tension is the work of grace, not law. To minister to all sinners, privately and in public, by the consistent application of Grace is the work of a real Church.

Yours etc,
ALAN WILSON,
St John's House,
9 South View Avenue Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire.

Research benefits from Antarctica

From Mr G. de Q. Robin

Sir, Discussions of "Rights in Antarctica" (Evan Luard, March 17) and "Unity of interests in Antarctica" (Sir Donald Logan, February 23) tend to neglect a major benefit to man of Antarctic research.

Initiatives for much of the research in this remote area come from the scientific community through the non-governmental International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). This body organised the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58 which, thanks to support from many governments, stepped up Antarctic research to its present level and led to the Antarctic Treaty.

Since the IGY various global research programmes related to man and his environment have been organised by ICSU, often in collaboration with UN agencies. The Antarctic component of such programmes is assessed by ICSU's Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, whose members in turn pass its recommendations on to their own governments.

International science and the world in general owe much to Antarctic Treaty governments for supporting this research. Hopefully non-Antarctic representatives will take the opportunity to express their appreciation when the next UN General Assembly debates the "question of Antarctica".

Yours sincerely,
G. de Q. ROBIN (UK delegate, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research),
Scott Polar Research Institute,
University of Cambridge,
Lensfield Road,
Cambridge.
March 19.

Westminster milestone

From Mr Colin Robertson

Sir, In the Palazzo Publico in Siena there are two magnificent frescoes by Ambrogio Lorenzetti – "The Allegory of Good Government" and "The Allegory of Bad Government".

The former shows scenes of harmony, industry and general well-being while the latter depicts discord and devastation.

Present local government policies in Westminster, which include library closures, the disposal of cemeteries, of Caxton Hall, of architects and of cleaners, the withdrawal of necessary funds from many voluntary organizations, the closure of children's homes and the underprovision of home helps to those in need, would make it appear that 400 years on we have little reason in Westminster to celebrate "an Act for the good Government of the City and Borough of Westminster" (letter, March 19).

Yours sincerely,
COLIN ROBERTSON (Secretary, National Union of Public Employees,
Westminster Branch District Committee),
29 Lancaster Road, W11.
March 19.

Wilton art bid

From the Director of the J. Paul Getty Museum

Sir, I should like to comment on an item of February 24, headlined "Getty bid for Wilton art refused". The story, we feel, carries the implication that the J. Paul Getty Museum has been employing dealers to persuade Lord Pembroke to sell art treasures from his collection.

This is not true. We do not use agents of any kind to act on our behalf in the acquisition of works of art, nor have we done so. We are aware that some dealers may, for their own reasons, choose to give a contrary impression, but it is difficult to see how we can prevent this.

Whether Lord Pembroke is planning to dispose of part of his collection is a matter for him to declare. We have not approached him nor asked anyone to do so on our behalf; nor have we received an offer from him.

Thus there was no Getty bid for Wilton art, as stated in your headline, and consequently no refusal.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALSH, Director,
The J. Paul Getty Museum,
PO Box 2112,
Santa Monica,
California 90406, USA.
March 2.

Abolition of surcharge

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, Having, rightly, abolished the investment income surcharge on the grounds that it was an "unfair and anomalous tax on savings and on the rewards of successful enterprise", why did the Chancellor not go on also to abolish the distinction between "investment" and "earned" income in relation to married women?

To leave married women now as the only category penalized for having investment income is unfair and discriminatory.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading,
Berkshire.
March 16.

Comparative values

From Mr J. C. Nowell-Smith

Sir, Before the Budget it was rumoured that VAT would be levied on newspapers. It now seems that the rumour has been substantiated to the extent that the contents of newspapers worth digesting (if hot) are to be subject to the tax at 15 per cent but *The Times* remains zero-rated.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NOWELL–SMITH,
21 Seymour Walk, SW10.
March 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 21: The Queen this morning attended a Service at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, to mark its Centenary.

The Queen was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London (the Baroness Phillips) and the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor Mrs Iain Hanham).

The Service was conducted by the Right Reverend J Fraser McLuskey (Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Minister of St. Columba's), assisted by the Very Reverend Dr R Leonard Small (Minister Locum Tenens).

After the Service Her Majesty attended a Reception in the Church Hall.

Mrs John Dugdale, Sir William Heseltine and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception this evening for winners of The Queen's Awards for Export and Technology in 1983 at which The Duke of Gloucester was present.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of World Wildlife Fund International and Vice-President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, this morning launched the WWF/IUCN International Plants Conservation Programme at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Surrey.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, Chancellor, was represented by Dr T J Lunt (Chairman of Council and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Salford) at the Service of Thanksgiving for Dr Clifford Whitworth (the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford) which was held in the Peel Hall, University of Salford today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 21: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Medical Corps, this evening honoured the Director General Army Medical Services (Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay) and the Officers of the Corps with her presence at Dinner at the Headquarters Mess, Millbank.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 21: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester as President, this morning attended a Meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem at 1, Grosvenor Crescent, London.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 21: The Duke of Kent, Vice-President of the British Overseas Trade Board, this morning visited Davy McKee (Sheffield) Ltd, and later inspected contingents of the Combined Cadet Force at Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield.

In the evening His Royal Highness was entertained by the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire at their Annual Feast which was held at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

The Duke, who was attended by Captain Charles Blount, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Raymond Mander will be held at the Actors' Church, St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon today.

A memorial service for Lord Amulree will be held today at noon at St Margaret's, Westminster.

Mrs David Pollock gave birth to a son on March 19.

University news

Oxford

Elections and appointments

WADHAM COLLEGE: To an Honorary Fellow: Sir Denys Roberts, QC.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: To a Weir junior research fellowship, from October 1, 1984, Christine M Temple, BSc (St Andrews), MA, Linacre College: To a Radcliffe travelling fellowship, from March 20, 1984, R Kapoor, BM, BCh, MA, University College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE: To a Barns studentship in Egyptology, from October 1, 1984, Diana N E Magee, BA, St Catherine's College: To a Holwell studentship in Theology, from October 1, 1984, M T E Hopkins, BA, Christ Church.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE: To a Domus scholarship in philosophy, politics and economics, Calum Matthew MacPherson Osborne, Commoner of the College, formerly of Newbattle Abbey College.

LINCOLN COLLEGE: To a tutorial fellowship in Modern History, from October 1, 1984, Dr Susan E Brigden, MA, PhD (Camb), Darby Fellow of the College. The Rev Dr R D Townsend, Chaplain and Research Fellow, has been appointed Dean of Degree from April 1, 1984.

Edinburgh

Professor Henry Walton, of the department of psychiatry, is to have the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by the University of Uppsala, Sweden, on May 29.

Manchester

Appointments

Mr Mark William James Ferguson, BDS, BSc, PhD (Belfast) to a chair of basic dental science from June 1.

Mr Christopher David Garner, BSc, PhD (Nottingham), C Chem, FRSC, senior lecturer in chemistry, to be professor of inorganic chemistry from March 1.

Mr Ian Moffat Smith, BSc, PhD (Glasgow), MS (California), DSc (Manchester), C Eng, MICE, M Amer Soc CE, reader in engineering, to be professor of engineering from March 1.

Mr Henry John Foster Jones FCA to be director of finance

The following senior lecturers to be readers from Oct 1:

Dr D C Anderson (Medicine), Dr S R Ayad (biochemistry), Dr R W Brunskill (architecture); Dr J E Dyson (astronomy); Dr R J Plymer (mathematics); Dr D G Scragg (English language)

Readerships: Dr D M Bain (Greek); Dr K M Sagar (English Literature), both from Oct 1.

Senior lectureships: Dr M C Beveridge (education), Dr A J Bray (theoretical physics), Mr N M Geras (government), Dr J M Harris (education), Dr G J Hitch (psychology), Mr G C G Lindop (English literature), Dr A R Mayes (psychology), Dr Barbara J Pleuvry (anaesthesia and pharmacology), Dr A P Read, (medical genetics, in the department of medicine), Dr G R Tomlinson (engineering), all from Oct 1

Wales

The following appointments have been announced by University College, Cardiff:

Senior lectureships: Dr B Avolos (education), Mr C Baber (economics), Dr R Eccles (physiology), Mr E Evans (education); Mr W A Gray (computing mathematics); Dr D H Horrocks (electical & electronic engineering); Dr P C R Hughes (anatomy); Mr R M Jones (school of social work), Dr P A B Pleasants (pure mathematics); Dr J Shorey (economics); Dr J A Spittle (metallurgy); Dr R Stowell (music)

Lectureships: Mr D Bull (electrical & electronic engineering); Dr P G Edwards (chemistry); Dr T G Hughes (civil & structural engineering).

Grants

Science and Engineering Research Council: £67,000 to Dr S Phillips of the department of applied mathematics and astronomy; £45,696 to Professor R H Williams for research on transition refactory and rare earth metal silicides.

European Research Office: £56,820 to Professor Williams for a project on metal contacts to semiconductors.

Nottingham

Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following:

LLD: Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls; Mr Punchardsheram Coomaraswamy, Singapore's Ambassador in the United States; Sir Edward Thompson, deputy treasurer of the university.

DMed: Professor Arthur Norman Exton-Smith, professor of geriatric medicine, University College Hospital Medical School, London.

MA: Mrs Joan Freeman, chairman of the East Midland District of the Workers' Educational Association.

Church news

Scottish Episcopal Church

Appointments

The Rev I Jones, Rector of St Mary and St Peter, Montrose with St David's, Inverbervie (Brechin) to be Canon of St Paul's Cathedral, Dundee (Brechin).

The Rev D W T Crooks, Curate, Old St Paul's, Edinburgh, has been appointed Rector of Taughboyne, Donegal.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. P. Mursell and Miss L. M. Harris

The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Sir Peter and Lady Mursell, of Wisborough Green, Sussex and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Harris, of Bridgewater, Somerset.

Mr P. J. K. Bisgood and Miss I. S. L. Slater

The engegement is announced between Patrick, only son of Mr C. J. K. Bisgood and the late Mrs C. J K. Bisgood, of Fetcham, Surrey, and Imogen, eldest daughter of Mr H. D. Slater, of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, and Mrs C. I. Slater, of Barnes, London.

Mr A. Broek and Miss B. A. Stemp

The engagement is announced between Aart, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. Broek, of Vlaardingen, Holland, and Barbra, daughter of Mrs Doris Stemp, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and the late Mr W. J. Stemp.

Mr P. R. Dymond and Miss C. T. Kennard

The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Dr and Mrs W. R. Dymond, of Paris and Ottawa, and Claire, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Kennard, of Park House, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Mr P. F. England and Miss C. A. Wren

The engagement is announced between Peter Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. G. England, of Melbourne, Australia, and Charlotte Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Wren, of Chislehurst, Kent.

Mr P. J. Hawker and Miss P. E. Niven

The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of the late Mr W. H. Hawker and of Mrs Hawker, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, and Philippa, youngest daughter of the Mr C. R. Niven and of Mrs Niven, of Harare, Zimbabwe.

Mr J. M. McMillan and Miss K. B. Henderson

The engagement is announced between John Moore, only son of Mr and Mrs J. F. McMillan, of Charterswood, Ascot, Berkshire, and Kerena Brodie, daughter of Mr Alan Henderson, of Eaton Mews North, SW1, and Mrs Antonia Gore, of Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr J. H. G. C. Monteith and Miss A. Ayres

The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. M. C Monteith, and Anita, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Ayres.

Mr Richard Quayle and Miss C Richardson

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of the late Mr John Quayle and of Mrs I Quayle, of Sompting, West Sussex, and Caroline, daughter of the late Mr Colin Richardson and of Mrs C. Richardson, of Albury, Surrey.

Mr P. F. Russell Jones and Miss S. M. King

The engagement is announced between Patrick, only son of Mr and Mrs B. Russell Jones, of Long Compton, Warwickshire, and Susan, second daughter of Mr and Mrs C. M. King, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr J. R. Stott and Miss D. Turner

The engagement is announced between James Rhodes, only son of Mrs J. Stott and the late Mr R. Stott, of Hopton Old Hall, Mirfield, West Yorkshire, and Deborah, only daughter of Mrs J. Turner and the late Mr N. Turner, of Smugglers Walk, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex.

Mr J. P. Trickett and Miss A. F. Willink

The engagement is announced between John Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Trickett, of Mill Farm, Harewood, Leeds, and Amanda Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Willink, of Greenhills, Crook, Kendal.

Mr R Weston Smith and Mrs K. Cavendish

The marriage has been arranged and will take place in Johannesburg on April 14, 1984, of Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ian Weston Smith, and Kirsten eldest daughter of Dr Ronald St Blaize-Molony and Mrs John Hidderley, of Marston Hall, Wolston, Near Coventry, Warwickshire.

Mr C. S. Wink and Miss D. Brown

The engagement is announced between Charles Stewart, elder son of Mrs P. F Garnham, of Pluckley, Ashford, Kent, and the late Mr Leslie Wink, and Diana, eldest daughter of Mr J. Brown and Mrs E. Brown, of Glasgow.

Marriages

Dr M. P. Basquill and Dr D. Wade

The marriage took place on Saturday, March 17 at St Ninian's Roman Catholic Church, Dundee, of Dr Michael Basquill, eldest son of Mr & Mrs T. Basquill, Paddington, & Dr Diane Wade, eldest daughter of Mr & Mrs W. Wade, Dundee.

Mr M. D. Corke and Dr F. M. Marks

The marriage took place on March 18 between Mr Martin Corke and Dr Frances Marks.

Mr M. Hope and Mrs L. Holmes

The marriage took place in London on January 20 of Mr Michael Hope, lately of Colebrook House, Blockley, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Lisbet Holmes, née Kampman, of 14 Noel Road, Islington, N1.

Mr C. H. D. Pollock and Miss S. Mitchell

The marriage took place in Oxford, on March 17, between Mr Christopher Pollock and Miss Sarah Mitchell.

Mr S. F. Powell and Miss S. J. Railton

The marriage took place on Friday, March 16 in Christchurch Cathedral, Port Stanley, Falklands, between Mr Simon Powell, son of Brigadier and Mrs George Powell, of Tytherton Lucas, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Miss Sara Railton, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Jeremy Railton, of Deptford, Warminster, Wiltshire. The Rev H. Bagnall officiated, assisted by the Rev J. McNaughton.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Major-General Keith Spacie, was attended by Miss Josephine Dehnel. Major Jeremy Langlands, Queens Dragoon Guards, was best man.

A reception was held at the residence of Sir Rex and Lady Hunt.

Birthdays today

Lord Alport, 72; Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, 65; the Right Rev. Dr E. B. Henderson, 74; the Very Rev Lawrence Jackson, 58; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, 81; Dr H. Kay, 65; Sir William Lindsay, 77; Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber, 36; M Marcel Marceau, 61; Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, 68; Lady (Frederick) Ogilvie, 84; Sir Lynden Pindling, 54; Sir Bryan Roberts, 61; Mr Paul Rogers, 67; Mr Stephen Sondheim, 54; Lord Stokes, 70; Mr Leslie Thomas, 53.

High Sheriffs of Sussex

Major-General John Cain Cowley, of Nuthurst, near Horsham has been appointed High Sheriff of West Sussex, and Captain Samuel Richard Le Hunte Lombard-Hobson, RN, of Laughton, near Lewes, has been appointed High Sheriff of East Sussex.

Both make their declarations of office at the Law Courts, Lewes, on Monday, April 2.

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders

The following have been elected officers of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr H E P Spearing; Wardens, Mr G E S Widdowson, Mr L A Chapuis, Mr R Dunhill and Mr D P C Harris.

Gresham's School

The following scholarships have been awarded:

The 'Fishmonger' Scholarship: D R Kemp, Old Buckenham Hall.
Fishmongers' Company Scholarships: N L Brown, Perse School; R P E Fleming, Taverham Hall; E B O Wallace, Gresham's Junior; I Barber, Gresham's Junior, for Music.
County Scholarships: M C A Amey, Town Close; B A Butcher, Gresham's Junior.

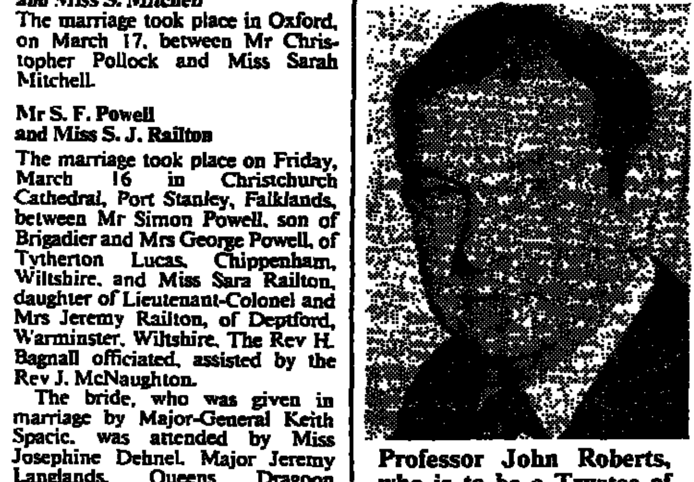
Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Professor John Morris Roberts, Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in succession to Mr John Jacob Gross.

Legal

Mr George England, Mr David Mitchell and Mr Robert Stevenson to be additional prosecuting counsel to the Department of Health and Social Security on the North-eastern Circuit.





Professor John Roberts, who is to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery

Thinking big: Dr Peter Smith with a model for the Alexandra Palace (Photograph: Orde Eliason)

'People's palace' to rise again

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Alexandra Palace, the "palace of the people" built in 1873, is about to rise from the ashes of a fire which severely damaged it in 1980 in a £35m reconstruction which should be completed in 1987.

The fire, the second in the palace's history, destroyed about two-thirds of the buildings. After extensive work to remove the fire damage, work has started to rebuild and restore the palace to its former glory. While the outside will be restored to its original Victorian style, the interior will be different.

Announcing the project yesterday, Mr Louis Bizat, general manager of Alexandra Palace and Park, said: "The heart of the palace is being transformed into a modern events facility." It will offer facilities for activities including conferences and athletics.

Dr Peter Smith, the project architect, who has been closely associated with the palace since the early 1970s, said that one of its main attractions lay in the provision of a totally unobstructed floor space of 10,000 square metres. "There is no other venue in this country which will be able to boast such a modern events facility within a structure of notable historical importance and merit," he said.

The project is being financed by a trust set up to run the palace, whose funds include £8.5m from the Greater London Council when it handed over responsibility to Haringey council, and the insurance payment of £18.2m. The investment of the money has now produced a sum of £43m.

It is intended that the palace will be self financing, and in addition to the main public halls, there are plans for a hotel, drama school, television museum and concert hall.

There is also provision for the restoration of the famous Willis organ, which was built in 1875 and contains 6,000 pipes. A separate appeal fund has been set up to raise the £500,000 needed for its restoration.

The park will be improved and a special conservation area has been set aside for rare plants and for bird and animal wildlife not normally seen in the London area.

Funeral

Mr D. Lawson

The funeral of Mr Derek Lawson took place on Saturday, March 17, at Passenham Church, Northamptonshire. The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Northamptonshire were present. The Rev Arundel Barker officiated and the Archdeacon of Northampton gave an address. The lessons were read by Sir Terence Morrison-Scott and Mr Gordon Roberts. Among those present were:

Mrs Lawson (widow), Mr and Mrs Steven Spurrier (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs Caroline Maxwell-Batten (daughter), the Hon John Baring and the Hon James Baring (stepsons), Christian and Kate Spurrier and Marcus Maxwell-Batten (grand-children), Alexander and Thomas Baring (stepgrandsons), Mr Kenneth Lawson (brother), Miss Monica Lawson (sister), Mrs M Lawson, Mr and the Hon Mrs Z L Mieczkowski (stepson-in-law and stepdaughter), the Hon Isabella Grenfell (stepgranddaughter), Mr and Mrs Alfred Shaughnessy (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mrs Norman Colville (sister-in-law), the Hon Mrs A Baring, the Dowager Lady Hesketh (sister-in-law), Lord and Lady Hesketh, the Hon John Hesketh, the Hon Robert Hesketh, Sir Edmund Stockdale (brother-in-law), Mr and Mrs Freddy Stockdale, Major the Hon Sir Francis Legh, Mr James Turner.

Viscount and Viscountess Kemsley, Sir Hereward and Lady Wake, Sir Rupert and the Hon Lady Hardy, Sir John and Lady Robinson, Sir Philip and Lady Duncombe, Lady Pennington-Ramsden, Lady Morrison-Scott, Mr John and Lady Sophia Schilizzi, Mr and the Hon Mrs John Bowlby, Colonel John Chandos-Pole, Mrs Roger Harvey, Mrs Michael Robinson, Mrs Frederick Stanley, Mr and Mrs George Doughty, Mr and Mrs Athony Jackson-Stops, Mr Gervaise Jackson-Stops, Mr and Mrs R Richmond-Watson, Captain and Mrs Henry Spurrier, Mrs John Lowther, Major and Mrs Neil Foster, Mrs V Hunloke, Mrs Hugo Nicholson, Miss Jane Morton, Mr and Mrs Anthony Negretti, Commander and Mrs Paisley-Tyler, Mr and Mrs E Ram, representatives of local associations with which Mr Lawson was connected and estate employees and staff at Passenham Manor.

Luncheons

University College London

A luncheon was held at University College London yesterday for visiting Members of Parliament. Sir James Lighthill, Provost, presided. Among those present were:

Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, MP, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP, Mr Brian Sedgemore, MP, Major-General I H Baker, Professor D W James, Professor A G Alexander, Professor E A Ash, Professor D V I Fairweather and Professor M L McGlashan.

Master Mariners' Company

Captain G. W. S. Miskin, Master of the Master Mariners' Company, presided at a luncheon given on board HQS Wellington, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. Mr Peter Miller also spoke.

British Tourist Authority

Sir Henry Marking, Chairman of the British Tourist Authority, held a luncheon at the Royal Society of Arts yesterday to mark the presentation of the BTA Tourism Awards to Mr James Herriot, Dr Michael Kelly and Viscount Tonypandy. The Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of State for Wales were among those present.

Dinners

Speaker

The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening. Those present were:

The Bishop of Rochester and Mrs David Say, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, and Lady Percival, Mr John Wakeham, MP, and Mrs Wakeham, Mr Joe Ashton, MP, and Mrs Ashton, Mr Henry Bellingham, MP, Mrs Peggy Fenner, MP and Mr Bernard Fenner, Mr John Fraser, MP, and Mrs Fraser, Mr Robert Litherland, MP, and Mrs Litherland, Dr Oonagh McDonald, MP, Mr Robert Maxwell-Hyslop, MP, and Mrs Maxwell-Hyslop, Mr David Mitchell, MP, and Mrs Mitchell, Mr Peter Pike, MP, and Mrs Pike, Mr Keith Raffan, MP, Mr Stuart Randall, MP, and Mrs Randall, Mr Frederick Silvester, MP, and Mrs Silvester, Mr Dennis Walters, MP, and Mrs Walters, Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP, and Mrs Wigley, Miss Baryl Goldsmith and Mr William Beaumont.

1912 Club

Mr Graham Bright, MP, was the guest of honour at a dinner of the 1912 Club held at the House of Commons yesterday at the invitation of the club's chairman, Mr Roger E. Sims, MP. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Morgan H. Davies.

Coachmakers' and Coach Harness Makers' Company

Mr L. C. Hunting, Master of the Coachmakers' and Coach Harness Makers' Company, presided at a court and livery dinner held at Ironmongers' Hall last night. Mr A. R. Maidens, Mr P. F. Green and Mr R. D. C. Dallimore also spoke.

Faculty of Anaesthetists

The Faculty of Anaesthetists held a dinner last night at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The principal speakers were Mr Alasdair Milne, Sir John Walton, Dr D. Bruce Scott and Professor Donald Campbell. The other guests included:

Lord and Lady Porritt, Lord and Lady Smith, Professor Sir Robert and Lady Macintosh, Sir Ivan Magill, Professor Sir Gordon Robson, Sir Desmond and Lady Pond, Sir James Watt, Dr Aileen Adams, Professor and Mrs R C Curran, Mr and Mrs A H Grabham, Professor and Mrs R Heffenberg, Mr and Mrs R S Johnson-Gilbert, Dr and Mrs J A R Lawson, Professor and Mrs W W Mushin, Dr and Mrs J F Nunn, Professor and Mrs A J H Rains, Mr and Mrs R F Robertson, Dr and Mrs C F Scurr, Professor and Mrs G Sloney, Professor and Mrs A Smith, Professor and Mrs M D Vickers, Mr and Mrs D Innes Williams and Dr W D Wylie.

Allied Brewery Traders' Association

The annual dinner of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association was held last Monday at Grosvenor House. Mr G. F. Symondson, national chairman, presided. The principal guests were:

Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Mr Brian Johnston, Mr C H Tidbury and Mr S G Grinstead.

The Earl of Lauderdale

The Earl of Lauderdale entertained the All Party Group for Energy Studies at dinner yesterday evening in the House of Lords. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for Energy, was guest of honour. Others present included:

Mr David Crouch, MP, (chairman), Lord Bishopston, Lord Briginshaw, Lord Ironside, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, the Duke of Portland, Mr Ian Campbell, MP, Dr Michael Clark, MP, Mr Alex Eadie, MP, Mr Neil Hamilton, MP, Mr David Lambie, MP, Mr Gerald Malone, MP, Mr Tim Rathbone, MP, Mr Peter Rost, MP, Mr Tony Speller, MP, Mr John Watson, MP, Mr James White, MP, Mr Gordon Wilson, MP, and representatives from associate organizations.

Trade Policy Research Centre

Dr Karl-Heinz Narjes, Commissioner for the Internal Market, Commission of the European Community, Brussels, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Trade Policy Research Centre at the Café Royal last night. Sir Reay Geddes presided.

Service dinner

Lowland TA&VR Association

Mr Tom Morgan, Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of Edinburgh and Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the TA&VR Association for the Lowlands of Scotland at the Howard Hotel, Edinburgh, last night to mark his retirement as a vice-president of the association. Lieutenant-Colonel William Swan, president, was in the chair and Brigadier Peter Stevenson, Commander 52nd Lowland Brigade, was also present.

Receptions

International Festival – Liverpool 84

Lord Aberconway, Commissioner-General of the International Festival – Liverpool 84 was host at a reception held yesterday evening at the Royal Horseguards Hotel in honour of Ambassadors, commissioners-general and members of the Diplomatic Corps from those countries participating in the festival.

Meetings

National Maritime Museum

Dr Basil Greenhill and Mr Owain Roberts gave the fourth Paul Johnstone Memorial lecture at the National Maritime Museum, on Tuesday, March 20, before an invited audience, on "The Arby Boat: Reconstruction and Trials".

Latest wills

Mr George Arthur Spinks, of Lytham, Lancashire, dental surgeon, left estate valued at £1,432,477 net. After other bequests, he left the residue equally between St Cuthberts Church, Lytham, the Lytham St Annes & Fylde YMCA, the Salvation Army and the NSPCC.

Mr Reginald Duckitt, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, left estate valued at £1,040,889 net.

Mabel Harding, of Fleet, Hampshire, left estate valued at £744,274 net.

Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson Dent, of Penrith, Cumbria, Clerk of Public Bills in the House of Commons from 1948 to 1959, and a High Sheriff of Westmorland, left estate valued at £644,822 net.

Mr Pierre Gabriel Jeannerat, of central London, formerly art critic of the Daily Mail and the first French journalist to send a dispatch from France after the Normandy landings, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £403,841 net.

Science report

Atom studies may extend life of artificial hip joints

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the most successful developments in orthopaedic medicine has been the artificial hip joint, which has restored normal activity to thousands of people past their mid-fifties who are severely handicapped by arthritis or other causes. A new advance in the processing of material used to make total hip replacements could ensure that the artificial joint has an increased life of more than 30 years and the prosthesis would be more readily available for younger disabled patients.

The new improvement is a reflection of the history of most of the work on artificial limbs which has been a collaboration between surgeons, metallurgists and polymer chemists. It has come from research by a team working with Dr G. Dearnaley at the Harwell laboratory of the Atomic Energy Authority, experimenting with the materials, and a group working with Professor John Scales of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, London.

The artificial replacement is essentially a three-part device. There is a V-shaped metal body which slots into the top of the thigh bone. It is called the femoral component because it is spliced into the femur.

The top of the femoral component has the ball-shaped projection which in a normal femur would be the knob of bone which forms the joint with the hip bone. The socket into which the head of the femur fits is the acetabulum, and to replicate the smooth action of the normal joint, the acetabular cup is lined with a high density plastic to avoid friction.

Early artificial joints used stainless steel and PTFE plastic to line the socket. The metal was relatively soft and the plastic cup inclined to distort, as an adult walking down stairs can impose a stress several times his or her body weight on the hip joint.

Harder alloys were gradually introduced, comprising a mixture of cobalt, chromium and molybdenum, and higher density plastics were adapted to avoid deformation. However, some concern arose about the inflammation that is provoked if finely divided particles from the alloy were trapped in the joint because of the steady wear.

That was one reason for moving to newer alloys such as a titanium, aluminium and vanadium composition. On the other hand, that material is a little softer than the other alloy and abrasion between the head and the cup gradually builds up.

It is against that background, that the scientists at Harwell have discovered a way of implanting a layer of atoms into the head of the titanium alloy ball which reduces the wear rates by 400 times. It gives the alloy a wear resistance similar to that of the toughest cutting tools.

The method of ion implantation of chosen atoms is used in materials for purposes such as special microelectronic devices. In the hip research, a layer of nitrogen atoms was introduced beneath the surface of the alloy to change to properties of the alloy.

Red delphiniums set to banish the blues

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

The development of red delphiniums, one of the most exciting events in the field of ornamental plant breeding in recent times, has now reached a stage where plants can be shown to the public.

Plants will be on display between July 12 and 22 at the International Garden Festival, Liverpool, at Show No 7.

Breeding began almost 30 years ago at the University of Wageningen in The Netherlands, by Professor Dr R. A. H. Legro, until his retirement in 1981.

The research project was then transferred to the Royal Horticultural Society's garden, at Wisley, where the development work continued with Dr Legro as research consultant.

The challenge which the project presented in the beginning was considerable. In essence, it entailed the use of three delphinium species, two of which, from California, had orange-red flowers, the third being a species (D. elatum) from which our present blue varieties were derived.

The initial breakthrough was achieved when seeds of a hybrid from the two Californian species were treated with an alkaloid called colchicine to double the chromosomes and form an artificial tetraploid. The resulting plants were then crossed with various varieties of blue and purple flowered garden delphiniums.

Over a period of 15 years more than 12,000 plants have been raised from cross pollination. The quality improving year by year, in the search to create a plant which possesses all the characteristics of modern garden delphinium (tall, heavy flower spikes), but with red flowers.

Red Delphiniums are not yet commercially available but it is hoped that gardeners will see them on the market within the next few years.

During the evening before the show, the Cambridge University Press launched The European Garden Flora, sponsored by the RHS, and on sale at the show.

OBITUARY

MR MARTIN WHITELEY

Horseman and schoolmaster

Mr Martin Whiteley, who died suddenly on March 17 while umpiring the field game at Eton, was a distinguished horseman who had several successes of his own in horse trials, and who later played an important part in the international victories of the British team as chairman of the Horse Trials Selection Committee. He was 53.

As a competitor he won Little Badminton twice, the second time in 1965 on his famous horse, The Poacher. In 1968, when the effects of a back injury some years before were beginning to tell, he generously lent The Poacher to Sergeant Ben Jones to ride in the British team which won the gold medal in the Mexico Olympics.

Since 1960, when he left the Army, he had been a master, and later a housemaster, at Eton, where his energy and wide-ranging interests were appreciated by both masters and boys.

Whiteley was himself educated at Eton, and went from there to the Rifle Brigade, beginning as a national serviceman, but finding that he enjoyed it so much that he signed on. He spent some years in Germany and in Malaya during the emergency. A stint as Adjutant of the Corps at Eton opened his eyes to the joys of schoolmastering, and when he left the Army, largely as a result of his back injury, he was invited to join the staff.

He had no degree, which precluded classroom teaching, but was given responsibility for physical training, the Corps, the tutoring of specialists and the handling of the general list of would-be entrants. He threw himself into games and beagling, and showed another side with his remarkable collection of English water-colours, and his enthusiasm for both art and music.

Meanwhile he was pursuing his great love of horses. He was quick to spot the potential of the growing sport of combined training now known as horse trials. In spite of his back trouble he had the two wins at Little Badminton, and in 1967 he rode The Poacher in the British team which won the three-day event in the European championships at Punchestown.

From 1969 to 1972 he was chairman of the Horse Trials Selection Committee, and during that time British teams won two European championships and the world championship, as well as carrying off the team and individual gold medals at the Munich Olympics.

In 1980, after being involved in every aspect of the sport, Whiteley became chairman of the Horse Trials Committee, and with great calm and skill steered it through the difficulties caused by the withdrawal of the main sponsor. He insisted that there should be no lowering of standards, and there was not.

A highly intelligent and cultivated man, Whiteley did not find fools easy to suffer, and his manner could be brusque and abrupt. His instructions in the Eton gymnasium were given in clear and unmistakable tones. But there was never any question of his integrity or concern, and the many friendships he made, at Eton and elsewhere, were long-lived.

He is survived by his wife Anne, whom he married in 1971, and three daughters.

MR J. A. WALLACE

Mr James Alan ("Al") Wallace, a prominent oil executive who had a close association with the late Paul Getty, died in Vancouver, British Columbia, on January 25. As president and managing director of Getty Oil (Britain) in the 1970s he worked at Sutton Place, and after Getty died in 1976 he lived in the Elizabethan mansion and presided with courtesy and patience at business and social functions there.

After graduating at the University of British Columbia in economic geology Wallace was awarded a Socony-Vacuum (now Mobil Corp) fellowship for graduate study at Leland Stanford University, California. He served in the Second World War, mainly on airfield construction in Western Canada, and then had a distinguished career as a geologist with Mobil Oil in the Middle East and elsewhere, before being appointed exploration manager, Mobil North Sea.

It was in 1972 that he joined Getty Oil Company as adviser in Britain to Paul Getty, before becoming managing director of Getty Oil (Britain). At Sutton Place he was able to give reign to his love for the English countryside, and at his private residence at Cobham he planned and maintained a garden immaculately.

He is survived by his wife Barbara and one son.

Mr Roderick Alexander Rice, executive director of Cable & Wireless Ltd since 1965, died on March 16 at the age of 61.

Signor Aurelio Peccei, the Italian industrialist who founded the Club of Rome, the influential group of industrialists, scientists and economists, died on March 14 at the age of 75.

Mr William Alfred Hobbs, CB, CBE, who died on March 16, was Chief Valuer of the Board of Inland Revenue from 1972 to 1974.

THE ARTS

Television
Playboy in the evening

Marilyn Cole's only rival for the affections of the former Playboy Club boss Victor Lownes is an Amazonian monkey, Dulcie. Marilyn thinks Dulcie is spiteful but it is not a big thing. She knows Mr Lownes's affections used to be much more widespread.

Lownes admitted in the concluding interview in BBC1's series The Other Half last night that he had "bagged a number of bunnies". When he met Marilyn, who had left a £15-a-week job in a Portsmouth Co-op fuel office to become a £45-a-week bunny in 1971, he already had a girl and a pair of twins living in his house. It was her first day and he shyly issued an invitation to a date through his secretary.

His strategy then was to have one girl more or less visible and a number in the background. Marilyn moved in but moved out seven years later. "I missed your limousines", she told him last night. She survived without them for five years. Then Lownes, 20 years her senior at 55, had some bad luck. He fell off his horse and was fired from the club.

It was a time for re-appraisal. He found himself comparing his relationship with Marilyn with others, a process, one imagines, that must have taken some time. Two years ago, former bunny and former boss were together again in the Hertfordshire mansion, once Earl Grey's, which also serves as a country club. They also have a house in Chelsea where he has a restaurant.

Sitting in the Hertfordshire jacuzzi with the foaming waters and the whirl of Ravel's *Bolero*, they looked a picture of non-nuptial bliss. He thinks she has a winning personality; she thinks he has a great presence and, after a slight hesitation, accepted the interviewer John Pitman's word, "charisma". Lownes thinks he has it, too, and said so a couple of times.

Marilyn did not feel a kept woman. "He doesn't give me enough money", she joked, but admitted that whatever she asked for "he normally gives it to me". Lownes, who was divorced 30 years ago, was, she said, a very moral man. "That's why he didn't get married. He couldn't take the vows." Her family respected her privacy. She recalled that, when she appeared as a full-frontal nude in *Playboy*, her mother had merely commented on how nice her hair looked. Grandmother has been slightly more intrusive, has asked if she were "still going with that old man".

Lownes said he was reliant on his personal life now, felt his responsibility, and had changed his will "so Marilyn is now an heiress". She was devoted to him and knew she had his undivided loyalty and affection.

Marriage flickered in and out in the programme, which might have appeared aptly under the *Wildlife on One* title, and Lownes felt he had gone so far that he had "proposed on television". "I think next year would be nice, don't you?", he asked Mr Pitman who, wisely perhaps, kept his counsel.

Dennis Hackett

The Dresser, which opens in London this week, has already provided a further boost for British cinema and for its director, Peter Yates: interview by **John Preston**

Growing out of the great tradition

For the third year running the British have mustered a strong presence in the Oscar nominations. Talk of a revival in our national film fortunes must remain guarded at home, but in Hollywood the British are reckoned to have hit a substantial winning streak. Top of this year's list with five nominations is *The Dresser*, starring Albert Finney (who won the Silver Bear for his part in it at this year's Berlin Festival) and Tom Courtenay, adapted by Ronald Harwood from his own play and directed by Peter Yates. It opens this week after the Royal Première attended by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Hugely popular in the theatre (it has been performed in more than 20 countries), *The Dresser* still seems an unlikely candidate for the sort of commercial success it is currently enjoying in America. At least, it would be a brave producer who confidently expected handsome returns from a story about the relationship between an aging theatrical knight and his dresser, set, for the most part, in a dressing room in wartime Bradford. Yet Yates, who prudently produced as well as directed the film, says that, while he is gratified by the scale of its success, he is not especially surprised. "Americans really love to watch good performances by British actors and here I think they have got two great ones. Besides, it's very well written and it's the sort of story, both funny and moving, that people can relate to irrespective of their nationality. I think there is a very large audience, especially in America, who want to go to films which they can listen to as well as look at."

This is the second time in four years that a film of Yates's has picked up five Oscar nominations – the first was *Breaking Away* in 1980. Other British directors may have cultivated higher profiles but few, if any, can match his track record. Resident in America for much of his career (he went out in 1967 at the invitation of Steve McQueen to direct *Bullitt* and stayed 14 years), Yates has been spending more time in England of late. He came back first to direct the fantasy epic *Krull*, which was quickly followed by *The Dresser*.

The two films could hardly be more different: one cluttered with elaborate special effects, the other fizzing with more homespun verbal pyrotechnics. But then Yates has always tried to stretch himself as much as possible within the commercial mainstream, while remaining steadfastly resistant to flights of self-indulgence. Now in the rare and enviable position of being able to pick his projects at will, Yates had been looking to make a film with a theatrical setting for some time. "Having trained at RADA and having had an uncle who was an actor-manager, I really wanted to repay what I had got from the theatre. If the film encourages more people to go to the theatre than I will feel as if I have really achieved something."

Nevertheless, Yates was distinctly wary of adapting a play for the cinema. His second feature film, back in 1964, was a screen version of N. F. Simpson's *One Way Pendulum*, and since then he had deliberately steered clear of anything that had started life on stage. "Ronnie Harwood and I sat down and talked very hard for two days before we made a final decision that there was a film here. I didn't want to find myself making something that could be made far more cheaply and efficiently for television. I had to be sure that there were ways of using images to tell the story and not just words. Once I was confident about that, we both agreed that the one thing we weren't going to do was to produce a little piece of nostalgia: a homage to the English theatre as it was. That would have been dreadfully cute and rather like wallowing in a theatrical print shop. Instead we wanted to say that these traditions may have passed but we should learn from them and grow."

For a director used to tackling elaborate action sequences and marshalling hordes of extras before his cameras, *The Dresser* with its small cast and modest budget might be thought to have presented comparatively few problems. On the contrary, Yates insists that it was the most difficult film he has ever made. "I could never have made *The Dresser* when I made *Bullitt*. One needs to be far more experienced as a director. The way in which one controls the audience has got to be exactly right otherwise the film could have been a catastrophe. All the elements have got to be very carefully balanced. You also had to make quite certain that none of the actors fell into excess. It's the hardest thing in the world for an actor to play a ham because it's so much fun."



Yates directing *The Dresser*, which he insists was the most difficult film he has ever made

However, Yates was able to draw on his own spell as an actor in rep. It may not have lasted long – he got such bad notices that he decided to become a racing driver instead – but the experience stood him in good stead. "I certainly didn't have to do as much research as usual. One knew instinctively what was right and what was wrong. But then so did all of us. It was rather like five doctors making a hospital film; we has a pretty good idea of what belonged where."

An engaging, unflappable man, Yates leads a curious peripatetic existence, going where the work takes him, with brief stopovers in his large Knightsbridge house. "I feel like a tea planter much of the time. I do my stint on the plantation and come back to England every so often for my leave." Not that Yates allows himself much leave. "I always worry that if I ever stop I might not start again." His next film, based on Nicholas Gage's best seller *Eleni*, is due to start shooting in Greece in August and Yates hopes that it will be followed by another project with Ronald Harwood.

In the meantime, there is the success of *The Dresser* to be savoured. Yates, not normally much of a one for self-congratulation, admits to giving way to the odd twinge of pride. "What gives me the greatest kick is that it should be a low-budget film and not some multi-million dollar affair. I believe that in England we can make reasonable budget films of very high quality better than anyone else. People said to me when *Breaking Away* came out, and was nominated, 'Why can't you come and do this over here?' Well, I think what's rather nice is that now we have."

Reserves of courage: John Lithgow cornered in *Requiem for a Heavyweight*

Theatre in the United States
Haven of promise

America's truly national theatre rests in the network of professional companies which established themselves throughout the country in the Sixties and Seventies. The Eighties have introduced another welcome development – the restoration of old or erection of new performing arts complexes as part of our cities' efforts to rescue their urban centres from decay. Whether communities will support so much arts activity is unproven, but sponsors hope to bring back older and lure younger audiences to live entertainment.

A fine example of successful regional theatres co-existing with a new arts centre may emerge in New Haven, Connecticut. Just two hours from Manhattan by road or rail, New Haven was once known as "The Birthplace of the Nation's Hits". From opening in 1914 until closing in 1977, its Shubert Theatre presented more than double the pre-Broadway try-outs of any other playhouse, and an illustrious array of concert artists. Restored to its former cream-walled, rose-curtained grandeur, with a three-storied lobby area expanded to accommodate diverse events, the theatre recently reopened as the Shubert Performing Arts Center.

The occasion was celebrated with a rousing one-time-only show, **While the Shubert Slept**, featuring 14 Broadway stars, the American Dance Machine and the New Haven Symphony Orchestra performing songs from Broadway hits from the Shubert's seven dark years. One of the merriest moments came when George Rose sang lyrics added to his *Pirates of Penzance* patter classic: "This is the very model of a modern major theatre". In its first months, the new complex will host touring plays and musicals, a classical music series, dance concerts, children's shows, a Brazilian carnival ball and even a travelogue series to attract audiences.

The Yale Repertory Theatre has so pleased its audiences that it is adding a week to its runs next season to accommodate subscribers. Formed as an adjunct to the Yale Drama School in 1966, the professional company offers a full season of classical and modern plays (often with Broadway and film stars) and there is a series of student productions in which future stars may be cutting their teeth. Among productions originated by the Rep and transferred to Broadway have been Arthur Kopit's *Wings* and Athol Fugard's *A Lesson from Aloes* and *Master Harold and the Boys*. In May, YRT will mount the world première of Fugard's new play, *The Road to Mecca*.

Lloyd Richards, the Rep's artistic director and the drama school's Dean since 1978, is a major influence in the development of new American playwrights. Also artistic director of the Eugene O'Neill Theater Center's annual National Playwrights Conference (whose alumni include Sam Shepard and Lanford Wilson), Dean Richards established Yale Rep's Winterfest of new dramatists four years ago. Given professional productions (one of which, this year, featured James Earl Jones), works run in repertory for seven weeks. During this period, their authors are encouraged to continue developing the plays as they observe how their visions are filtered through performance and audience reaction.

Because the plays are considered works-in-process, critics are asked not to review but only to describe them. This policy may save some budding dramatists pain, but the 1984 Winterfest staff need not have worried, as all three offerings presented authors with distinct, well-modulated and absorbing voices. In Philip Bosakowski's fantasy, **Chopin in Space** a character representing the Polish composer and Lech Walesa went on a journey through time which intermingled incidents from Chopin's life with events in Poland's history. Michael Quinn's **The Sweet Life** was a naturalistic drama about workers in a candy factory, and Russell Davis's **The Day of the Picnic** mixed comedy and terror when an African witch doctor infiltrated an American nursing home in search of revenge.

New Haven's second regional playhouse, the Long Wharf Theatre, nears its twentieth season playing to record subscribers as well as to New York audiences. In the past year alone, Long Wharf productions of *A View from the Bridge* and *American Buffalo* have enjoyed runs on Broadway, and *Quartermaine's Terms* off-Broadway. The theatre's most recent production, staged by its artistic director, Arvin Brown, may also move to New York. The première of the television writer Rod Serling's original stage version of **Requiem for a Heavyweight**, it boasted a good performance by Richard Dreyfus as a seedy manager, and a great one by John Lithgow as an unsuccessful heavyweight.

Best known to film audiences as the transvestite in *The World According to Garp*, John Lithgow is also a Tony-winner (for *The Changing Room*, a 1973 Long Wharf transfer to Broadway). In his portrayal of the fighter who must find a place for himself outside the ring, he was like a bull mustering its last reserves of courage to travel through a china shop. With a powerful supporting cast, the late Mr Serling's 1956 drama played as more up-to-date than period in its depiction of men who must learn new skills to survive.

Holly Hill

Theatre in Britain

Some Kind of Hero
Croydon Warehouse

A black soldier in Belfast: if combining two subjects of such massive dramatic potential seems calculated, the result in Les Smith's play inspires such respect that you are sure it was not. Private James (Brian Bovell) awaits court-martial after shooting his young, white, Sandhurst-trained commanding officer. Explicable, certainly; but the absence of surprise turns out to matter very little.

For two-thirds of the play, however, Private James keeps up a barrage of fatuous jokes which is no more bearable for being plainly a form of defence through attack. He never leaves the stage (naturally) and seldom shuts up, while his defence counsel (Corin Redgrave) waits politely and an Irish psychiatrist (Eileen Pollock) smiles in some affection.

The scenes with his staff sergeant (Peter Rutherford) are worst of all, the pert humorist confronting a similarly relentless onslaught of demands that the filthy nigger jungle-bunny clean up his cage.

The doctor, though, is a real old pro and the trick of holding a patient's silence, when one final occurs, starts a breakthrough. Mr Bovell, till then blazing with energy and rancour, shows his special gift for conveying intolerable pain.

He begins with the job's never-ending tension and fear, but then suddenly he is talking of constant racial insults and harassment inside and outside the Army, of "becoming a nigger" (as he strikingly says) in Handsworth at age 11, when the election in Smethwick next door started the muck flying: that tension and fear, too, never lets up. The little things hurt most: remembering to avoid London SW6 if Chelsea are playing at home.

This scene is worth waiting for. Equally heartfelt, though coolly rational, is the doctor's account of what Belfast pressures do to people, the psychological shifts that are the price of coping.

Though James himself comes to insist fiercely that he killed as an abused Black, not as a mind-blown squaddie, so eloquent and understanding is this speech as delivered by Eileen Pollock that its effect persists through an otherwise unambiguous conclusion. Joseph Charles's strong direction shares the credit.

Anthony Masters

Broadcast concert
Essential pulse

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/Radio 3

The London Philharmonic and Klaus Tennstedt are soon to take Tuesday night's Mozart and Mahler programme to Hongkong and Japan. Audiences there will doubtless go to hear the orchestra; the majority of those in the Festival Hall almost certainly booked for Mahler; but the significance of the programme's little opening serenade, Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, should not be underestimated.

It was illuminating simply for what it revealed about aspects of Tennstedt's perceptive and recreative methods. Pervading each movement was a strong, tugging sense of rhythm as it were *behind* the notes: the presence of a pulse which regulated tempi and, seemingly intuitively, selected and subordinated detail.

This approach bloomed out as the central, if subconscious, generative force of his Mahler Fifth Symphony. For it is precisely Tennstedt's ability to find that essential pulse and, through it, a correspondance of accent, note-grouping and instrumentation, which enables him to recreate that most difficult of all things: Mahler's uniquely multilayered tones of voice.

It leads him, for instance, to find the ache and lurch of the waltz even within the beat of a funeral march; it sharpens his ears to the significances of a trumpet's fanfare triplet: to its juddering, rasping echo in the nerve of timpani or solo viola, or to its manic metamorphoses in the second movement.

It enables him, too, to take what would, in other hands, be at best risks, at worst indulgences: the sliding of the strings into momentary near-dislocation in the Scherzo's inner waltz, or the laying bare of points of orchestration within the cool grandeur of his Adagietto.

The reason Mahler always works for Tennstedt is that conductor finds composer both in the core of his nervous sensibility and as self-examining spectator. And that, for all the sometimes over-heady detail of his readings, is something that, in the years ahead, London must never be tempted to take for granted.

Hilary Finch

● Claudio Abbado has been invited to become music director of La Scala, Milan, with immediate effect. Riccardo Muti has been invited to become, with effect from 1986-87, principal conductor of the La Scala orchestra.

New music
Full up on top

Fires of London
Queen Elizabeth Hall

You do, it is true, meet the strangest people on buses. But if you were ever to turn around and find yourself in the jolting company of a cardinal, a jester, a middle-aged woman indulging in sexual fantasies and a pair of Mormon missionaries, only one conclusion would be possible: you had stepped into a music-theatre piece by Peter Maxwell Davies. So beware.

The fact that *The No 11 Bus* speaks so loudly of its creator, not to mention the Creator, says much about its quality. What Davies has produced is a vehicle, so to speak, for many of the things that have preoccupied him in the theatre for the past two decades: they flit across the stage as passengers come and go on a rather crudely mocked-up version of the No 11 from Liverpool Street to Hammersmith.

Perhaps this is by now inevitable, since the new work is the ninth full-scale piece of music-theatre Davies has written for the Fires of London. But the pointers to other works are too nagging and naughty to be discounted as a mere residue.

Most prominently, *The No 11 Bus* is a skit on *Vesalii Icones*, featuring again a black resurrection to the absurd rhythm of a foxtrot, and developing once more out of a set of engraved images: not anatomical drawings this time but tarot cards. To *Taverner* we owe the fooling of the cardinal, the exposure of the pope and the preacher's self-delusion that he has tapped the hotline to God and found the means to save the world. Then the work ends, as *Eight Songs for a Mad King* had done, with a jailer drummer to send us all out into the asylum of the real world.

If it be complained that these are in-jokes, one could argue that Davies has earned the right to take his earlier works as read; the presence of a capacity audience for this première would support the contention. The important point is that so many parodies of parodies betray a lack of confidence in the genre. Davies's serious thoughts are now going into sonatas and symphonies, while music-theatre, even the style of music-theatre that was so crucial to him 15 years ago, is now a medium for the satyr play, the ribald and sometimes also touching entertaiment.

Which would be all very well if the piece did not also seek to embrace the archetypal charlady, a figure with whom Davies patently has very much less familiarity than he has with Antichrist, Dante and renaissance magic. Mary Thomas struggles gamely with the role, which has nothing of the intense character of the paired dances of the first half. They were disappointingly dimly projected under Gunther Bauer-Schenk, but they provide music well worth salvaging from the rest.

Paul Griffiths

Arditti Quartet
Purcell Room

There was disappointment for those looking forward to hearing quartets by Bush, Cowie and Hoddinott in the latest of the Park Lane Group's British String Quartet series on Tuesday: the Medici Quartet had had to cancel because of an injury to their viola player. But the compensation proved handsome, for the Arditti Quartet stepped in with a remarkable programme of music by Brian Ferneyhough, Jonathan Harvey and the young Britten. (The original programme is to be given later.)

Ferneyhough's Second Quartet (1980) perpetrates its composer's penchant for bemusing complexity, though from this performance one might be forgiven for thinking that playing it was a simple matter. Despite the elusiveness of its message, the work's violent, stammering rhetoric draws the listener towards and under its surface, just as in late Beethoven, a comparison Ferneyhough would surely relish. But it is perhaps the calmer, softer ending, as well as the intermittent silences, that give the vital clues to its meaning.

In contrast, Harvey's Quartet, a work of Messiaen-like spiritualism, presents all the answers at the beginning. Despite the negation of time and event created at the outset by the insistence upon a single pitch and its manifold harmonics, this is no minimalistic exercise. Instead, a simple tune is subjected to a variety of assaults and transformations, with Harvey adopting something of the manner of recent Stockhausen. A far and beautiful cry indeed from the Quartettino of Britten, written in 1930 and suggesting that Berg would have had a staunch admirer in his hands had Britten studied with him in Vienna as intended.

Stephen Pettitt

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

New high for Equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 12. Dealings End March 23. § Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 8½%

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

[illegible]

GOLD

[illegible]

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Through the 900 level to the great blue yonder

Better measures of stock market prices may have been invested but yesterday's rise in the familiar traditional *FT* 30 share index through 900 for the first time is an event. it reflects the clear air of confidence in the City.

Share prices have been shooting ahead this year. The infant SE 100 has already recorded a rise of almost 13 per cent. The *FT* 30 reached the then unprecedented 800 mark only 10 weeks ago and buoyand dealers are already willing it on to the millenial 1,000 by early summer – a time whigh often marks a seasonal peak.

The pace and extent of changes in equity prices are more a matter of mood rather then calculation. Yet if the doubling of share prices since the start of the current bull market in January 1981 may seem extravagant, in a market that takes an essentially short-term view, it is the direction of the underlying forces that counts on most counts these forces still look favourable.

Historically, stock market prices have reflected the interplay between interest rates and the trend of company profits, adjusidd for political upsets and reassurances. In recent years, especially since the abolition of exchange control in November 1979, the foreign exchange market has also become an important influence. All four fundamentals – interest rates, corporate profits, politics and sterling – are giving the stock market thumbs up.

After lagging long behind the decline in the inflation rate, mainly because of the exploding US financial deficity, domestic interest rates have again started moving down. Given the high level of real interest rates, there is still scope for further reductions in the medium term, if all goes well.

Results from top companies – from oil and chemicals to engineering, as well as the more expected growth sectors – are still showing a strong uptrend in profits. Pleasant surprises outnumber shocks, like of Rockware. Future profits growth may be less dramatic than during the recovery phase, but there is every reason to think that it will remain strong, representing genuine internal progress and not simply inflation.

Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget was a bonus, which produced important tax benefits for the stock market on stamp duty, the investment income surcharge and, with mixed results, corporation tax. Just as important, the Budget portended further general tax cuts as well as reforms in capital gains tax in the remaining budgets of this parliament.

The position of sterling is more problematic. After all, the pound reached a record low against the dollar in early January and the effective exchange rate is still weak. However, the general background has improved, with the dollar seemingly well over the top. Anyone preparing to jump on to the share bandwagon at this later stage should however, keep constant weather eye on the foreign exchanges.

The more certain test for the continuance of this bull market is nearer home. Starting from late spring, the cash flow of the big institutions will be met by wave of big new isues from Reuters and Mirror Group Newspapers to British Telecom, with the airlines just waiting for a place in the queue.

Whether or not the *FT* index makes it to 1,000 – and such rapid rises as we are seeing invariably produce shortterm, profit-taking reactions – the old adage "sell in May and go away" is worth remembering. The situation can always be reassessed on Derby Day.

Return from the Tombs

The Bank of England's industrial lifeboat is a shadowy operation, in sharp contrast to the secondary banking rescue which was conducted in the glare of press and market comment. However a navigation light can occasionally be seen. Yesterday the market even heard the cry of the bo'sun, as Sir Francis Tombs, a Drake-like chairman of Turner & Newall, told how Britain's troubled asbestos mining and industrial products giant had performed during 1983. He had a good story to tell.

Pretax profits for the year to December 31 were £12.5m, compared with losses in 1982 of £19.3m. Total dividends for the year, after the recommended final of 0.75p, amount to 1p (0.25p), and Sir Francis is forecasting a jump in 1984 profits of not less than 50 per cent. Analysts yesterday slotted in a possible pretax figure of £21m, which yields prospective earnings of 11½p, and at 94p, a target multiple of around eight.

The summarised group balance sheet which accompanied the profit figures demonstrates the scale of the turnround. Net borrowings have fallen from £139m to £57m; present liabilities are down roughly £100m to £186m; and the ration of net debt to equity is down to 23 per cent from 55 per cent.

Sir Francis, a Wedgwood Benn groupie and former chairman of the Electricity Council until he resigned in 1980, spelled out details of the drastic surgery which brought the cure. Businesses have been sold, notably the stake in Hunt Chemical last March, and divestments raised £63m. Capital investment was trimmed to £4m. The British workforce fell from 12,000 to 9400, and in the first half at least the group indulged in a savage bout of destocking. The net effect was an increase in trading profits from £12m to £23m.

As a result Turner & Newall should leave the lifeboat sooner rather than later. That, at least, is one interpretation of the chairman's comment yesterday that the credit agreement with the banks, negotiated at the end of 1982 when Sir Francis was headhunted for the job by the Bank of England, expires in December 1984 but he hoped to terminate it well before that date.

To an extent, the Turner & Newall shareprice has kept pace with the group's improving fortunes. Down some 6p yesterday on the figures to 94p, the present level is still a long way above the end-1982 quotation of 23p. And thereby hangs a tale.

Sir Francis negotiated a fairly extraordinary deal with the Prudential, Turner's only large institutional shareholder, two years ago, as his price for heading the rescue team.

He arranged an option to buy 500,000 shares at 23p in three tranches over three years. Last November, he drew down the first tranche of 166,000 shares. In addition, and in a separate arrangement with the bankers in the lifeboat, Sir Francis negotiated a fee over three years related to any increase more than 23p in the price of a notional 2 million shares in the group, up to a ceiling of 50p. He has collected the first third of the fee, which was worth £180,000.

A new daily column analysing company performance and market trends begins in *The Times* tomorrow.

On the face of it, Sir Francis stands to collect just under £1m. But as he points out himself, the net value of the deal, after tax, is worth a mere £360,000, which spread over three years, is just £120,000 a year. Moreover, the Inland Revenue will take over £500,000.

The Prudential has seen a stake which looked like a write-off appreciate in value by around £4m:, while the institutions as a whole, and many new ones apparently have appeared on the shareholders list, have participated in an improvement in Turner & Newall's market worth since December 1982 of around £80m.

To paraphrase Earl Macmillan, the operation has been good for Sir Francis, good for the Prudential, good for the investment community, including the lifeboat – and also fairly cheap.

N Sea warning to Sun Oil after order goes abroad

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The British subsidiary of the world's largest oil company, Esso, yesterday announced a big investment programme in the North Sea, as the Government criticized another "American oil company for ordering North Sea equipment from abroad.

The Government's determination to extract maximum benefit from its North Sea oil assets was underlined by a warning yesterday to the 10th largest oil company in the United States, which is being seen as a threat that could ultimately be challenged in the international courts.

Sun Oin of Dallas, which is also the 18th largest corporation in the United States, has confiirmed that the rig to operate its Balmoral field will be built in Gothenburg.

British Shipbuilders had hoped that its Cammell Laird yard on Merseyside would secure the £111m order. Confirmation of the order to Gotaverken of Sweden, says British Shipbuilders, means the yard's likely closure.

Archie Forster: pledge on spending in Britain

Sun Oil placed the order two *weeks ago – the first time that a* British oil field production rig has been built abroad – after tenders from British yards. The company argues that by going abroad the Balmoral project can be kept on schedule, and £280m-worth of the £400m total investment will come to Britain. Two hundred staff are to be recruited in Aberdeen for the project.

The company's argument that more than 70 per cent of total spending on the Balmoral field will be in Britain has been rejected by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister, who has insisted that British industry should benefit from British oil.

Mr Buchanan-Smith has told Parliament that if the Swedish order was confirmed, he would "scrutinize carefully" future attempts by the company to win British offshore licences.

Sun Oil, as a major exploration company, will be hoping to win new blocks in the coming ninth round of North Sea licence awards. The company says it has already spent more than $2 billion in Britain.

North Sea oil industry analysts and legal experts have interpreted the threat to keep Sun Oil out of future North Sea licensing rounds as "ill-considered and potentially unlawful".

Esso's British subsidiary is to invest £4.5 billion in operations in Britain between now and 1990, continuing a programme to stay the leader in petrol sales and in North Sea exploration.

The current year will be a record for exploration and production drilling in the North Sea by Esso, with 29 new wells drilled, and the company estimates that total spending in Britain this year will keep 4,000 people in work.

Esso yesterday announced profits in Britain of £420m after tax, and announced a dividend payment to its US parent company of £590m, £170m of this coming from reserves.

The figures also show that Esso UK increased tax and royalty payments to the Government last year by 40 per cent, to £1,463m, and turnover by 24 per cent to £7.5 billion.

Mr Archie Forster, the chairman and chief executive, said that trading conditions were still difficult but that return on assets had increased from 8.3 per cent in 1982 to 17.3 per cent last year.

Mr Forster said yesterday that an estimated 85 per cent of money spent by Esso in British investments in the next six years would be spent with British companies.

Index at record

Share prices burst through the all-important 900 level yesterday, amid a renewed wave of buying from leading City institutions.

Most ot the buying was centred on leading blue chips, where the jobbers remain pitifully short of stock after the market's recent record-breaking run. American arbitragers provided the only spark of inspiration, helped by the outlook for the British economy in the face of rising interest rates in the US.

Selective support boltered Hawker Siddeley 10p to 434p and ICI a similar amount to a new "high" of 628p. Oils also encountered selective support, with BP spurting 14p to a new "high" of 490p, but the big high street banks lost ground, still reflecting fears over the extra provisions for deferred taxation.

Gilts recovered early falls of up to £¼, with the FT Government Securities Index closing unchanged at 83.15.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 901.4 up 3.8
FT Gilts: 83.15 unchanged
Bargains: 28,673
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1176.40 up 0.63
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,413.8 down 65.92
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1157.29 down 11.83
Amsterdam: 170.3 up 2.0
Sydney: AO Index 729.7 down 2.3
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1032.9 up 0.6
Brussels: General Index 144.80 down 0.17
Paris: CAC Index 161.4 up 0.5
Zurich: SKA General 305.80 down 0.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4300 down 75pts
Index 80.5 down 0.1
DM 3.7875 up 0.0050
FrF 11.6550 down 0.02
Yen 324.50 down 0.50
Index 127.7 up 0.5
DM 2.6485 up 0.0108
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4340
Dollar DM 2.6342
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.589313
SDR £0.736010

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅝
3 month interbank 8¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 8⅞
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⅝ - 10¾
3 month DM 5¹³⁄₁₆ - 5¹¹⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F14⅜-14⅞
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.50
Fed funds 10⅞
Treasury long bond 95³¹⁄₃₂ - 96⅜₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8 to March 6, 1984 inclusive: 9.373 per cent.

£82m profit as BICC recovers

By William Kay
City Editor

BICC, the engineering and power equipment group, yesterday unveiled a set of yearly figures aimed at clearing the decks for a significant recovery in 1984.

Profits for last year emerge at £82m, slightly above market forecast but inevitably well short of 1982's £99m. Sales were £102m ahead at £1,901m. The final dividend is 7.04p, making an unchanged total of 10.54p.

The extraordinary debit item is increased from £6.1m to £10.2m, logging the cost of shutdowns and provisions against investments. Reorganization costs, including redundancy, cut operating profits by £7.3m, against £3.6m before.

Lord Pennock, the chairman, was able to say with that behind him: "The group enters 1984 in a strong financial position. Improvement experienced in the latter part of 1983 is expected to continue into 1984, but the going will not be easy."

Despite that caveat, Lord Pennock's words do not contradict City analysts' predictions of a return to profits of about £100m this year.

While a group of BICC's size is bound to be at the mercy of the world economy, the outlook is good for British cables, electronics and the Balfour Beatty construction business. The international division is the wild card, particularly as it is not expected to come good until the second half.

● Severe price cutting in the bottle industry last year plunged the Rockware Group from a £605,000 profit to a £12.8m loss for the year. Turnover fell by £10m to £131.5m and again there is no dividend.

Extraordinary debits took a further £5.1m out below the line. In the last three years the group has suffered £19m of rationalization costs.

But Sir Peter Parker, who resumed the chairmanship last summer, said yesterday: "The worst is over".

● Hepworth Ceramic, the building materials group, has begun talks with a West German company on ways of rationalizing their big refractory businesses, according to industry sources.

Last year Hepworth increased pre-tax profits by 36 per cent, from £24.6m to £33.5m. The final dividend of 3.8p will lifting the years total from 5.6p to 6.3p.

Indicators point to continued revival

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's economic recovery is likely to continue well into next year, according to the latest indicators which track the course of the business cycle.

The longer leading index, which looks about 12 months ahead, rose again in February, boosted by booming share prices.

But there was darker news for the Government on inflation. The Confederation of British Industry reported yesterday that pay setlements in manufacturing so far this year have averaged 6 per cent, slightly higher than a year previously confirming earlier signs that the slowdown in pay deals of the past three and a half years has been halted.

This seems to have been less the result of increasing labour militancy, than a decision by companies to give their workforces some share in their improving finances. Company profits rose by 25 per cent last year, according to Government figures published on Tuesday.

Over the coming year, the Treasury expects improved productivity and the abolition of the national insurance surcharge to keep down the rise in labour costs. But in the longer run pay deals, which remain well above those of competitors overseas, will have to come down further if Government hopes of lower inflation are to be fulfilled.

The longer leading index for February is based only on two of its five components – interest rates and share prices – and may be revised later. But all the indicators are pointing in the same direction.

US link in Sharpe bid

Hallmark of Kansas City, one of the world's leading greetings cards groups and also one of the largest privately owned companies in the United States, is reliably understood to be the mystery with which W N Sharpe, the Classic greeting cards company, has opened takeover talks.

Octopus Publishing Group has already made a tentative £28m offer for Sharpe and was hopeful of winning the company's agreement to merge until the so far officially unnamed third party entered the arena.

On the stock market yesterday, Sharpe's ordinary share price rose 7p to 512p in anticipation of a battle for control.

Mortgage rate down at NatWest

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

National Westminster and Bank of Scotland are cutting the cost of their home loans and Lloyds Bank will announce a reduction soon.

A spokesman for Lloyds, which is the most expensive of the big banks for new borrowers, charging 11.75 per cent, said: "We are expecting to make a move and will announce something shortly."

National Westminster is reducing rates on repayment mortgages by half a per cent to 10.5 per cent. On an annualized basis this is roughly in line with the 10.25 per cent building society rate. New borrowers will benefit immediately and existing borrowers from May 1.

Bank of Scotland, whose rates are coming down from 11.25 to 10.5 per cent, is pushing the change through from the beginning of next month.

There are doubts whether the other two big banks are likely to bring their mortgage rates down further in the near future.

Barclays, whose mortgage rate is 11 per cent has given no sign that it is planning a move.

Midland, whose quoted rate is 11.25 per cent said it was looking at rates but it believed its loans were still attractive.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Insurance loss record

Last year saw the largest insurance losses in the history of aviation with claims exceeding $450m (£315m) against $290m in 1982. The losses include $35m for the Korean Boeing 747 shot down by Soviet fighters last August which was settled as a war risks loss.

In total, 27 Western-built jets were confirmed as total losses, including four wide-bodied aircraft, and three big partial losses to wide-bodied aircraft. Competition has held down insurance rates.

● No meeting had been held between the boards of Stylo, the Bradford shoe company, and Harris Queensway by yesterday's deadline of the third closing date for the £35m offer from Harris.

● **Britannia Arrow**, the unit trust group, is close to clinching a £55m deal to take over Singer & Friedlander, the merchant bank owned by European Ferries.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $392 pm $392.35
close $392-392.50 (£273.50-274)
New York (latest): $392.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$404-405.50 (£282-283)
Sovereigns* (new):
$92-93 (£64.25-65)
*Excludes VAT

Fogel family loses control

By Derek Pain

The Fogel family is ready to relinquish effective control of the Home Charm do-it-yourself group after a £16.5m cash raising exercise.

Yesterday, the company reported much better than expected pre-tax profits of £7.05m for 1983 (against £3.21m) and plans for a rights issue of 7 per cent, unsecred convertible loan stock.

The founding Fogel family will not be taking up its full entitlement – it would cost £6.6m – which represts nearly 39 per cent of the issue.

Mr Manny Fogel, the chairman, explained: "We just cannot afford to take up our stock. We are already heavily invested in the company".

The issue is £2 of loan stock for every five shares held. The conversion terms are equal to 166.7p a share and can be exercised for ten years from 1987.

GKN bid falls foul of Monopolies Commission

Tebbit blocks AE takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

The Government yesterday accepted the advice of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and decided to block the proposed takeover of AE by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, its Midlands-based motor components rival.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, made the decision after accepting the unanimous verdict of the commission that a merger of the two companies' activities would be against the public interest.

The commission concluded that it was particularly concerned about the loss of competition in the supply of plain bearings and cylinder liners and the consequent increase in imports of these products if the merger went through. The result would be loss of added value and jobs in the British motor components industry.

Sir Alan Neale and the other members of the six-man team which delivered the commission's verdict, said that they were unable to recommend any remedy to the remove the public interest detriments which could be expected to arise from the merger.

GKN declared that the decision to block the merger represented a lost opportunity to restructure an important part of the British motor components industry, and make it capable of matching international competition more effectively.

Mr John Collyear, AE's chairman, was delighted. He said that he and his colleagues believed firmly that AE had a secure future as a strong and independent organization. He said the first quarter had produced pretax profits of £3m this year, against £400,000 for the whole of 1983, and that this progress would continue in the second quarter.

The 77-page report from the commission came as a surprise in the City, where it was widely expected that GKN would be allowed to bid again for AE. GKN's shares rose by 2p to 217p during the day, while AE's shares fell by 7p to 89p, as bid hopes faded.

Applied Botanics shares crash after profits hint

By Jeremy Warner

Shares in Applied Botanics, the pot-plant company which was floated on the Unlisted Securities Market last October, came down to earth with a thump yesterday when Mr Jeremy Pertwee, the chairman, disclosed that the company's main trading offshoot, New Ruaton Garden, would not reach its forecast profits of £200,000 in the year to the end of the month.

Floated on the market at just 8.5p in October, the shares have since reached dizzy heights, only to crash 7p yesterday to 16p after Mr Pertwee's warning.

"We were concerned that people were trading the shares at too high a level. They have to be aware that we will not make our forecast this year because of a change in sales pattern, though I would hope that the shortfall is not going to be too serious", Mr Pertwee said.

New Ruaton has about 16 acres under glass at Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, on which it grows house plants for sale to the main multiple retailers.

This trading year, the company has been hit by a sharp shift from the traditional sales pattern. October and November were exceptionally poor, although there was a record December. January and February were poor, and March was good.

MONEY MARKETS

A main worry of the discount market at present is the low level of suitable paper that the houses have available to sell to the bank of England.

So changes in the official forecast that saw yesterday's shortage rise steadily from £350m to around £550m was the last thing the houses needed.

The Bank of England finally provided *£600m of assistance*, though the bulk of this – £353m – again came via purchase and resale agreements.

These were arranged at interest rates of 8$\frac{9}{16}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent, with £166m of bills going back on March 27 and £187m returning on March 28.

A total of £197m of bills was bought outright at established rates, and the help was finally topped up with £50m of loans to the market.

The close still proved rather difficult in spite of the apparently generous programme of assistance.

Secured money, down to about 7½ per cent midway through the afternoon, pushed up to between 8 per cent and 9 per cent for final balances.

For the market, Exchequer transactions were £135m in surplus.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar witnessed profit-taking in foreign exchanges yesterday. Earlier the US crency made strong gains at the expense of most currencies.

Sterling, which at one stage had lost more than a cent finished 75 points lower at $1.4300.

The pound's effective exchange index too came off the bottom but was still down on balance at 80.5 compared with 80.6 overnight. Sterling, however, made a useful rise at the expense of the Deutschemark, closing a pfennig up at DM3.7990.

Dealers said demand was heavy for the dollar in the *earlier part of the session with* the West German central bank being forced to sell $30.15m at the fixing.

Speculation over the prospect of higher United States interest rates and possibly a rise in the Federal discount rate remained the chief spur.

The Deutschemark, which was not influenced to any extent by a rise of DM1 billion in West German money supply, ended well off the bottom at 2.6485 (2.6365) to the dollar. The Swiss franc was easier at 2.1765 (2.1635), along with the French Franc 8.1535 (8.1200)

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Buyers push index to 901

Unit trust prices page 24

A renewed welter of buying pushed the FT Index through the important 900-level yesterday as share prices continued their record-breaking run. Further optimism over the economy and a shortage of stock among the jobbers saw fresh demand for blue chips. The FT Index ended the day 3.8 higher at an all-time high of 901.4, *while the FT–SE 100 index was* 7.4 higher at 1130.7.

Dealers again reported brisk two-way business with American arbitragers again prominent. Among leaders **Associated Dairies** rose 4p to 182p, ***BTR*** 7p to 484p, **Beecham** 3p to 338p, **BOC Group** 6p to 294p, **Bowater** 5p to 282p, **Glaxo** 7p to 862p, **Hanson Trust** 3p to 190p, **Hawker Siddeley** 12p to 434p, **ICI** 14p to 632p, **Tate & Lyle** 7p to 415p, and **BAT Industries** 1p to 212p.

Gilts remained dull still reflecting the upward pressure on US interest rates. Prices rose up to £⅛ in longs, while at the shorter end they closed mostly unchanged.

The life insurance market received an unexpected boost from **Britannic** 15p higher at 463p, after figures. **Equity & Law** rallied 5p to 717p, along with **Hambro Life** 7p to 418p, **Legal & General** 7p to 483p, **London & Manchester Group** 6p *to 451p*, ***Pearl Assurance*** 12p to 744p, **Prudential** 10p to 446p, **Refuge Assurance** 19p to 455p and **Sun Life** 1p to 586p.

The composite market also opened firmer but lost ground as the day wore on. **Commercial Union** lost 1p to 187p, but **General Accident** added 3p to 503p. **Guardian Royal Exchange** a similar figure at 556p, and **Royal Insurance** 4p at 586p. **Minster Assets** was unchanged at 131p along with **Phoenix Assurance** at 433p.

In oils **BP** started to live up to expectations, climbing 15p to a new high of 495p. Following the Government's sell-off of a further 7 per cent of the shares in the autumn brokers had been predicting the shares would hit a high of 500p before Christmas. However, every time the share price touched 430p it was hit by a welter of selling from the underwriters, which only served to depress the price. Now analysts are starting to look at the shares in a new light and reckon they look cheap *compared with their nearest* rival **Shell**, down 3p at 663p.

The rest of the oil market remained firm with prices ending the day better for choice after their recent neglected run. But ***Ultramar*** was the exception, losing 12p to 712p reflecting the 500,000 shares that were overhanging the market, which now appear to have been cleared. **Britoil** hardened 4p to 270p, **Carless Capel** 1p to 231p, **Clyde Petroleum** 2p to 141p and **Anvil Petroleum** 1p to 91p.

Another firm market was **Imperial Continental Gas** 7p dearer at 306p. IC Gas has borne the brunt of the recesion in recent years, but now appears to be bearing the fruits of recent rationalization. Both the **Calor Gas** and its oil and gas exploration side continue to improve and there are signs in Belgium of an upturn in the group's interests. Hoare Govett, the broker has consistently regarded the shares as a buy and this is a line now being taken by several other brokers.

In stores the upgrading of **Dixon Group**, the photographic retailer, continued. This time it is the turn of broker Philips & Drew which is looking for £20m *in the current year and rec*ommends the shares as a buy. This is also the view of broker Grievson Grant which remains a big fan of the shares.

Linread, the struggling makers of cold forged fasteners, suffered a £595,000 pretax loss in the 17 months to end-December and is not paying a final dividend. So for the period the payment is a token 0.1p a share against 1p. The news was not unexpected and the shares *held at 46p. The company*, which turned in a better performance in the final five months, expects to pay a 1p interim in its current year.

Electra Investment Trust has picked up another three million shares in sweets group **Barker and Dobson** and now has a shade over 6 per cent in it. The shares were unchanged at 11¾p.

Norton Opax, printers of bingo cards and lottery tickets, gained 3p to 116p on the acquisition of four lottery contracts worth £1.5m in a full year. The company now supplies 33 overseas lotteries.

Midsummer Inns, the pub chain once called CAMRA (Real Ale) Investments was unchanged at 160p following further share buying by the Hoar brothers who run a little brewery at Leicester. The Hoars are now by far the largest shareholders in the company with 24.3 per cent. A merger between their brewery, T. Hosking, and Midsummer could be in the fermenting vessel.

Machinetool makers **Jones and Shipman** gained 2p to 44p after disclosing a *£747,000* pretax loss. The dividend is up a little – 1p against 0.9p.

Drinks shares were little changed with early gains wiped out as any follow through interest failed to materialize. There was the merest ripple in **Greenall Whitley** "A" shares which edged ahead to 38p. But the more widely held ordinary shares were unchanged at 148p. **Belhaven Brewery** held at 40p. It has acquired the Combes Hotel, Woolacombe, north Devon.

Shares of **Securiguard**, the security and industrial cleaning group, surged 13p to 136p after Mr Alan Baldwin, chairman, cheered shgareholders about first-half results. He estimates that sales in the first quarter of the current year are 54 per cent ahead of the comparable period last year. Meanwhile, contracts worth an estimated £2m are being negotiated. Most of these will be on the security side.

Shares of AE dived 8p to 88p after the Monopolies Commission ruled against the bid by GKN. The commission ruled that the bid would be against the public interest. AE's board asked shareholders not to lose heart and said profits during the first quarter of the current year would reach £3m against £400,000 for the whole of last year. *GKN ended the day 3p* higher at 218p, after 214p.

Among the newcomers **Systems Reliability** advanced another 25p to 485p. Phillips & Drew, the brokers offered the 2 million shares at 270p earlier in the week attracting more than £655m with the issue more than 90 times oversubscribed. The shares now stand at a premium of 215p over the offer price.

The "big four" high street banks lost ground after yesterday's report in *The Times*. The market is worried by speculation that the big clearers might *decide to join the growing rights* issue queue to compensate for the Chancellor's decision in the recent Budget to increase deferred tax. **Barclays** dipped 10p to 514p. **Lloyds Bank** 5p to 577p, and ***National Westminster*** 5p *to 647p. Only* **Midland** gained ground adding 5p to 292p.

A stronger dollar and fresh speculation about higher US interest rates provided for a quiet session in the gold market where the bullion price continued to mark time. Among the heavyweight producers, prices lost ground but closed above worst levels. **American Gold** lost $½ to $127¼, **Buffelsfontein** $½ to $67½, **Driefontein** $½ to $39¼, and **Free State Geduld** $1 to $44¼.

Equity turnover on March 20, was £404.106m (24.894 bargains). British and Irish stocks totalled 215.44 million shares and gilt bargains reached an estimated 3,567.

WALL STREET

Shares mostly higher in moderate trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares were mostly higher in early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up more than a point.

Advancing issues were about 7-to-5 ahead of declines. Trading was moderately active.

Mr Thom Brown, executive vice-president and chairman of *the investment policy com*mittee at Butcher & Singer, said: "Investor's expectations have been dampened by the poor performance of the high-growth sector."

International Business Machines was up ½ at 115¼; **General Electric** unchanged at 53; **General Motors** up ⅜ to 66⅞; **Tledyne** up ⅛ at 170; **Merck** off ⅛ at 92¾; **Lockeed** up ⅛ to 32⅝; **Texan Instruments** up ⅜ at 135¼ and **Monsanto** up ¼ to 94¼.

Phillips Petroleum was 39⅛ up ¼; **Standard Oil of Indiana** 53 unchanged; **Atlantic Richfield** 46⅛ unchanged

	Mar 20	Mar 19
AMF Inc	13⅞	14
AMR	33⅝	34
Allied Chem	52⅝	51½
Allied Stores	41½	40⅝
Allis Chalmers	12⅞	12⅝
Alcoa	41½	41¾
Amax Inc	26⅝	26⅝
Amerada Hess	30	29
Am Brands	55⅝	55⅝
Am Broadcast	54⅞	53⅞
Am Can	48	46½
Am Cyanamid	47⅞	48⅝
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16⅝
Am Home	52⅞	52⅞
Am Motors	5⅝	5⅝
Am Nat Res	46⅝	45⅞
Am Standard	29⅝	29⅝
Am Telephone	17	16⅝
Armco Steel	19½	19⅝
Asarco	33⅞	33⅞
Ashland Oil	26⅝	27
Atlantic Richfield	46⅛	46
Avco	25⅝	26
Avon Products	23⅝	23¼
Bankers Tst NY	44	43½
Bank of America	20⅝	20⅞
Bank of Boston	39	39⅝
Bank of NY	20¼	29⅝
Beatrice Foods	32⅞	30⅞
Bethlehem Steel	27⅞	27½
Boeing	39⅝	40⅝
Boise Cascade	37⅞	37⅝
Borden	55⅝	54½
Borg Warner	30⅞	30⅝
Bristol Myers	46⅞	45⅞
BP	27⅝	26⅞
Burlington Ind	28⅞	28⅝
Burlington Nthn	46½	42⅞
Burroughs	48⅝	48⅝
Campbell Soup	62½	61¼
Canadian Pacific	35	35⅝
Caterpillar	50	48⅝
Celanese	70⅝	69⅞
Central Soya	15⅝	15⅝
Chase Manhat	50	49⅝
Chem Bank NY	47½	46⅝
Chrysler	26⅝	27
Citicorp	34½	33⅝
Clark Equip	33⅞	34⅝
Coca Cola	55⅝	54⅝
Colgate	23⅝	23⅝
CBS	69⅝	69⅞
Columbia Gas	36	35
Combustion Eng	29⅝	29⅞
Comwlth Edison	22⅝	22⅝
Cons Edison	23⅞	23⅞
Cons Foods	27⅝	27⅝
Cons Power	11⅝	11⅝
Continental Grp	34⅝	34⅞
Control Data	37⅞	37⅝
Corning Glass	62⅞	62⅝
CPC Intnl	37⅝	37⅝
Crane	34⅝	33⅞
Crocker Int	26⅝	26⅝
Crown Zeller	35⅝	35⅝
Dart & Kraft	71⅝	71⅝
Deere	32⅝	32⅞
Delta Air	35⅝	36⅞
Detroit Edison	13⅝	13⅝
Disney	61⅝	58⅝
Dow Chemical	31½	31⅝
Dresser Ind	21⅝	21⅝
Duke Power	24⅝	24⅝
Du Pont	47⅞	47
Eastern Air	5⅝	5⅝
Eastman Kodak	67	67⅝
Eaton Corp	47⅝	47⅝
Esmark	62½	42
Evans P. D.	7⅝	7⅝
Exxon Corp	38⅝	38⅝
Fed Dept Stores	48⅝	48⅝
Firestone	16	16⅝
Fst Chicago	24½	23⅝

	Mar 20	Mar 19
Fst Intrst Bncp	39½	39
Fst Penn Corp	6⅝	6⅝
Ford	37⅞	38⅝
GAF Corp	16½	16
GTE Corp	37⅝	38
Gen Dynamics	47⅞	47⅝
Gen Electric	53	53
Gen Foods	49⅝	47⅝
Gen Mills	47	47⅝
Gen Motors	66½	66⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅝	8
Gen Tire	34⅝	33⅞
Genesco	6⅝	6
Georgia Pacific	23⅞	23½
Getty Oil	127½	127½
Gillette	47½	46½
Goodrich	33	32⅞
Goodyear	26⅝	26⅝
Gould Inc	30	30⅝
Grace	40½	39⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	13⅝	12⅝
Greyhound	23⅝	23⅝
Grumman Corp	23	23½
Gulf Oil	73⅝	72⅝
Gulf & West	30	29½
Heinz H. J.	36	35⅝
Hercules	33⅝	32⅝
Honeywell	56	55⅝
IC Inds	45	45⅝
Ingersoll	48⅝	49
Inland Steel	28⅝	27⅝
IBM	114⅝	113⅝
Int Harvester	9⅝	9⅝
INCO	13⅝	14
Int Paper	56⅝	55⅝
Int Tel Tel	41	40⅝
Irving Bank	56⅝	56⅝
Jewel Co	44⅝	43⅝
Jim Walter	35⅝	34½
Johnson & John	34⅝	34½
Kaiser Alumin	19⅝	19⅞
Kerr McGee	31⅝	30⅝
Kimberly Clark	88⅝	90⅞
K Mart	31⅝	31⅝
Kroger	30⅝	30
L.T.V Corp	17⅝	17⅝
Litton	58⅞	58⅝
Lockheed	32⅞	32⅞
Lucky Stores	16⅝	16⅝
Manuf Hanover	36⅝	36⅝
Manville Cp	11	10⅝
Mapco	26⅝	26⅞
Marine Midland	24	24
Martin Marietta	33⅝	32⅝
McDonnell	52⅝	53
Mead	34⅝	35⅝
Merck	92⅝	92⅞
Minnesota Mng	76	76⅝
Mobil Oil	30⅝	29⅝
Monsanto	94	93⅞
Morgan J. P.	69⅝	70⅝
Motorola	115½	116
NCR Corp	113½	113⅝
NL Industries	15⅝	14⅝
Nabisco	41⅝	42⅝
Nat Distillers	27⅝	27½
Nat Med Ent	21	21
Norfolk South	58⅞	58
NW Bancorp	32	32
Occidental Pet	28	27⅝
Ogden	28⅝	25⅝
Olin Corp	28	28
Owens-Illinois	36	35⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	13½	13
Pan Am	6⅝	6⅝
Penney J. C.	52½	53
Pennzoil	37⅝	36⅝
Pepsico	36⅝	36½
Pfizer	35½	36⅝
Phelps Dodge	26⅝	26⅝
Philip Morris	65⅝	66⅝
Phillips Petrol	38⅝	38⅝
Polaroid	28⅞	28⅝

	Mar 20	Mar 19
PPG Ind	30⅝	30⅝
Proctor Gamble	49	48⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	21½	21⅝
Raytheon	37⅞	37⅞
RCA Corp	31⅝	31⅝
Republic Steel	25⅝	24⅝
Reynolds Ind	56	55⅝
Reynolds Metal	36½	36
Rockwell Int	25⅝	24⅞
Royal Dutch	51⅝	49⅝
Safeways	24⅝	23
St Regis Paper	40⅝	39⅝
SFE Sopac	24⅝	24⅝
SCM	37	37⅝
Schlumberger	53	50⅝
Scott Paper	29⅝	28⅝
Seagram	34⅝	34⅝
Sears Roebuck	33⅝	33⅝
Shell Oil	51⅞	50⅝
Shell Trans	38⅝	38⅝
Signal Co	27⅝	27⅝
Singer	25	24
Smithkline Beck	52⅝	53⅝
Sony	16⅝	16⅝
Sth Cal Edison	37	37⅝
Sperry Corp	42⅝	42
Std Oil Califnia	34⅝	34
Std Oil Indiana	53	52⅝
Std Oil Ohio	45⅝	45
Sterling Drug	25⅝	25⅝
Stevens J. P.	21	20⅝
Sun Comp	46	44⅝
Teledyne	169⅝	169⅝
Tenneco	39⅝	40
Texaco	38⅝	38⅝
Texas East Corp	64⅝	64½
Texas Inst	134⅝	133½
Texas Utilities	23⅝	23⅝
Textron	27⅞	27
TWA	27	26⅝
Travelers Corp	33½	33⅞
TRW Inc	67⅝	68
UAL Inc	34⅝	33⅝
Union Carbide	54⅝	54⅞
Union Oil Calif	34	33⅝
Un Pacific Corp	45	43⅝
Uniroyal	13½	13⅝
United Brands	18⅝	18⅝
US Industries	19½	19½
US Steel	30⅝	30
Utd Technol	61⅝	61⅝
Wachovia	45⅝	45⅝
Warner Comms	22⅝	22⅝
Warner Lambert	33⅝	33⅝
Wells Fargo	39	37½
Westinghse Elec	47⅝	47⅝
Weyerhauser	33⅝	32⅞
Whirlpool	42⅞	42½
Woolworth	33⅝	33½
Xerox Corp	41⅝	40⅝
Zenith	29	29

Canadian Prices

	Mar 20	Mar 19
Abitibi	25⅝	25⅝
Alcan Alumin	44⅝	44⅝
Algoma Steel	25½	25⅝
Bell Telephone	30½	30⅝
Cominco	51½	53⅝
Cons Bathurst	27	27
Gulf Oil	19	19⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	16½	16½
Imasco	35	35
Imperial Oil	39	38⅝
Int Pipe	27⅝	27⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4⅝
Royal Trustco	26½	26½
Seagram	44⅝	43⅝
Steel Co	26⅝	26½
Thomson N 'A'	35⅝	35⅝
Walker Hiram	25	25
WCT	14½	14½

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Buyers approach VGI

By Jonathan Clare

VG Instruments, the Grovewood Securities spin-off which makes high technology measuring equipment, has received "two or three" approaches from businesses which would like to buy the company.

The suitors include one of its principal US competitors, but Grovewood has shown no inclination to sell any of the 69 per cent stake it has retained.

VGI went public with a tender offer which flopped badly last December.

Yesterday, VGI's share price broke the 200p level to close at 206p.

But yesterday's full-year results for 1983 comfortably exceeded the offer document's profits forecast of £7m. The company made £7.3m against £6.5m.



Diana Geddes on growing tension between policy and unemployment

French Cabinet bites the bullet of industrial reform

"The originality of our proposals, compared with those of other countries, is that we do not wish to see any redundancies", M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, said last month when announcing his government's proposed measures to soothe the pain of what is called industrial "reconstruction". Further details of its plans were due to be finalized at yesterday's cabinet meeting, but have been put off due to the crises in the EEC and Lebanon.

M Mauroy no longer talks of keeping unemployment to the two million mark, but simply of avoiding compulsory redundancies. The number of unemployed rose by a further 58,000 last month, bringing the total increase since last October to 160,000, up 8 per cent over the past four months.

Until then, the Government had achieved a remarkable success in containing unemployment largely by a variety of social measures, including retirement from 55 in certain sectors, as well as an overall reduction of the statutory retiring age from 65 to 60, a cut in the working week from 40 to 39 hours, and the introduction of youth training schemes. These were designed to mop up 800,000 of the unemployed under 25, though the poor take-up has kept numbers well below that.

It is now generally considered that not much more can be done with those kinds of palliatives. However, independent experts are forecasting an acceleration of industrial job losses from an average of 100,000 a year over the past five years to 200,000-300,000 this year.

Exaggeration

Two of the main unions, the Communist-led CGT and the independent Force Ouvriere, are making dire predictions of 3 million unemployed by the end of the year, though that is almost certainly a exaggeration. But the fear is there and the unions, which have given the Socialist Government a relatively easy ride through a difficult economic period, are beginning to play up. More days have already been lost through strikes this year than in the whole of last year.

The projected job loss figures (official and unofficial) in some of the key industrial sectors make dramatic reading: 25,000-30,000 in steel (out of a total workforce of 95,000) over the next three years; 30,000 in coal (out of a workforce of 57,000) by 1990; at least 5,000 in shipbuilding (out of a workforce of 20,000) by 1986; 13,000 in the car industry this year alone; and 50,000 in the construction industry.

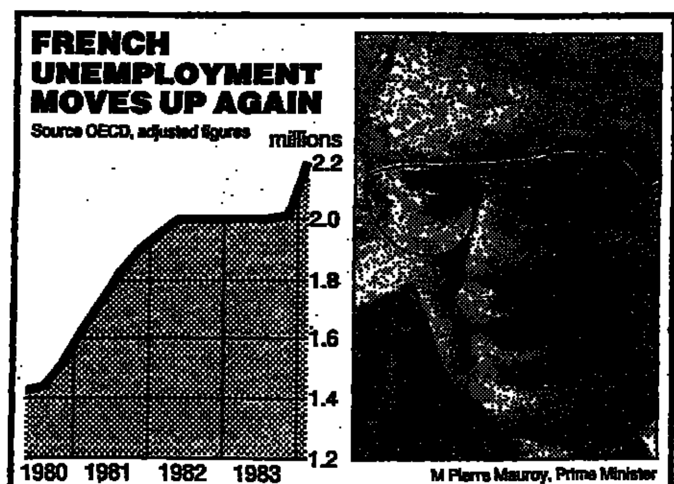
The Government hopes that most redundancies can be achieved through natural wastage, including early retirement. Where that is insufficient, it is proposing as part of its industrial reconstruction measures a scheme of "redeployment leave", under which workers made compulsorily redundant would receive 82 per cent of their net salaries for up to two years while retraining.

If after that they have still not found a job, they will be eligible for the normal redundancy payments. The idea, however, and the way in which the scheme is being sold to the unions, is that they will somehow have found a job. Over the next two years, some 10,000-15,000 workers are expected to be involved in the scheme, which is to be limited to the coal, steel and shipbuilding industries.

That has provoked criticism from some unions, which feel that what is right for some must be right for all. Similar criticisms are levelled against the other main innovation in the Government's proposed measures, namely the creation of 14 "industrial conversion zones" covering selected threatened areas and partly modelled on the British enterprise zones, in which special tax incentives will be available for companies preserving threatened jobs, or creating new ones.

New package

The Government's new package of industrial reconstruction measures is expected to cost Fr4.5 billion (about £400m). That includes an additional Fr1 billion for the nationalized industries, which will now receive nearly Fr14 billion this year, and an extra Fr2 billion for the private sector, bringing its total of government aid to Fr7 billion.



M Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister

Despite that increase in government funding, however, the hoped-for increase in business investment this year now seems unlikely. Investment has fallen progressively since 1974 (by as much as 13 per cent between 1974 and 1981), and as a result French industry has fallen badly behind that of most of its main competitors. Employers' lack of confidence in the present Government merely exacerbated an already deteriorating situation.

Suffering

Much of French industry is suffering from serious over-manning, excess capacity, and outmoded, uneconomic plant. Although the Government now insists that industrial reconstruction has not suddenly dawned on it overnight, it did concentrate on expansion rather than contraction in its first year in office, then found its hands more than full in coping with the new economic *riqeour* over the 18 months after that. Only in the last three months has it really begun to grapple with industry's long-term problems.

The size if the social and economic task now confronting the Government is making some of its supporters quail. The Communists blandly insist that there is no overmanning problem in French industry, and, therefore, no need for any job losses. The left-wing "Ceres" faction of the Socialist Party, led by the former industry minister, M Pierre Chevènement, is becoming increasingly outspoken in its criticism of government policy, and has renewed its call for economic growth (with the inevitable trade protectionism that that would entail).

President Mitterrand appears determined to forge ahead, however, despite the increase in industrial unrest and unpopularity that his policies are certain to provoke in the short term. His rating in the opinion polls is already at a record low for any President under the Fifth Republic, but that does not deter him. He relishes a challenge when he believes he is right – and he does.

The path ahead will be stormy. The truce with unions is over. Wages, which rose in real terms by an average of 3 per cent a year between 1972 and 1982, producing an increase of nearly 35 per cent over the 10 years, have since declined slightly and look set for a further cut this year. It is the first time since the war (except for a slight hiccup in 1980) that French workers have been asked to accept a cut in their standard of living.

The Government is hoping to limit wage increases to 5 per cent this year, in line with its inflation target. But an increase in prices of 1.4 per cent in the first two months of the year makes that target look increasingly unattainable, and the unions are fully aware of that. *The opening shot of the battle* to protect the purchasing power of wages was fired this month, when thousands of public service workers took to the streets, bringing a day of chaos to schools, the transport system, electricity supply, and postal service.

Elections

The rise in unemployment is a source, not only of dismay and fear, but also of anger. One of the Socialists' key election promises was that they would cut unemployment, then rising at an annual 20 per cent. The new government promised to reverse the long decline in the coal and steel industries.

Those promises have not been kept. Coal output has continued to fall, totalling only 18.5 million tons last year, and now looks set to be cut by further 3 to 6 million tonnes, while steel production, which was to have been increased to 24 million tonnes by 1986, has fallen to 17.5 million tonnes.

There are some positive signs for the Governmant, however. Compared with their British counterparts, the French unions are weak and disunited. The Government is therefore likely to be able to push through its reconstruction measures quicker than in Britain. It is also likely to benefit from the pick-up in the world economy, which should help dampen the effects of its relatively late economic recession.

But the government is in a race against time. It knows that it must have the worst behind it by 1986 if it is to stand a chance of winning the parliamentary elections in the spring of that year.

Meantime, it intends to batten down the hatches, and wait for the expected storm to pass, while trying to keep the ship of state on its still unclearly charted course.

Aspinall Holdings up £21m

Aspinall Holdings yesterday reported profits of £79.64m for the year to November 30 last against £58.1 for the same period last time. Turnover rose to £19.75m from £15.94m.

Gaming licence duty totalled £4.22m against £2.97m with other operating costs at £4.33m. Operating profit rose to £11.19m from £8.47m, and pretax profit was up to £15.11m from £8.98m.

Last night the group's share price was up 5p to 140p.

As announced in December last, the group purchased 4,778,905 ordinary shares of Anglo-Scottish Investment Trust at a total cost of £6.6m.

The group intends to retain this holding as an investment and shareholders will be advised on any change in this policy.

The board says that development of the group will be organic as far as the gaming activities are concerned and by way of an acquisition policy it is intended to diversify the group both within and outside the leisure industry.

The transter of the gaming activities to the new premises in Mayfair, London, for which a gaming licence was granted in May 1983, is expected to take place at end of the current month.

In brief

● HANSON TRUST: Hanson now owns or has acceptances for 28.56 million London Brick ordinary shares (91 per cent) and 359,731 preference shares (89.93 per cent). Offers remain unconditional as to acceptances and are extended to April 3, 1984.

● W.W. GROUP: In 1983, pretax profits rose from £683,000 to £1.06m on turnover up from £25.15m to £26.73m. Total dividend 7.94p (6.93p) net a share. Board confident further progress will be made in current year.

● ARMSTRONG EQUIPMENT: In the half-year to December 31, 1983, this engineering group managed to recover to a pretax profit of £1.05m, against a loss of £1.23m last time. Sales rose from £51.92m to £56.97m. An interim dividend of 0.2p net a share is being paid; for the previous year, there was no interim payment, but a final of only 0.1p net. With all divisions now trading profitably, the board expects further improvements in the second half-year. The first two months confirm this view.

● SIRDAR: The knitting wool manufacturer, is lifting its interim payment from the equivalent of 0.92p to 1.25p a share. On turnover up from £15.38m to £17.67m, pretax profits rose from £3.368m to £4.56m in the 28 weeks to January 13, 1984. Although the board does not expect a similar increase in the second-half's results, it believes that the recent market improvement will continue and that the year's results will show a substntial rise on the previous year.

● TELEMETRIX reports first-half results which are double those achieved in the same period last year. This Tewkesbury-based group designs and manufactures electronic products. For the six months to December 31 1983 pretax profits were £919,000 (£433,000 1982) and turnover was £4.1m (£1.6m 1982). Earnings per share were 3.1p and an interim dividend of 0.5p per share is being paid. Telemetrix obtained a listing for its shares in October, 1983. Company still expects to achieve its profit forecast for the year.

● BESTOBELL: For the year ended Dec 31, 1983, pretax profits fell from £8.7m to £5.1m. Turnover, £137.2m (£130m). Final dividend 7.8p, making 13.5p net for year (unchanged).

● JOHN L JACOBS: Total net dividend for 1983 raised from 2.6p to 2.9p a share. Pretax profit £919,000 (£1.37m). Tax £318,000 (£560,000). Extraordinary credits of £1.98m (nil last time), being mainly net profit from sale of 19, Great Winchester St., London, EC2.

● BELHAVEN BREWERY GROUP has bought the freehold and the contents of the Combs Hotel, Woolacombe, North Devon, for £375,000 cash.

● BRITANNIC ASSURANCE: Surplus for 1983, £4.6m (£3.81m). Total net dividend, 21.8p (18.55p) a share.

● E I S GROUP: E I S is to buy Northampton Machinery from G. M. Firth (Holdings) – subject to approval by Firth shareholders – for £1.39m.

● CHARTERHOUSE J. ROTHSCHILD PACIFIC INVESTMENT TRUST: Offer for sale of 40 million ordinary shares (with warrants) received 5,614 applications for a total of 44.23 million shares.

● LONDON AND SCOTTISH MARINE OIL: Payment on operations in respect of Lasmo's share of production from Ninian Field for six months to Dec 31, 1983, will be 44.9p a unit (equivalent to 64.4p gross). Payment date: April 30.

● VALOR-DREAMLAND: Valor's offer for issued and to-be issued capital of Dreamland not already owned has been accepted for 10.45 million ordinary shares (48.6 per cent). Valor now owns or has acceptances for 16.87 million ordinary shares (78.5 per cent. The cash offer has now expired and the share offer has been extended to April 5.

● CHARTERHALL: Turnover for half-year to Dec. 31, 1983, £2.77m (£637,000). Profit, after tax, £591,000, against a loss of £280,000 last time.

● SCOTLAND INTERNATIONAL FIN: Interest rate for the period from March 23 to September 23 has been fixed at 11¾₁₆ per cent.

● ASARCO: The company will close on March 31 its Sacaton open-pit copper mine in Arizona, where the ore reserves have exhausted, according to Mr T. E. Scartaccini, general manager, South-Western Mining Department.

● PAULS & WHITES: The company has announced the formation of a new company within the group, Pauls Flavours and Fragrances, which will start trading next month.

● LEMPRIERE INDUSTRIES: The Australian biotechnology group, Gentech Australia, which is going public through a reverse takeover of Lempriere Industries, proposes within a year of listing to place $US53m worth of stock in the United States.

Hoechst UK names executive chairman

APPOINTMENTS

Hoechst UK: Following the retirement of the chairman, Mr Norman Mischler, at the end of June, managing director and chief executive Mr Dominik Von Winterfeldt will become the new executive chairman of Hoechst UK, in addition to his other responsibilities. Mr Terry Collins, group vice-chairman and managing director of Berger, Jenson and Nicholson will succeed Mr Norman Mischler as Berger, Jenson and Nicholson executive chairman.

The Burton Group: Mr Richard T. Harris, deputy chairman of Gallaher and chairman of the Council of the Institute of Directors, has been appointed a non-executive director.

International Hospitals Group: Mr Colin Pincombe has been made managing director.

MEPC: Mr James A. Beveridge, financial controller has become finance director.

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr R. N. Casey has been appointed general manager, administration. Mr G. P. Roffe, senior general manager has retired.

GRCF: Mr Rupert Chetwynd has been made executive chairman. He succeeds Mr Nigel Grandfield.

Alexander Howden Group: Mr Al Skwiertz has become general counsel to the group.

Greenfriar Investment Company: Mr R. I. Henderson and Mr A. P. Hichens have joined the board.

Weatherall Green & Smith: Mr John Chapman is retiring as senior partner on April 30. He will remain with the firm as a consultant. Mr David Yorke will be the new senior partner.

Bond Foster & Partners: Mr Ben Foster, the founder of the firm's international practice is to retire. Mr Kenneth Mallin has been made chairman of the world wide group of practices with Mr Tony Shand as chief executive.

Metrel: Mr Barry Cramp has become managing director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%: £50,000 and over, 7½%.

A SPECIAL REPORT

British banking

Banking at domestic and international levels is being transformed by fierce competition, new technologies and the liberalising of some long established controls

British banking is caught in the throes of a revolution more profound and far-reaching than anything bankers have had to cope with in the past. Changes afoot promise to transform the nature of their high street banking operations within the next decade or so.

Competition, technology and a government committed to liberalising financial markets are forcing the pace. Building societies and a host of other financial institutions are moving into areas traditionally left to the banks.

Although British banks remain very profitable by comparison with those in other countries, this profitability is under pressure on a number of fronts. Corporate customers are still suffering from the effects of the receding recession. The problems of the debtor countries have eased considerably over the past year but higher United States interest rates may quickly precipitate a new round of crises.

With these question marks still hanging over the quality of their loan porfolios, the big four clearing banks pushed up their combined bad debt provisions by 31 per cent to £1.28 billion last year. Profits still showed a healthy rise in 1983 from £1.51 billion to £1.70 billion pretax. But it is instructive to note that bad debt provisions were equivalent to 43 per cent of pretax profits compared with only 23 per cent just two years earlier.

This year provisions are expected to show a considerable fall but there are other problems to contend with. The recent budget has piled uncertainty onto uncertainty with measures which directly or indirectly hit the banks. From April next year they will have to adopt a composite rate tax system and deduct tax at source from the interest they pay to personal depositors.

Meanwhile the budget decision to rejig the corporate tax system and reduce capital allowances on new investment has dealt a body blow to the banks' leasing businesses, which they have used to defer paying huge amounts of tax, and to their balance sheets as well.

The banks have generally made provision for only about a quarter of this tax and the total not provided for at the end of last year is estimated at £2.85 billion. The changes in allowances mean that banks may now have to make large provisions for part of this potential tax liability with damaging effect on the strength of their balance sheets.

The phased changes in the corporate tax system may also affect the demand for credit because the budget measures have the impact of gradually increasing the attractions for companies of financing themselves with equity.

Striking a link with securities

Alongside the budget changes, two other developments have taken place in the last couple of months which may come to be seen as key turning points in the evolution of the banking industry.

The most significant was the decision by Barclays Bank to move into the securities industry by forging links with the largest jobbing firm in the Stock Exchange Wedd, Durlacher Mordaunt and one of the big stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan. Although not the only clearing bank to strike a link with a Stock Exchange firm since the upheavals in the securities industry got underway – National Westminster is to take a stake in jobbers Bisgood, Bishop and Midland is buying an interest in stockbrokers W. Greenwell – the Barclays move is the clearest indication so far that the banks are not simply responding to the changing market place around them, but are also aggressively initiating change.



Banking at work: the hectic, sometimes even frantic, action of dealers in a City money centre, and a patient queue at a cash dispenser. It is the plastic card that has brought round-the-clock banking to the ordinary account holder.

The tie-ups, Sir Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays said: "Will form the core and basis for development of a powerful new international securities company." The concept is that of the financial supermarket, global one-stop shopping whether for loans, shares or whatever other service the bank provides.

The aim is to improve and extend the service for corporate customers while for personal customers there is the prospect in the future of being able to buy and sell shares cheaply in one of Barclays's 2,000 high street branches via a sophisticated electronic system.

The other important development was the introduction by Midland Bank of its High Interest Cheque Account, the first by a clearing bank and a scheme which compares well with the many other varieties which have been on offer for some time from merchant banks and unit trust groups, seeking to cream off the clearers' richer and most lucrative customers.

The Midland scheme is the clearest indication to date that the days of the current account which pays no interest is numbered. It recognises the fact that the clearers need to compete more aggressively in the market for personal deposits in order to fund their lending business and its introduction could not have been more timely.

The clearing banks have long been losing out in the market for personal deposits, largely to the building societies but to the government's National Savings as well. The erosion of their traditional deposit base has forced them to resort increasingly to much more expensive wholesale or market related funds which now provide about half of their sterling deposits. Meanwhile 'free' current accounts have roughly halved as a proportion of the total from 50 per cent a decade ago and are worth less to the banks as interest rates fall. With current accounts making a dwindling contribution to paying for the unwieldy branch networks, the banks have been forced to push up bank charges to corporate and personal customers sharply and the amounts they earned in charges rose by about one-quarter last year.

Although current accounts have stabilised recently, the banks have continued to lose out badly with their 7-day deposit accounts which are very uncompetitive.

Being forced to deduct tax at source on the interest they pay depositors will make life even tougher for the banks because once the rates are quoted net of tax, the banks' deposit accounts will appear even less competitive with what building societies and others offer. This is the bankers' real worry, behind the tears they have been shedding for their non-taxpaying customers who will suffer from the much criticised composite rate tax system. For the banks will either have to pay better rates of interest or rely increasingly on less stable wholesale money.

This is why Midland's account is so timely and at some point the other big banks are sure to follow, whether they decide to introduce an account which is paper-based using cheques or is based on plastic cards.

Behind this sea of change and uncertainty which banks are both initiating and responding to, lie two key issues to be tackled. What services should banks provide to their customers? And how should they provide them?

The two issues are interrelated and the answers far from clear cut. Lloyds Bank for instance now runs the biggest estate agency chain in the country yet the other big banks have not followed this course. Midland Bank is particularly strong in insurance broking. Other banks may not aspire, like Barclays to sell shares over the branch counter.

As to how the banks provide their services to customers, the big clearing banks share a common problem with their costly branch networks. An important asset for the banks because of the access and personal contact it gives to customers, it is nevertheless a growing liability because of the huge staffing and overhead costs. Many of the branches are gloomy and uninviting – a problem banks are tackling by radically redesigning branches and two of the banks, Barclays and Midland, are separating their networks between corporate and personal branches.

Technology also provides an important opportunity to contain the cost of branch networks by reducing the huge amounts of paper passing through the system. At the same time however the march of technology threatens to make many aspects of the branch network increasingly redundant.

Cash dispensers and automated tellers which provide bank statements are one of the technological developments which customers now readily accept and no longer find novel.

However, far more radical developments are under way. The banks are cooperating on electronic funds transfer at point of sale (EFTPOS) which will allow customers to pay for goods at retailers with a plastic card and money will be debited directly from their bank account or quite likely building society account.

Further ahead is the prospect of home banking which could eventually almost remove the need for customers to go into a bank branch. The Nottingham Building Society has already set up a scheme which cost £3m to develop and includes a special current account with the Bank of Scotland. With a special terminal, telephone and television set customers can pay bills, transfer money and cheque their accounts and order and pay for food.

Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Round-the-clock instant cash

When Barclays Bank, in August 1982, threw open its doors to customers on Saturday mornings, it reversed a decline in the quality of service that had been going on for several decades.

Whether or not the move proves a success is likely to depend on people's attitude towards pushing plastic cards into machines, but there is no doubt that Barclays move marked a turning point in the high street banks' attitude towards personal customers. The necessity for Saturday opening had been modified to some extent by the provision of easy access to cash-round-the-clock through cash dispenser machines – first introduced in the middle 1960s. The high street banks now have more than 5,300 automated teller machines and the building societies are catching up.

Competition from the building societies prompted Barclays to revert to Saturday morning opening in 1982. The banks had remained closed at weekends since 1969.

"We cannot afford to sit back and watch this business being taken from us by the building societies and other institutions", Mr John Quinton, senior general manager commented when making the announcement.

In 1969, bank deposits totalled £9,200m, and the building societies' £8,600m. By December 1983, the position had been dramatically reversed: the banks then held just under £54,000m, while the building societies had raced ahead to £73,000m.

In the past few years the banks have responded to the challenge by introducing a range of customer services – cheque guarantee cards (first introduced in 1966 by the then National Provincial Bank) credit cards, special savings and loan accounts, revolving credit accounts, home loans, insurance cash dispenser cards, and more flexible credit systems which do no rely on the old fashioned interview with the bank manager.

In the pipeline is a range of electronic wizardry which will, before long, allow the bank customer to buy his groceries at Sainsbury's or Marks & Spencer, and have the bill automatically debited to his bank account.

All the banks now offer cheque guarantee cards, and more than two million have been issued.

The high street banks had always lent money for house purchase, but it was a very small part of their business. But in 1980 they decided to go into home loans on a large scale. By March 1982 they were providing as many as one in three of

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London, still the centre of world banking

London's popularity as an international banking centre shows no signs of flagging. The number of foreign banks represented in the capital of the world's financial markets continues to increase and today only a handful of the world's top hundred banks have no presence here.

The world recession and the international debt problems have caused difficulties for many banks, making them increasingly cost conscious. Forbiddingly high rates and rents in the City have encouraged some banks with extensive operations to move back-office functions outside London. Others have simply shifted towards the West End and a few smaller ones have pulled out altogether. Over the past five years, *for instance*, about *half* a dozen banks a year have left.

However, newcomers have arrived in greater numbers. According to an annual survey carried out by Noel Alexander Associates, 23 new banks arrived last year, seven left, leaving a total of 445 foreign banks with branches or representative offices. Nor does this include those banks represented through consortium banks whose inclusion would probably swell the total by a dozen or more.

The story of London's growth as a banking centre, mirroring the development and expansion of the Euromarkets of which London is the centre, is well charted. Excellent communications, a convenient time zone which provides overlap with both North America and the east and the fertile financial climate and helpful attitude of the regulatory authorities have contributed to the growth.



Foreign currency dealings in London run to billions of dollars daily. A touch on the screen allows deals to be completed by telephone within seconds.

Although many foreign banks use London only as a base for their international operations, arranging syndicated loans, trade finance and capital market operations, others have also come to play an important part in Britain's domestic economy.

The huge American bank, Citibank, for instance, now employs 2,500 in this country and after the London and Scottish clearers it has one of the biggest sterling balance sheets of any bank.

In the early 1970s the American banks carved themselves an important niche in corporate banking in this country with their relationship banking approach and medium term lending, mainly to larger companies. As the big clearing banks geared themselves to meet the challenge this end of the market has become increasingly competitive, forcing foreign banks to rethink.

Some, like the Bank of America, have concentrated on trying to stay one step ahead by developing new financial products for their corporate customers. Others, in contrast to Citibank, have decided to scale down their United Kingdom operations.

Viewed in an international context, the British clearing banks rank with the biggest in the world and about half of their balance sheets are now denominated in foreign currencies. They are also among the most profitable in the world.

In common with other international banks their profitability has been slipping; IBCA Banking Analysis calculates that the return on average assets of United Kingdom banks declined from 1.21 per cent in 1979 to 0.67 per cent in 1982 – a trend broadly mirrored elsewhere. However the return of United Kingdom banks was still higher in 1982 than virtually anywhere else. The return on assets of United States banks for 1982 was 0.55 per cent, in Japan and Germany just under 0.2 per cent, 0.42 per cent for Canadian banks and 0.38 per cent in Switzerland.

The strong balance sheets of the British banks has also stood them in good stead during the nervous days of the international debt crisis. British banks have been important players in the loan market to sovereign borrowers and have been deeply involved in the endless rounds of reschedulings for the big debtors such as Brazil and Mexico.

Despite significant exposures to troubled countries in Latin America and elsewhere, British banks have not been as vulnerable as some of their American competitors. This is because their lending to the problem areas is smaller in relation to their equity bases than is the case with many American banks.

However, the recent corporate taxation changes in the United Kingdom, which will affect the leasing businesses of the clearing banks, have raised some question marks against the strength of their balance sheets. The need to set aside provisions for deferred tax liabilities may leave the balance sheet ratios of the big British banks looking rather less impressive and bring them down more into line with many other international banks.

So far as the overseas operations of the British banks are concerned, the notable *feature of the past year has been* Midland's experience in the United States with its 57 per cent-owned subsidiary Crocker National Bank. All the big banks have had very mixed success with their expansion into the United States, although recently some are beginning to see much improved results.

But Crocker, which contributed a £17m loss to Midland Bank's 1983 results and was entirely responsible for the bank's profits falling from £251m to £225m, remains a big problem.

P.W-S.

More boosts for small business

Although many new ways of helping small businesses have been explored by banks in the last few years, the traditional loan from the local bank still is the biggest single source of help for entrepreneurs either starting up or reaching out for growth.

National Westminster Bank, for instance, estimates that the extent of its help for small businesses is now well over the £4bn mark. A large proportion of this is still in normal overdrafts and loans, although its tailored Business Loan Development Scheme now accounts for a quarter of the bank's small business commitment.

Under the scheme there is fixed interest borrowing for amounts up to £250,000 for periods as long as 20 years. More than £500m was committed to loans under the scheme during 1983, aiding some 37,000 small businesses.

Under the Loans Guarantee Scheme (LGS) which gives banks much wider scope in lending to small businesses because the Government shoulders much of the financial risk - Natwest has now committed around £115m during the near-three-years' life of the scheme. The bank estimates this has created employment for rather more than 12,000 people.

That is one glimpse of the way the big clearing banks can aid small businesses.

Another comes from Barclays Bank, which puts its small business commitment at possibley £6bn. Some 85 per cent of its non-personal banking business now involves small companies.

Barclays has committed virtually as much as Natwest under the Loans Guarantee Scheme, and both banks are well ahead of the field. In proportion to their size all the high-street banks show similar patterns of lending, although the details of specially tailored schemes may vary.

For all the banks an entirely new dimension to lending has been added by the three-year LGS experiment. The present scheme ends in May, and its future is now being weighed by the Government.

The aim of LGS has been to make possible small business loans which would otherwise never have been made as when the principal of a new business is unable to offer any security. Under LGS a bank actually risks only 20 per cent of the loan; the Government underwrites the other 80 per cent. The person taking out the loan pays a 3 per cent premium as insurance.

At the end of February £454.8m had been advanced under the LGS, with nearly £240m going to about 7,455 new businesses, and rather more than £215m benefitting nearly 6,400 existing businesses.

Actual losses through business failures under the LGS have been running at 8 per cent about £36m but the key factor is the failure rate of businesses. At first at least one business in three was failing, and some banks have seen worse failure rates with start-ups. But a

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The struggle for your deposits

The building societies have long been a thorn in the side of British banks. Throughout the last decade they nibbled away at *the banks' deposit bases, stealing* an increasing share of the personal savings market.

In 1970, societies had just over one-third of personal sector deposits: now they have nearly half. By contrast the banks' share over the same period has slipped from 43 to 36 per cent.

Over the past nine months in particular, societies have scooped up an enormous slice of the market because of the very attractive rates they have been paying to investors in an attempt to satisfy the bottomless demand for mortgages.

Success, however, has brought its own problems and new ones are looming for building societies. *The banks* have begun to fight back moving into the societies' traditional territory of mortgage finance: they are also trying to compete more vigorously, even if fairly ineffectively so far, in the savings market.

The moves by building societies to offer more sophisticated services such as cheque books and cash dispensers, to name but two, have been characterised as aggressive forays – designed to take the battle to the banks by providing some of the services they have traditionally offered. Equally, however, the societies are responding to what their customers want and realise the importance of trying to stay a step ahead.

The recent National Consumer Council report on banking services highlighted an important advantage which building societies have over the banks: people find them much more friendly places and many would much rather go into a building society branch than a bank.

However the NCC research also showed that a majority of building society customers would like them to provide cheque books and many also want cash dispensers, standing orders and personal loans from their societies.

This is why it is so important for building societies to have new legislation which will allow them to carry out many more functions. Under the present legislative framework, which has changed little since 1874, building socities can only do *those things which the law says* they can; essentially raise funds from their members to lend on the security of a mortgage. In theory anything not specified by the law is forbidden.

In practice this has meant that new services have often had to be provided through links wih other financial institutions. Cheque books and credit cards are examples. Building societies have formed links with banks to provide these but having to rely on agreements with the competition is hardly a satisfactory state of affairs.

Legislative restrictions have also prevented societies from trying out new schemes. Last year the Halifax, Britain's biggest society, came up with a scheme to open an offshoot in the Isle of Man, which would pay interest to savers without deducting tax.

However, the combined opposition of Michael Bridgeman, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, who supervises the movement, and the Inland Revenue, led to the scheme being blocked. The Revenue was worried about widespread tax evasion if domestic depositors started moving their savings to the Isle of Man, encouraged by the respectable Halifax name.

The Building Societies Association's proposals on legislative change, to which the Government is due to respond with a Green Paper this summer, envisage societies being able to carry out a whole range of new functions.

The BSA report diplomatically stressed that societies do not want to depart from their traditional functions as housing finance and savings institutions but rather want to add to their range of services in these fields. The report recommends allowing societies to own land and carry out housing development; provide services to homebuyers such as conveyancing, surveys and estate agency.

These would include insurance and, crucially, a limited amount of unsecured loans and overdrafts which in turn would make it possible for societies to provide other simple banking services like cheque books and credit cards.

There are those even within the movement who fear that these kind of proposals are going to open a Pandora's box. Even among the big societies, which to a degree inevitably dominate the BSA and the ideas it puts forward, there are many differing views on how societies should develop.

New legislation for the societies when it comes will similarly, if to a lesser extent, be an example *of the institutional* framework trying to keep pace with the changes on the ground. For all that, the years ahead are still fraught with dangers for the societies.

P.W-S

Instant cash



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all new home loans, and at the peak of their activity – August 1981 to August 1982 – the four high street banks were lending around £1,000m a year each.

Lower interest rates *and* much greater demand for home loans than they had expected forced the banks to draw in their horns during 1983, but at the beginning of this year they crept quietly back into the market, and home loans are, without doubt seen by customers as an important contribution to improved service.

The banks' main advantages in this field are the speed at which they give a decision on a loan application, and the fact that they lend much larger sums than the building societies.

In 1981, Lloyds Bank introduced 100 per cent home loans and several others followed sui. forcing the building societies to do likewise at least for first-time buyers.

It was in this area that Barclays made its big mistake over Saturday banking. Barclays threw open its doors to customers in August 1982 – just as it made the decision to cut back on home loans. To attract new customers, home loans had to be available, but the high street banks were by this time reserving mortgages for customers of at least six months standing and Barclays found itself opening its doors to bordes of people who merely wanted to cash cheques.

Cash dispenser machines, which give customers 24-hour access to cash at the press of a button have proved so popular that new ones are constantly being installed to meet demand. Queues are frequently seen outside a bank waiting to use a cash machine – while tellers sit idle inside. The banks have several explanations for the popularity of the machines. The main reason seems to be that people use them to withdraw small amounts – which they would be embarassed to do from a teller.

The building societies originally planned to install machines that would dispense cash to customers of all the societies. Internecine rivalry, however, *led to a claim that the* chief beneficiaries of such a scheme would be the small societies, now only eight of the top 12 aim to go ahead. Halifax already has its own scheme working and plans to have 250 machines in operation by the end of this year.

Some banks have seen the building societies as a potential source of new business and there have been a series of tie-ups. Bank of Scotland has been particularly innovative, signing a deal with the Nottingham Building Society to provide computerized home banking (Homelink) and a similar tie-up with the Alliance Building Society offer customers the best of both worlds.

Lorna Bourke



BRITISH BANKING

The new battle in the City

The race to serve the big battalions of industry has reached its fiercest down the alleyways of the City in recent years. Tasks which were formerly the preserves of the clearing banks have come under intense competition, both from foreign banks eager to grab a slice of the action and from younger domestic competitors who think nothing of making cold calls to offer a potential client an imaginative new idea.

The reason for this hectic activity is simple. The business of supplying large-scale finance and other services to established companies apparently defies the laws of economics. It is generally less risky than nurturing seedling enterprises, but the returns can be extremely large, no matter whether they are calculated as fees or a percentage commission.

Client companies have, for their part, become far more receptive to new ideas from banking advisers. Growing multinational competition in their own industries has given them a strong incentive to make better use of their money and the other resources at their disposal. Two of the most dramatic innovations since the war, the share-exchange takeover bid and the Eurodollar, have transformed the range of possibilities for many groups.

The result of these upheavals has been a fundamental shift in the traditional boundaries of the banking world. The process has some way to go yet, and it will take even longer before many of the actors get used to their new roles.

As the bastions of tradition, and as caution and prudence are two of their deepest instincts, it is the clearing banks which have been most acutely confronted with the problem of how to cope with change. If they pick up their skirts and rush helter-skelter into the new fashions, they could lose the trust and confidence of many customers, and would in some cases find it harder to resist increasingly speculative demands for finance.

But if they ignore the tide of events they could face continual incursions into their traditional business and suffer the demoralizing feeling that they were missing some excellent commercial opportunities.

Part of the answer has lain in the clearers' development of separate merchant banking arms. One, the Midland, has achieved this by taking an interest in an established merchant bank, Samuel Montagu. The other three of the big four have preferred to start from scratch.

Some corporate services have tended to remain in the hands of the clearing banks, largely because of economies of scale. Running a share register or operating a payroll are two such examples. So is the routine business of processing a company's daily turnover of cheques.

They are a convenient way for a bank to cover its extensive overheads of staff and premises, and few other organizations are inclined to amass similar overheads just to put themselves in a position to compete for that type of business.

Conversely, it has never been the clearers' job to raise money, as opposed to lending it. Their reputation rests on having a seemingly bottomless vessel of money to lend where a proposition meets their requirements. Their historic stance has been not to act but to react.

The merchant banks have been the initiators, the opportunists, the problem-solvers, working from a much lower capital base and relying on contacts, sharp wits and the ability to create opportunities.

Within recent memory, it was the merchant bank Charterhouse Japhet which was credited with the notion of putting together a consortium of institutional investors to make a takeover bid for F. W. Woolworth, the stores chain which was unloved by its United States parent and too indigestible for any other retail group. An attempt to deal with the UDS in similar fashion was overtaken by a higher offer from Hanson Trust.

These cases are in contrast to the clearing banks' experience in nursing industrial companies through the worst of the recession in what has become known as intensive care. The clearers have drawn lessons from the merchant banks in their efforts to be more flexible in dealing with apparently terminal cases. The alternative, after all, was to bankrupt vast tracts of British industry and risk being accused of causing untold social misery.

Lending to the limit

In the process the banks have undoubtedly stretched their lending criteria to the limit and beyond. But it is significant that, to the outsider at least, they have opted for that approach rather than the typical merchant banking attempt to turn a problem on its head and come up with a completely fresh type of solution.

A clearing banker could justifiably retort that an insolvent heavy engineering company is a very different proposition from even the most fly-blown retail chain, and it has always been open to a merchant banker to pick up the phone to the clearers and come up with a brilliant suggestion. Nevertheless, some of the most publicized failures of the intensive care system have been accompanied by vehement protests that the situation could have been saved with another ounce of imagination from the banks.

And in one case, Stone-Platt, part of the business has re-emerged within a couple of years to earn a fresh share quote in its own right.

None of this is to denigrate the banks' efforts. It merely highlights a difference of long-term training. The trouble is that in the present climate of trampled barriers and free-for-all competition, the invaders have the upper hand.

Most worrying for the clearers is the erosion of their mainstream lending. They have long had to accept that many competitors had sufficiently good names to be able to join in the business of giving guarantees on third-party finance, particularly for export, in return for a fee. What they have always had up their sleeve is access to extremely low-cost money which they could use to compete in the corporate overdraft market.

That money, of course, came from the millions of current accounts. But, despite a near-doubling of the number of account-holders, that source is drying up because the customer is now more aware of the need to keep money working for them. This has thrown the banks into areas such as the money market, the Eurodollar market, the mortgage market, where they have to compete on no better than equal terms and in some instances with at least one arm tied behind their backs.

The clearers are having to fight for wholesale money at street level with a growing army of foreign banks, all keen to shave the rates wafer-thin.

As if that were not enough, it looks as if one of the banks' recent perks, leasing finance, is drying up. If a bank buys a machine and leases it to a pre-arranged customer, the bank can claim the cost of the machine against corporation tax. But leasing, a fast-growing activity in the past decade, was already beginning to tail off even before the latest Budget proposals.

It adds up to a picture which some bankers will regard as dismal, others as challenging. In the end, it is those who pick up the challenge who will survive.

William Kay
City Editor

Clearing cheques at NatWest, Goodman's Fields, London

CHAPS moves into the electronic age

Already this year, with CHAPS – the Clearing House Automated Payments System – British banking has taken its biggest step yet into the new electronic age of banking automation. The change ushers in new standards of efficiency, with banks able to make payments to each other instantaneously by computer instead of sending myriad pieces of paper around the City of London by messengers.

But other automation changes are coming through which will make a more obvious impact on the normal bank customer. New generations of machines can now offer, at the touch of a few buttons, services which hitherto have been available only through counter staff. It will mean push-button banking, not only in a customer's branch, but eventually in the home.

For the individual bank customer the biggest change is the widening availability of automatic teller machines (ATMs), commonly in "through the wall" locations outside bank branches. Cash can be withdrawn, and some offer additional functions such as ordering a bank statement or a new chequebook.

At the end of last year there were 5.309 ATMs, half as many again as in 1982. By the end of this year it is planned to have 6.470 in operation at about half of all bank branches.

National Westminster Bank, which has around 1.000 ATMs, has a reciprocal agreement with Midland Bank which allows customers of both banks to use each other's ATM network. This gives a total ATM spread for customers of 1.800. Natwest is also installing a new generation of cash dispensing machines which disgorge money more quickly than an ATM. An encoded card is "wiped" through a sensor box, a personal identification number is keyed in by the customer, and within 15 seconds cash is dispensed.

Since October last year Natwest has been experimenting at a Basingstoke branch with a more advanced automated banking service, which has led to extended banking hours being on offer from 9.15 am to 4.45 pm from Monday to Friday.

At the touch of a keyboard cash can be drawn out or details of accounts can be called up. Two newly developed account information service terminals allow customers to obtain a range of information such as a check on the last 20 items on personal accounts. More details on specific entries can be called up. Answers come up on a small television screen or can be printed out.

The projected cabling of more homes, although intended primarily for television programmes, will also provide the chance to introduce instant access to the banks.

Point of sale transfers

The banks are also moving towards a revolutionary payments system for shops and other key transaction points such as railway stations, hotels and petrol stations. This is the system known as electronic funds transfer at point of sale (EFTPOS). At the heart of this is a terminal at which customers would use a bank card, keying in a personal identification number. A computerized hook-up would allow immediate bill payments by transferring money from a customer's bank account to that of the retailer.

The clearing banks are now committed to setting up a national EFTPOS system, and the aim is to have the pilot scheme operational by 1986.

Even before this year's introduction of the CHAPS system automation had moved a long way in inter-bank operations. Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS), which deal with company payments and collections such as payroll credit transfers, first began operations in 1969. Now some 12 million automated money transfers pass through BACS each week.

Internationally, bank automation has gained from the introduction of SWIFT, the international communications network through which banks send payment instructions to each other electronically.

The CHAPS system went live in February to banks in the City but will ultimately offer the whole country an electronic means of making same-day payments. It applies to settlements of £10.000 or more. On its first day £32m was cleared through the system without a hitch, made up of more then 1.000 individual payments.



Using a CHAPS computer to make same-day payments

The system represents the most advanced use of modern technology in the world, according to Mr Eric Simmonds, the CHAPS project manager. Trials have shown the system can handle as many as 8,000 transactions every half-hour.

The CHAPS system could be particularly useful in complicated one-day settlements, such as a house sale, when funds need to be transferred from buyers' to sellers' solicitors before contracts are exchanged.

Despite the successful launch controversy still dogs the CHAPS system. Of the 200 or so banks which might use it so far, 40 have signed on. But many of them are the clearing banks which have set up the system, so those in the scheme already account for nearly two thirds of the potential traffic.

Many City merchant banks, as well as foreign banks, have not joined the scheme. Their worries have included costs, a cut-off time which is half-an-hour earlier than the nanual town clearance system, and the lack of a fully common interface between the clearing banks and those outside.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

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At the Court of Leigh-Pemberton

The world's second oldest central bank (Sweden's just holds the record for longevity) is living in interesting times. Several of the Bank of England's traditional areas of responsibility are affected by the upheavals in the City. The birth of the financial conglomerate, for example, will complicate the bank's job of regulating the banking system, obliging it to work hand in hand with regulators in the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Old Lady's responsibility for marketing government debt gives it a very particular interest in developments in the stock market. And its watching brief for the financial services industry in general gives the bank an active interest in sharpening up the City's competitive edge, to ensure that it gains its due share of world financial business.

The bank is tackling these new issues with considerable zeal – and with a relatively new top team of directors and advisers. Its governing body is the Court, which meets weekly in a room heavy with historic associations. It is, for example, supplied with a weathervane – a relic of the days when it was important to know when the wind was fair for boats arriving at British ports, since this would dramatically affect the demand for money.

The Court is presided over by the Governor, appointed by the prime minister but then secure for the five-year term of his appointment. After two terms, the reign of Gordon (now Lord) Richardson came to an end in 1983. Mrs Thatcher appointed Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of National Westminster Bank, to the governorship. The bank's own internal candidate for the governorship, Christopher McMahon, has provided considerable weight of experience by staying on as his deputy.

There are 12 outside non-executive directors in the Court, including industrialists, bankers, and – unusually – an academic, the Dean of the City University Business School, Professor Brian Griffiths. He took up his seat on March 1, and there were some other new faces on that day. But the important changes are among the bank's own men at Court.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton: Governor of the Bank of England

There is a new associate director in charge of banking supervision (Peter Cooke) and economic adviser (John Flemming, who is not, strictly speaking, a member of the Court but a regular attender). The key men, however, are the four executive directors. Only one – Rodney Galpin, in charge of operations and corporate services – is newly appointed this year. But Eddie George, in charge of home finance, and David Walker, with responsibility for finance and industry, are both men in their mid-40s who have been in their present jobs for only a couple of years. (The fourth, Anthony Loehnis, has responsibility for international affairs at the bank; he succeeded Mr McMahon in the job.)

The somewhat unrevealing operational titles enjoyed by Messrs Walker and George mean that the former has a general interest in the health of the securities market, while the gilt-edged market is Mr George's particular concern. Mr Walker's aims are twofold: to watch over the interests of borrowers, particularly British industrial borrowers; and to nurture a vigorous securities industry capable of taking on fierce international competition. Mr George's narrower interests are in the continuance, or enhancement, of a liquid and manageable market in government debt.

Since the restrictive practices case against the Stock Exchange was quashed by the Government last year, the City has been eyeing the bank nervously. As fixed commissions on stock market dealings were phased out, what would be the bank's attitude to all the changes likely to follow? Would it be in favour of an end to single capacity – the separation between stockbroking and stockjobbing – for example? Would it approve of corporate membership of the Stock Exchange, allowing the banks to get right in on the act? How did it view the approach of big foreign (particularly American) banks and investment houses?

In early March, the Governor gave the Threadneedle Street view on most of these issues. Some say it was influenced by Mr Leigh-Pemberton's clearing bank origins; but it more clearly reflected strongly held views within the bank itself. In a major speech on March 6, the Governor set the bank's seal of approval on rapid and far-reaching change, and positioned himself pretty firmly on the radical side of the argument.

"Early and substantial change", said Mr Leigh-Pemberton, "is now unavoidable if we are not to lose out in the world market place." The Governor cited the response of various sectors of the financial services industry to pressure for change: not only in the Stock Exchange, but also the "natural urge to diversify" among banks and building societies.

So what are the limits on this new, open City? First, those required by the need to regulate: financial conglomerates will have to separate their different activities or services to simplify regulation, probably by entrusting them to separate companies within a group structure. "Chinese walls" within companies will not be enough. And the same principle will apply to the threat of competition from large American investment houses; the bank will require their London operations to be separately capitalized.

In this the bank reveals its own dual interest. It is not merely concerned to protect the infant British financial groups from devastating competition while they grow up, but also to maintain its hold over the gilt-edge market. Although the extra liquidity provided by the Americans would be welcome to the Government's debt salesmen, American dominance would be unnerving.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Money for business

continued from page 21

number of banks now believe the failure rate has been improving.

When the LGS was launched it had been anticipated that the scheme would become self-funding. Unless the failure rate improves markedly this now seems unlikely, a prospect which appears to have left the Treasury cool about continuing the scheme.

Another source of help has come from specialized advisory networks for small businesses. Barclays Bank, for instance, launched an advisory service eleven years ago which now consists of 45 specialist managers covering the country at regional level. Some 20,000 business surveys have been made.

Lloyds Bank set up an advisory service seven years ago, as part of its long-term drive to help small businesses. Midland Bank has just started an advisory service, with 11 specialist managers so far.

For nearly three decades until five or so years ago the only substantial source of venture capital for new and expanding British companies outside of the merchant banks was the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC), originally established by the Bank of England and the major clearing banks. ICFC is now part of Investors in Industry (3i) and still accounts for around three-quarters of the venture capital being made available to smaller and newer businesses.

Both Lloyds and Barclays have venture capital subsidiaries. County Bank, part of Natwest, has been providing venture capital since 1970, with some investments as small as £50,000. Natwest was the first of the clearing banks to put together loan packages which pulled in all EEC sources of funds.

D.H.

Rugby at the crossroads: 2

Ripley believes it is time to give the game to the rest of the world

Rugby's International Board meet in London this week to consider the present and future states of the game. Continuing a series in which our rugby writers examine the issues, DAVID HANDS talks to Andy Ripley, the nonconformist who became an elder statesman of English rugby.

It is with a considerable degree of self-deprecation that Andy Ripley describes himself as the "white knight" of English rugby. It is a description which others have wished on him; he feels that the line dividing him from Mike Burton, one of his contemporaries in England teams of the 1970s, but who earned himself a reputation as a "bad boy", is non-existent. They both happen to like playing the same game.

Ripley is now, in playing terms, one of rugby's elder statesmen. The last of his 24 caps was won in 1976, yet he has continued playing in Rosslyn Park's back row for the last eight seasons as consistently – some would say with even greater effect – as he did when playing No 8 for England.

In addition, his athletic prowess and considerable intelligence and charm have carried him to a position as assistant general manager at the Lombard Street branch of the United Bank of Kuwait and, in 1981, to second place in the world Superstars event. Had he won that event, the cash prize would have been in the order of £25,000 and the possible sponsorship deals available to the victor would have far outweighed that sum.

Ripley considered seriously the possibility of conceding his amateur status but, in the end, the second-place money went largely to his club and he remained within rugby's fold.

His has always been the ironical eyebrow raised at some of rugby's curious quirks. His long, flowing locks offended some of the more traditionally minded spectators at internationals who did not readily acquaint long hair with manliness. He went round South Africa with the British Lions in 1974 sporting jeans and a T-shirt with the motto: "I'm so perfect it even scares me." He was, in a word, non-conformist.

Ripley, who was 36 last month, has not changed that much from a decade ago, though the hair style is trimmed to an acceptable City length. The fun still bubbles forth, the self-mocking style which has always been his trademark. It does not follow, he says, that because one was lucky enough to play at a certain level "light years ago", one can contribute a definitive statement on how rugby should be organized in the 1990s.



Ripley; elder statesman with an overview

Yet he has firm views on how the game should ride with the times at the top level, prefacing his remarks with the opinion that "for the vast majority of rugby players, the collective huffing and puffing of the Rugby Football Union, the International Board, commercial interests and even self-opinionated ego-trippers like me are going to have little material impact on their fun and enjoyment on a Saturday afternoon, which will depend solely on whether they still get a 'buzz' out of the game."

Rugby Union, with its current rules, is a Victorian anachronism, Ripley says. "The RFU, although they now recognize that they control a multimillion pound revenue-earning spectacle in the form of the national team, seem to me unwilling to promote it to its full potential for the benefit of the game, players, spectators and commercial interests," he maintains.

Status quo

"In 1984 international rugby, like all high-revenue spectacles such as Wimbledon, international cricket, the world darts competition, a Duran Duran concert, has to varying degrees everything to do with entertainment, talent, technical expertise, winning, politics and money and little to do with sport.

"Sport is what you find in B-string club athletics and sea fishing off Blackpool Pier on a Tuesday afternoon in January. All this is, in a way, a sadness for rugby since it implies a change in the status quo. However, it is this change that rugby needs to adapt to.

"One of the RFU's problems, once they decide to adjust to changing circumstances, is where to draw the line and, more importantly, why. At present, by not yielding to the pressures of change, everyone knows exactly where they stand. By changing the structure, the edifice crumbles. But so what, if where players and ex-players currently stand is becoming increasingly ludicrous?

"There is, of course, a cost involved in change. The cost would be the loss of something fairly intangible – something to do with doing one's best, not being too concerned about numbers, about enjoying oneself and making friends. Which is a heavy price, but it is a certainty that it is less heavy than having the top end of the game hijacked by people whose sole interest is their immediate net profit.

"A dog loves a man who feeds it. Players must be fed by the union or through the Union and the control, the rules and the structure should be in the hands of one respected, powerful, world-wide body.

"Although the home Unions help to develop the game, they seem unwilling to recognise that the game has also spread into areas where Empire red never penetrated the globe. Hence the International Board offers only benign paternalism to the organisers and countries who play in the Hongkong sevens and the Comcon nations of Eastern Europe, when what these countries really want is the opportunity to play against – and maybe beat – the best in the world on a reasonably regular basis.

"However blinkered or traditional-bound it is sometimes suggested the RFU may be, they do genuinely care about the game. Their hearts, to use an old Clitché, are in the right place Bob Weighill, the sectertary of thr RFU, and I have run across each other on a number of occasions. I have also met various sporting entrepreneurs through Superstars and I know who I would like to have running and organizing and controlling rugby – no one does it fairer than Bob.

"However, the existing international bodies must take up, noty what they regard as the threat, but the tremendous opportunities offered by commerce – who are only looking for a good deal. They must give the game to the rest of the world rather than ration it out in small dollops. Otherwise commerce, and the rest of the world outside, will take it away and the voice of the RFU and the IB would be increasingly irrevelant to the development of the game. Which would be a shame.

"The RFU should form a league system based on the major clubs with four regional sides being selected from them, then disband the current county structure so that counties are fed by non-major clubs.

Biennial cup

"They should suggest to the IB that the five-nations championship be changed so that, for example, in each second year a world cup is staged on a geographically filtered basis. They should also allow players to cash in on their talents, through their controlling bodies."

Lest it be assumed that Ripley is talking only from the point of view of the tiny percentage of players at the top of the game, it may be worth remembering a function held in London a few weeks ago. Ripley and a handful of like-minded souls were responsible for drawing together some 400 people from different walks of life – rugby, business, communications – and persuading them to part with a certain amount of cash on behalf of one of rugby's less fortunate enthusiasts, a man who is crippled by illness yet has contrived to mae a substantial mark on the London rugby scene.

It is Ripley's gift that after walking tall among the leaders of the game, he has always remembered those many others of whom the papers seldom talk who go to make rugby what it is.

● *Tomorrow: Does rugby need a World Cup? David Hands and Gerald Davies argue the case for an innovation that would provide "a logical summit for any player, in a player's game".*

Moon's purple patch

By John Clemison

UAU 23
British Polytechnics 14

A purple patch midway through the first half ensured UAU victory over the Polytechnics at Loughborough.

Earlier encounters between these sides have been close, low scoring affairs - with the Polytechnics winning four of the previous six.

The UAU were far more measured and paced their game with care. Given a wealth of possession at the line outs from Morrison and Egerton, the Universities' half backs, Moon and Baker were able to dictate the pattern of play and were in control by the break causing endless problems for the Polytechnics' defence.

Even so, the Polytechnics had opened with a superb try from Hughes, fashioned by a scything run by Cockell near the touchline and kept their score moving with a penalty goal by Skinner.

The Universities did not take long to get into gear. Webb's three penalty goals took them ahead and then the tries started to flow freely.

It seemed as if the pace of the first half had proved too much for the UAU and their defence cracked just after an hour. Though Cockell was trapped in the centre a Polytechnic boot found the ball, and it squirmed towards the left corner, where Campbell touched down.

That brought the Polytechnic to within five points but Egerton secured victory for the UAU with an injury time try.

SCORERS: UAU: tries Cartwright, Moon, Egerton, conversion Webb, penalties Webb (3).

UAU: J Webb (Bristol); N George (Nottingham), S Burnhill (Loughborough), P Jenkins (Aston), P Cartwright (Bristol); A Baker (Cardiff), R Moon (Uwist); J Rowlands (Swansea), T Rogerson (Loughborough), T Robinson (Exeter), J Morrison, D Egerton, J Wells (capt) (all Loughborough), D Gurnett (Bangor), N Castleton (Loughborough).

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS: J Withers (Leeds); J Hughes (South Bank), H Cockell (Thames), M Wilson (North Staffs), S Campbell (Thames); I Skinner (Kingston), J Parry-Billings (Sheffield); C Mills (Bristol), M Wills (capt, Leeds), G Evans (Middlesex), R White (North Staffs), G Birt (Kingston).

Referee: G James (Leicester Society).

Dropped penalty

The Rugby Union appeals tribunal yesterday reduced the suspension imposed on Brixham by Devon RFU after they had found the club guilty of serious misconduct. Brixham had been suspended until the end of this season, and also from cup and merit table matches next season.

Although their appeal was dismissed, Bob Weighill, the Rugby Union Secretary, said: "It was felt that the sentence imposed by Devon should be varied and we propose to suspend the club's first XV forthwith for the remainder of this season. Accordingly, the other penalties by Devon are no longer effective."

HOCKEY

Artful Rodgers' Cup

By Sydney Friskin

RAPC Worthy Down 7
1st Queen's DG 2

The Royal Army Pay Corps, from Worhty Down, retained the Army Cup without difficulty at Aldershot yesterday by defeating the First Queen's Dragoon Guards 7–2 in the final. The winners move on to meet the British Army of the Rhine champions at Rheindahlen.

The Dragoon's defence was frequently confounded by the stickwork and acceleration of Cottrell, and Rodgers, who had this game almost to themselves, Rodgers scoring four goals and Cottrell, two. Both have played for the Army first XI.

Cottrell went through unopposed in the third minute to earn a penalty stroke after being obstructed inside the circle. Rodgers converted. In the twentieth minute, Cottrell again ran through a tottering defence to score the second goal.

Roxburgh and Lenderyou combined well to force a short corner for the Dragoons and from the scramble that followed Parker reduced the lead. But Rodgers put the RAPC 3–1 ahead from a short corner just before the interval. He converted a penalty stroke in the third minute of the second half, and after Russell had reduced the lead to 4–2 from a penalty stroke the RAPC took command again.

Cottrell, Rodgers, from a short corner, and Horsman completed the scoring, but just before the end, Cross failed to get past the goalkeeper from a penalty stroke.

RAPC W[illegible] DOWN: Staff Sgt C Holme; Sgt C Peac[illegible] Muldowney, Capt S Lane (sub, Lt A [illegible]), Staff Sgt F Rodgers (captain), C[illegible] [illegible]sman, Capt T Cross, Cpl I Bowry, Cpl [illegible]ell, Sgt T Duffy, Major S Moralee (sub, Staff Sgt G Chambers).

1ST QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS: Tpr S A Hough; Cpl R Bellis, Cpl L J Cooke, Cpl S Russell, Cfn B Shellot, Capt J Healey (captain), Major T Holmes, Lt A Roxburgh, L/Cpl J Parker, Cpl C G Lenderyou, Tpr A Baker (sub, L/Cpl P J Wakefield).

Umpires: Major J Henwood and Major C W Collier.

● Combined Services beat Ladykillers 2–1 on Tuesday, not as stated in our scoreline yesterday.

CRICKET: PAKISTAN ARE RESCUED BY AN INJURED MAN AND A TAILENDER

Zaheer makes a stand on one leg

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Lahore

All England's good work of the second day was undone in the third Test match here yesterday by a ninth-wicket partnership of 161 for Pakistan between Zaheer Abbas and Sarfraz, a near-cripple and a tail-ender. It took Pakistan from a perilous 181 for eight to a position from which they will find it difficult to lose. By close of play England, in their second innings, had already lost Smith and Fowler, and they were still 37 runs behind.

The England side, I know, will go to their graves believing that Sarfraz was caught at the wicket off Foster when he was 16. When eventually he was out for 90, they huffily failed to applaud him, as though they themselves, when it comes to walking if they know they are out, are paragons of virtue. This is an aspect of the game which produces in cricketers a laughable degree of self-righteousness.

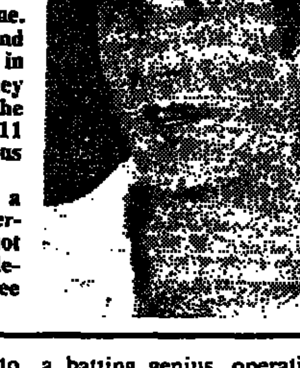
The incident happened half an hour before lunch and it was not until Smith was brought on to bowl the last over before tea that Sarfraz was out. The time came when he was doing much as he pleased with the England bowling. For the first time in the match the pitch was made to look as good as it is. Between them Cook and Marks bowled 66 overs without, so far as I saw, turning a single ball, other than so gently that it was of no consequence.

Sarfraz's previous best Test score was 55, his best in first class cricket another 90; yet only twice before in the history of Test cricket have so many runs been added for the ninth wicket. It could be said, not entirely gratuitously, that

Bob Willis (right), the England captain, yesterday became the third player to have to fly home from Pakistan (John Woodcock writes). A doctor *thought that he might be* suffering from mild hepatitis.

Botham, with a knee injury, and Dilley, with a troublesome thigh, have already flown home. England have only the second one-day international to play in Karachi on Monday before they fly home the following day. The party is now down to the 11 playing in the Test match, plus Tavaré.

● Dilley was told by a *specialist in Canterbury* yesterday that his problem was not orthopaedic (Exchange Telegraph reports). He is now to see a neurologist.



Botham has something to answer for, for Sarfraz's innings yesterday. No one had been more determined to avenge *Botham's recent calumny* concerning Pakistan.

Zaheer, as is well known, has a spark of genius in him. Although having to play for the most part from a more or less stationary position because of his badly strained leg, he found survival reasonably straightforward. He was most at risk when having to duck out of the way of any bouncers that came along, the sudden movement being painful. One, from Cowans, hit him on the helmet.

It was not until Marks bowled in midafternoon that Zaheer ventured much in the way of footwork. When he did so it was instantly effective. Watching him standing there and steering the ball around, I was reminded of Graeme Pollock's 209 for South Africa against Australia at Cape Town in 1967. That, too, was made by a batting genius, operating on one leg.

It all gave Gower his most difficult day in the field. Until now he had organized and run a mostly attritional operation. Yesterday, when a breakthrough was essential, he rather waited for it to happen, feeling sure, with Sarfraz in, that it would soon come. It is a situation which all captains find themselves in occasionally and when, as Gower did, they decided, unsuccessfully, to bide their time, it is easy to say that they should have shown greater imagination.

It was, I thought, a mistake to bring Cook on with the new ball still only eight overs old. From the way he was playing Cowans and Foster, Sarfraz must have been relieved that he did so. Although Cook looked innocuous, owing to some extent to his reluctance to give the ball air and so a chance to bounce, Gower gave him long spells.

Gower's first imaginative move, if such it could be termed, was to cal on Smith for the last over before tea. Smith at once had Sarfraz caught at slip. Gower will have benefited from yesterday's frustrations. There is no worse place for getting stuck than in Pakistan, the more so when you reckon to have taken, at least once, the wicket you need.

When Sarfraz came in, England looked to have a real chance of winning. But it is hard to see them doing so now.

However, in Karachi the unexpected nearly happened when Pakistan were left withb as few as 65 to win. Left to make 200 here, they could, I suppose, struggle again, inexperienced as they are. Yesterday evening they removed Fowler, caught at the wicket drivinfg at a widish one, and Smith who, having ben sent back by Gatting, slipped in mid-pitch. It was Sarfraz, I need hardly say, who ran him out.

By the time the new ball had become due, in the third over of the day, England had already taken their first wicket, Qadir well caught by Taylor off Foster, low down on the off side. In his first oveer wotht the new ball Foster had Dalpat caught at second slip. It seemed hereabouts that England, not Pakistan, would win a useful first innings lead. Zaheer, with Shoaib to run for him again, was findinf scoring difficult, and he now had only Sarfraz and Kamal to keep him company. But by lunch, 100 minutes later, Pakistan were 238 or eight.

Twice England had allowed the umpiring to upset them – first when they thought Foster had Sarfraz leg-before (it looked to me as though the ball could well have missed the leg stump) and then they were certain that thatcatch was out in the exchange of words which ensued after this. I would be surprised if Sarfraz, with his experience of English County cricket, did not give as good as he got. The umpires were obliged in the end to call to order those involved, and Gower was obliged to make conciliatory gestures.

With Dalpat's dismissal, Foster had become the first English fast bowler to take five wickets in a Test match in Pakistan. Among those who have not done so, albeit against rther better batting, have been Snow, Brown, Willis, Arnold, Old and Lever. Fosxter's friends in the medical profession who were responsible for putting his back together again may take a bow. So may the selectors. They took a chance when they picked him for the tour and it has been well worth it.

ENGLAND: First innings 241 (V J Marks 74, G Fowler 58; Abdul Qadir 5 for 86, Sarfraz Nawaz 4 for 49)

Second innings

G Fowler c Dalpat b Mohsin Kamal	19
C L Smith run out	15
M W Gatting not out	9
*D I Gower not out	18
Extras (l-b 3, w 1)	4
Total (2 wkts)	65

A J Lamb, D W Randall, V J Marks, †R W Taylor, N A Foster, N G B Cook and N G Cowans to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–35, 2–38.

BOWLING: (to date): Mohsin Kamal 8-1-22-1; Sarfraz 5-0-23-0; Qadir 8-3-16-0; Wasim 1-1-0-0.

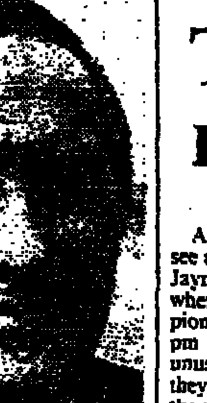
PAKISTAN: First innings

Mohsin Khan l-b-w b Foster	1
Shoaib Mohammad l-b-w b Cowans	7
Qasim Omar c Fowler b Foster	73
Salim Malik b Marks	38
Rameez Raja c Smith b Foster	26
Wasim Raja c Gower b Cowans	12
*Zaheer Abbas not out	82
Abdul Qadir c Taylor b Foster	3
†Anil Dalpat c Gower b Foster	2
Sarfraz Nawaz c Gattong b Smith	90
Mohsin Kamal c Gower b Cook	0
Extras (l-b 9)	9
Total	343

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–9, 2–13, 3–89, 4–138, 5–151, 6–166, 7–175, 8–181, 9–342, 10–343.

BOWLING: Cowans 29-5-89-2; Foster 32-8-67-5; Cook 46-12-117-1; Marks 20-4-59-1; Smith 1-0-2-1.

Umpires: Khizaar Hayat and Amanullah Khan.



Illingworth sacked by Yorkshire

By Marcus Williams

The sweeping aside of the *ancien Régime* at Yorkshire County Cricket Club was completed yesterday, with the announcement that the new general committee had dismissed Ray Illingworth (above) as cricket manager. He had held the post since 1979 and had a year of his contract to run.

The decision was taken by the committee on Monday but was not made public until Illingworth, who is *on holiday with his family in Spain*, had been informed and duly thanked for his services. In addition to his salary, Illingworth was due to receive a percentage of sponsorship contracts he had organized for the county; the settlement is expected to be around £25,000.

Relations between Illinworth and Geoffrey Boycott had not been easy since Illingworth's return to Yorkshire. Once the pro-Boycott group, who had publicly advocated the abolition of Illingworth's post, gained an overwhelming majority on the general committee earlier this month, his departure was always on the cards.

In September 1981 Illingworth *suspended* Boycott for making unauthorized comments in the media and although a compromise was reached whereby both men stayed with the club, matters *came to a* head again last summer. Illingworth reported Boycott to the committee for slow scoring in a match at Cheltenham and this led to Boycott's dismissal and, after a long winter of wrangling, his reinstatement a fortnight ago.

Illingworth first played for Yorkshire in 1951, and for England in 1958. After Yorkshire had refused to offer him more than a one-year contract, he joined Leicestershire as captain in 1969 and led them to an unprecedented run of successes. He captained England in 31 Test matches between 1969 and 1973, regaining the Ashes in Australia in 1971.

After *returning to Yorkshire* in 1979 as cricket manager, he also took over the captaincy, at the age of 50, in the middle of the 1982 season. Under his *leadership*, and *thanks in* no small part to his off-spin bowling, Yorkshire won the John Player League last summer – their first major title since 1969.

New Zealand draw

Colombo (AFP) – New Zealand fought back to force a draw in the second Test ending here yesterday and retain their 1-0 lead in the three-Test series. Chasing a target of 266 runs, New Zealan were 123 for four at close after 347 minutes of batting.

New Zealand, who were six for no loss overnight, made their intentions clear in the morning session when they refused to go after the target which Sri Lanka had set.

Vinothan John and Ravi Ratnayake continued to worry the batsmen with accurate bowling in that session. In the 13th over of the innings, Geoff Howarth, the skipper drove lazily at John to get a thick outside edge and he was caught

From the following ball, Reid was leg-before for nought to put Sri Lanka in command.

Jeff Crowe, joining John Wright, the not out batsman then brought the score to 48 before lunch. Next came an important partnership, with Crowe's younger brother Martin joining Wright to leave New Zealand on 50 for three at lunch.

SRI LANKA: First innings 174 (B L Cairns 4 for 47)
Second innings 289 for 9 dec (R L Dias 108, S Wettimuny 65; E J Chatfield 4 for 78)

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 198 (J J Crowe 50; J R Ratnayake 5 for 42)

Second innings

*G P Howarth c Kaluperuma b John	10
J G Wright c de Silva b Ranatunga	48
J F Reid l-b-w b John	0
J J Crowe c de Alwis b Ranatunga	16
M D Crowe not out	16
J V Coney mot out	20
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 2)	10
Total (4 wkts)	123

R J Hadlee, †I D S Smith, B L Cairns, S L Boock and E J Chatfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–10, 3–48, 4–89

BOWLING: John 21-11-28; Ratnayake 21-11-17-0 de Silva 19-10-31-0; Kaluperuma 6-3-10-0; Ranatunga 18-7-29-2; Madugalle 1-1-0-0.

Australia staggered by further blows

Port of Spain (AFP) – The second Test continues to go badly for Australia. Facing a 213-run deficit on the first innings, they fell to 146 for five at lunch on the final day at Queen's Park Oval yesterday.

The promise of a recovery from their close-of-play score of 55 for three on Tuesday was destroyed when they lost both their overnight batsmen in the space of one run in the morning. It was also announced that Kepler Wessels, their opening batsman, would take no further part in the tour.

Hughes, the captain, and Hogan, the nightwatchman, had put on 73 runs together when the West Indian fast bowlers struck again. Marshall removed Hughes leg-before and Daniel had Hogan caught by Dujon. Border and Hookes saw the Australians safely through to lunch.

It has been a good match for Dujon, the West Indian wicket-keeper. On Tuesday he came in to face the thirteenth ball of the day after Richards had been caught. He left soon after tea, having scored a handsome 130.

Wessels will fly back to Australia for arthroscopic surgery on the cartilage of his right knee. He had scored only 36 runs in four innings in this series so far, but had prospered in the other first-class matches.

He will be replaced by Graeme Wood, another left-handed opening batsman and a veteran of 42 Tests. Wood has already left Australia and is expected to play against Barbados

AUSTRALIA: first innings 255.

Second innings

K C Wessels l-b-w b Garner	4
†W B Phillips run out	0
G M Ritchie b Small	26
*K J Hughes l-b-w b Marshall	33
T G Hogan c Logie b Daniel	38
A R Border not out	13
D W Hookes not out	16
Extras (b 4, n-b 12)	16
Total (5 wkts)	146

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–35, 3–41, 4–114.

BOWLING: Marshall 10-0-42-1; Garner 11-1-32-1; Small 10-1-47-1; Daniel 4-1-7-1; Richards 3-2-5-0; Gomes 3-0-9-0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

C G Greenidge, c Phillips, b Hogg	24
D L Haynes, run out	53
R B Richardson, c Wessels, b Alderman	23
*I V A Richards, c Phillips, b Alderman	76
H A Gomes, b Lawson	3
A L Logie, lbw, b Hogan	97
†P J Dujon, b Hogan	130
M D Marshall, lbw, b Lawson	10
J Garner, not out	24
W W Daniel, not out	6
Extras (b 7, lb 12, nb 1, w 2)	22
Total (8 wkts dec)	468

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–35, 2–93, 3–124, 4–129, 5–229, 6–387, 7–430, 8–462.

BOWLING: Lawson, 32-3-132-2; Hogg, 31-2-103-1; Alderman, 35-9-91-2; Hogan, 28-3-123-2.

ICE SKATING

Torvill and Dean in mood for final fling

From John Hennessy, Ottawa

All the portents are that we shall see a stupendous performance from Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean when the world ice dance championship starts here this morning (2 pm GMT). There are so many unusual influences on them that they will have all the inspiration they need to add a fourth title to their glittering collection.

In the first place this will be their competitive swansong and they would be abnormal, ambitious perfectionists as they are, if they did not want it to lift them to even new heights. But beyond that, Ottawa itself has an emotional pull. It was here in 1978 that they first put tentative blades to ice in the global environment, and they have therefore a sentimental attachment to the city.

They were eleventh in that first competition, with undreamed-of triumphs only just around the corner. Three years later they won the title at Hartford, Connecticut, somewhat surprisingly in view of the strength of the competition, but from there they have grown to giant stature with a creativity allied to technical excellence that has stunned the skating world.

Their hold on the Canadian public is so truly remarkable that one wonders if Britain could have made a greater fuss of them, a question that will no doubt be answered positively enough when they return home.

The enthusiasm for them here, characterized by standing ovations even at practice and the need for an answering bow and curtsey from the skaters before leaving the ice, is bound to have an ulifting effect.

Both the original set pattern paso doble, casting them in the roles of matador and cape, and the "Bolero" free programme to which they will bring the emotion of their last competitive skate together, should be memorable experiences.

Again, they are better prepared than ever before, which speaks volumes in view of the dedication that they have brought to every previous exercise. They arrived here early to avoid the effect of jetlag, and Miss Torvill assured us yesterday: "We feel more rehearsed than ever before." They have no fears of the difficult moves that caused them problems during the paso doble in Sarajevo, and their "Bolero" programme, striking enough during the Olympics, has added embellishment that brings it, they feel, to a still more exciting climax.

The competition consists of the three compulsory dances today, the original set pattern tomorrow and the free dance on Saturday afternoon at about 10 pm GMT.

STANDINGS: Pairs (After short programme) 1, E Valova and O Vasilyev (USSR) 0.4; 2, B Underhill and P Martini (Can) 0.8; 3, L Selezneva and O Makarov (USSR) 1.2; 4, S Baess and T Thierbach (EG) 1.6; 5, K Matousek and L Eisler (Can) 2.0; 6, V Pershina and M Akbarov (USSR) 2.4.
STANDINGS: Women: (Short programme points in brackets): 1, K Witt (EG) 1.0 (0.4); 2, K Ivanova (USSR) 2.4 (1.2); 3, A Kondrachova (USSR) 3.2 (0.8); 4, Manuela Ruben (WG) 4.8 (2.8); 5, K Thomson (Can) 6.8 (2.4); 6, E Zayak (US) 7.4 (2.0); 7, S Dubravcic (Yug) 8.0 (4.4); 8, S Cariboni (Switz) 8.6 (5.6); 9, M Ito (Jap) 11.2 (1.6); 10, E Manley (Can) 11.4 (3.6). British placing: 14, S Jackson 12.2 (3.2).

BOXING



Champion pairing: Duran (left) and Hearns.

Duran title date named

New York (AFP) – Thomas Hearns, of the United States, will fight Roberto Duran, of Panama, on June 15 but the fight will probably be only for Hearns's World Boxing Council light-middleweight title.

Duran was not expected to be able to obtain permission to put his World Boxing Association light-middle title at stake over 12 rounds, the organizers said. The date of the fight has been brought forward three days and the venue has yet to be announced.

Both men look on the contest as a step towards more lucrative showdowns despite expecting to earn well over $3m each for this bout.

Hearns would like to fight Marvin Hagler for the undisputed middleweight crown and Duran wants another meeting with Sugar Ray Leonard, who makes his comeback shortly after a year out of the ring following an operation on a detached retina of the eye.

Leonard almost ended Duran's career four years ago when he regained his welterweight crown by forcing the Panamanian to abandon after eight rounds.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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OLYMPIC GAMES

Taiwan set for Games return

Taipei (AP) – Taiwan, who have been kept away from the last two Olympics by politics, are preparing for the Games in Los Angeles despite disputes over training.

Taiwan are unlikely to win a medal – or even figure in the finals – but officials here are elated over the island's re-admission to the Olympics after having spent 12 years on the sidelines.

The Los Angeles Olympics will serve as a warm-up for Taiwan for the 1988 games in Seoul, South Korea, when they hope to perform better. Gen Cheng Wei-Yuan, the president of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, said in an interview.

Taiwan were barred from the 1976 Olympics in Montreal and the 1980 Moscow Games because of their determination to compete under the Nationalist Chinese flag as China's official representative.

Peking managed to get Taiwan ousted from several international sports federations on that point and to be admitted itself to the Olympics. Taiwan were readmitted to the Olympics when they agreed to compete as the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee.

Mr Peter Chang, the vice president of the committee, said: "We are happy to be active again after the long abscence from world competition. During that period of abscence, our athletes were deprived of opportunities and there were adverse factors on improving the caliber of our athletes."

But officials say they are now facing problems from some promising athletes. Chi Cheng, the former Olympic bronze medallist, broke into tears when she delivered a progress report to the committee in September.

Miss Chi, the secretary-general of the Chinese Taipei Track and Field Association, accused athletes of being haughty, impolite and lax in their training. She said they considered themselves as privileged elitists who devoted more time to eating than serious training.

If such habits continued, she said, Taiwan would never again have an Olympic medallist. In addition to Miss Chi, who was placed third in the 80-yards women's hurdles in the 1968 Mexico Olympics, Taiwan's only other Olympic laurel was won by Yang Chuan-Kuang, who took the silver medal in the decathlon in the 1960 Rome games.

Several athletes rejected Miss Chi's accusations explaining that they slowed their training schedules because of injuries sustained in exhausting practices.

Taiwan plans to send a delegation of 70 to 80 officials and competitors to the Los Angeles games

Disabled event for England?

The disabled people's Olympics, cancelled by the American organizers because of financial trouble, may be staged in England. The World Wheelchair Games were to have been held at Illinois University in June.

The British Paraplegic Sports Society said they would stage them in July at Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury, provided they could raise £229,000.

Football: Quarter-finals in three European club competitions





Bowyer (left), who dominated the midfield, and Birtles, who was a constant threat to the Austrian defence

Forest are forced into extra time

From Peter Ball, Graz

Sturm Graz 1
Nottingham Forest 0

(Extra time being played)

Recently, Nottingham Forest have found it difficult to score goals. Despite their confident attacking football, it was this failing which made extra time necessary in their UEFA Cup quarter-final, second leg after Sturm Graz had levelled the aggregate score against the run of play.

A spectacular dive by the home team's Yugoslav international forward, Bakota, forty seconds before half-time change the complexion of the game. Bakota plunged over Anderson's challenge and picked himself up to score from the spot.

That goal sent the teams in for the interval on level terms after Forest, who had lived up to Brial Clough's pre-match promise not to sit back on defence, had looked the better side for most of the first half.

Ironically, they nearly had had a penalty of their own in the early stages. Not for the first time, Birtles was heavily involved in the build-up and he found Hodge, who put Bowyer through into the six-yard box.

The Forest captain was pulled down by Pichler as he went to shoot, and, to the consternation of the home team, Mr Yuschka pointed to the penalty spot. The linesman, however, had kept his flag raised and after consultation the referee changed his decision to a free kick for offside.

The home side had made little impression until then. That let-off acted as a spur and for the first time Forest's defence came under some pressure. But with Fairclough and Hart the epitome of calmness, there had been very few alarms until Bakota's run into the area.

Saria, who was playing with his finger strapped after reportedly breaking it in training the previous night, had been the busier goalkeeper. He saved twice from Birtles and, with more difficulty, from Davenport, the rebound just evading the on-rushing Bowyer and Hodge.

Although Forest were clearly angered by the penalty decision they did not allow it to disrupt their rythm. Bowyer and Thijssen continued to dominate the midfield, and Birtles was a constant source of danger to the home defence.

But the goal which would almost certainly have put the game out of the Austrians' reach just refused to come.

STURM GRAZ: W Saria; F Feirer, M Steiner, L Schauss, Z Breber, P Huberts, B Bakota, A Pichler, L Szokolai, W Hormann, G Jurtin.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swain, C Fairclough, P Hart, I Bowyer, F Thijssen, P Davenport, G Birtles, S Hodge, C Walsh.
Referee: B Yuschka (Soviet Union).

Platini: French captain now with Juventus

St Etienne accused of bribery

The French Football Federation today rejected allegations made in the Italian sporting press that St Etienne bribed referees during their European Cup campaigns of 1974-82.

The club, which reached the semi-finals in 1975 and lost to Bayern Munich of West Germany in the 1976 final, are being investigated for embezzling funds, some of which was used for bribing referees, the *Gazzetta Dello Sport* claimed.

The prosecuting magistrate has discovered what happened to all but 2,700,000 francs (about £231,000) of the 20 million francs (£1,713,000) *slush fund*.

Most of it went in illegal payments to players and officials and 17 people, including the then manager, Robert Herbin, and national captain Michel Platini, now playing for Juventus, have been charged.

Roger Rocher, the former chairman, has been detained since November for steadfastly refusing to say where the remaining 2,700,000 francs went. *Gazzetta Dello Sport* says it went into referees' pockets. The French press had previously suggested it went to political parties.

The Federation president, Fernand Sastre, said the police investigations did not support the allegations. The West German Federation also denied that any of their referees – as suggested by the Italian newspaper – were implicated

Bucharest record as Minsk lose

Dynamo Bucharest 1
Dynamo Minsk 0

(Dynamo Bucharest win 2-1 on agg)

Bucharest, (Agencies) – Dynamo Bucharest reached the semi-finals of the European Champions Cup for the first time here yesterday after a tense and exciting 1-0 win over Dynamo Minsk of the Soviet Union.

The Romanians won through on an aggregate score of 2-1 after holding the Soviets to a 1-1 draw in the first leg at Tblisi two weeks ago. Augustin twice went close to opening the score in the early minutes before hitting the back of the net from a centre by Orac after only ten minutes.

The Romanians remained on top for most of the first half but they fell back on their lead in the second half and allowed the Russians to take control. Minsk had eight corners to five during the final 45 minutes but never looked like scoring an equalizer.

Bucharest are the first Romanian team to reach the semi-finals of Europes's premier club competition.

BUCHAREST: Moraru; Rednic, Nicolae, Marin, Stanescu, Dragnea, Movila, Mulescu (from 46th Custov), Talnar (from 87th Turcu), Augustin, Orac.
MINSK: Kurbiko; Shishkyn, Truhan, Borovski, Kurenyn, Gotsmanov, Alinykov, Pudishev, Zigmantovic, Gurinovich, Kondratyev (from 57th Sokol).

Southampton are spurred by manager's words of wisdom

Southampton's defender, Mick Mills, praised his manager, Lawrie McMenemy for giving his team the inspiration to crush Sheffield Wednesday 5-1 in Tuesday night's FA Cup sixth round replay at the Dell. "Managers never get the credit for what they say, but Lawrie was fantastic at half-time", Mill said. "He ripped into everybody because he was not satisfied with what we had done and he really stirred us up."

Wednesday were worth the lead given them by Shirtliff, but a Williams free kick and an own goal by Oliver turned the game Southampton's way. In the second half Wednesday were overrun as further goals by Wright, Armstrong and Moran gave Southampton a semi-final match against Everton at Highbury on April 14.

Howard Wilkinson, Wednesday's manager, was impressed by Wright, who scored Southampton's crucial third goal. Wilkinson, who knows all about Wright from his days in charge of the England Under-21 side, enthused: "He heads every ball, he is quick, he reads things well, is good going forward and scores the occasional goal. He's an outstanding prospect for England."

Everton, the Milk Cup finalists, dropped two league points at home to Leicester City. Lineker, of Leicester, equalizing Richardson's header in the thirtieth minute. Wright, of Birmingham City, saved his side with a goal eight minutes from time against Luton Town at St Andrew's. Stein had put Luton ahead after four minutes. Johnston scored both Watford goals in their 2–1 home defeat of Sunderalnd, with Rowell replying for the visitors.

In the second division, Middlesbrough and Derby County played out a goalless draw at Ayresome Park – a result which did neither side any favours. Derby, in their present precarious position, need three points rather than one and Middlesbrough are starting to struggle too. In the fourth division, Blackpool kept their promotion hopes alive with a 5–1 victory at Northampton.

● Paul Goddard's bad injury run continues. A sprained ankle will put the West Ham forward out for a fortnight – just days after scoring two goals in a 5-1 reserve win at Luton, his first game since mid-January.

Goddard has made only five first-team appearances all season, the last in mid-October. But there is better news concerning the England centre-half Alvin Martin. He has come through three reserve games after breaking six ribs in a car crash

● Sheffield United's third division promotion challenge suffered a setback yesterday when Colin Morris was ruled out for at least a month. It is feared that the winger, who has scored 19 goals this season, could be out for the rest of the season after fracturing a cheekbone in the Associate Members Cup tie at Scunthorpe.

● Queen's Park Rangers' Welsh international, Jeremy Charles, will see a specialist today after suffering a suspected broken nose during Tuesdays 2-0 reserve team victory over Crystal Palace.

Bamber off to Walsall for £50,000

Dave Bamber, a Coventry City forward, has joined Walsall for £50,000 and will make his first appearance for the third division club in the promotion clash at Wimbledon on Saturday. Coventry have replaced him with Tommy Langley, the former Chelsea, Queens Park Rangers and Crystal Palace forward, who has been signed on a free transfer from AEK Athens.

Manchester City have signed Gordon Smith from Brighton for £30,000 and further strengthened their attack by taking David Johnson on loan from Everton until the end of the season.

Smith, who was an under-21 Scottish international, joined Brighton from Rangers for £400,000 in June 1980. He played in Brighton's FA Cup Final matches against Manchester United last season, scoring in the first game.

Johnson is 33, and is a former Liverpool and England centre forward. City's manager, Billy McNeill, said: "Ipswich were after David but he has decided to come to Maine Road."

Brentford have taken their young full back, Terry Rowe, off the transfer list two days after making him available. The manager, Frank McLintock, said: "I have spoken to Terry again and am giving him the opportunity to prove he can make the grade with us."

A Cambridge United defender, Jamie Murray, has joined Sunderland on a month's loan. It is the manager Len Ashurst's first signing for the Roker Park club.

Albion to cut back staff

West Bromwich Albion, are to cut the size of their playing staff by almost half before next season. Albion carry one of the largest first-team squads in the first division, with almost 30 senior professionals.

The club chairman, Sid Lucas, revealed yesterday that the manager, Johnny Giles, had been told the squad must be severely pruned. "It is impossible to carry on with such a large squad on average gates of only 15,000," Mr Lucas said. "We are now having to cut the coat according to the cloth. The size of our gates can only support a playing staff of 17 or 18."

Mr Lucas's warning comes after Albion have spent almost £500,000 in the last six weeks to bring in their new management team of Giles, Norman Hunter and Nobby Stiles, and the players Grealish and Hunt. They have also paid up the contracts of the former manager, Ron Wylie, and his assistants, Mike Kelly and Albert McPherson.

Albion hope to sell Romeo Zondervan to Ipswich Town today. The midfield player said yesterday that he was "80 per cent sure of signing", and, if so, he will make his debut in Saturday's home match against Watford.

A fee of £70,000 has been agreed between the clubs, and it will be Bobby Ferguson's first signing since he took charge at Portman Road in August 1982. Zondervan has also had an approach from a Dutch club.

● An Arsenal defender Brian Sparrow, has been recalled after two months on loan at Gillingham.



Zondervan: about to leave

Spartak's goal comes too late

Spartak Moscow 1 Anderlecht 0
(Anderlecht win 4-3 on aggregate)

Tblisi (AFP) – Anderlecht qualified for the semi-finals of the UEFA cup despite losing to Spartak in a quarter-final, second leg match yesterday. Spartak, who lost the first leg 4-2 two weeks ago in Brussels, reduced the deficit when Rodionov scored the only goal of the game three minutes from time, but the Belgians fell back on defence to hold out for a narrow win.

Yesterday's results

European Cup
Quarter-final, second leg
D BUCHAREST (1) 1 D MINSK (0) 0
Augustin 70,000
(Dinamo Bucharest win 2-1 on aggregate).

UEFA Cup
Quarter-final, second leg
SP MOSCOW (0) 1 ANDERLECHT (0) 0
Rodionov
(Anderlecht win 4-3 on aggregate).

LIBERTADORES CUP: Qualifying competition: Group one: Sportivo Luqueno (Paraguay) 0, Estudiantes de la Plata (Argentina) 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rogers 4, Swindon 2.
INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIP: RAF 2, Army 0 (at Uxbridge).
MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Bournemouth 0, Southend 0.
TOUR MATCH: Southern Amateur League XI 3, New England Univesities (US) 0.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

FA Cup: Sixth round replay: Southampton 5, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

First division: Birmingham 1, Luton 1; Everton 1, Leicester City 1; Watford 2, Sunderland 1.

Second division: Middlesbrough 0, Derby County 0.

Third division: Plymouth Argyle 0, Millwall 1; Wigan Athletic 1, Bournemouth 3.

Fourth division: Northampton 1, Blackpool 5.

Associate Members Cup: Quarter-final, northern section: Doncaster 1, Burnley 3; Hull City 3, Preston NE 0. Scunthorpe 2, Sheffield United 3; Tranmere 0, Crewe Alexandra 0 (Tranmere win 4-3 on penalties).

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Dundee 3, Celtic 2.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Morton 0, Hamilton 0.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Arbroath 2, Stirling Albion 1; Dunfermline 0, Cowdenbeath 0.
WELSH CUP: Semi-final first leg: Shrewsbury 2, Swansea City 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Cup Semi-finals: Sutton United 4, Wembley 1; Wycombe Wanderers 1, Oxford City 0. Premier division: Bromley 1, Barking 2; Harrow 3, Dulwich Hamlet 3; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Hayes 2; Staines 3, Bognor Regis 2. First division: Cheshunt 3, Boreham Wood 2; Clapton 0, Farnborough 1; Hornchurch 0, Epsom and Ewell 0; Tilbury 2, Kingstonian 1, Walton and Hersham 0, Leatherhead 0. Second division: Epping 0, Southall 2; Hemel Hempstead 0, Basildon 2; Leyton-Wingate 0, Corinthian-Casuals 1; Uxbridge 5, Ware 2.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham 3, Wolverton 0; Haringey 1, Chalfont St Peter 1; Kingsbury 0, Harefield 0.
OTHER MATCH: Windsor and Eton 0, Arsenal 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton 1, Oxford United 0; Fulham 2, Luton 4; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Crystal Palace 0; Swansea 2, Millwall 3.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley 1, Bolton 1, Newcastle 2, Blackburn 1 Second division: Coventry 2, Rotherham 0. Grimsby 1, Bradford City 2: Manchester City 2, Chesterfield 0 Postponed: Middlesbrough v Blackpool: Notts County v Port Vale
FA TROPHY: Quarter-final replay: Marine 2, Telford 0.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: third round, second leg: Enfield 1, Barnet 3 (Barnet win 4-2 on aggregate): Frickley 1, Scarborough 3 (Scarborough win 4-1 on aggregate). League: Bangor City 0, Wealdstone 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Corby 0, Gosport 0; Welling 0, Chelmsford 1 Southern division: Andover 1, Ashford 0; Basingstoke 2, Canterbury 0; Erith and Belvedere 1, Poole 3, Salisbury 2, Hounslow 0; Tonbridge 0, RS Southampton 3; Woodford 2, Dunstable 1 Midland division: Bridgnorth 4, Redditch 1, Bromsgrove 4, Banbury 1; Dudley 1, Aylesbury 3: Rushden 1, Coventry Sporting 1

TENNIS: Martina Navratilova, who has won five consecutive Virginia Slims championships at Dallas, withdrew from this year's tournament on Tuesday because of a pulled hamstring muscle.

Miss Navratilova, who partnered Pam Shriver to defeat Claudia Monteiro and Yvonne Vermaak 6–3, 6–3 in a doubles match on Monday, has left the field open for Miss Shiver and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the second and third seeds. Miss Mandlikova gained revenge for her defeat in the Sydney Open last summer in beating Liz Sayers of Australia 6–3, 7–6.

BADMINTON

Luan's clutch dislodged by Yates's extra gear

By Richard Eaton

Nick Yates, the England No 2 who spent six months last year counting tournament results as of secondary importance to the business of making himself fit and strong enough to beat the best, did just that yesterday. He also produced the most remarkable result of his career, and probably of this year's All-England championships, sponsored by Yonex, when he won 15-9, 5-15, 15-11 in the second round against Luan Jin, the holder.

Yates, who looks too frail and pale to the sort of man who survive on court with one of the fiercest smashes and most violent movers in the sport, has proved deceptively resilient before.

In last year's All-England he beat another seeded Chinaman, Chen Chang jie, to become the only Englishman in the last eight, and in the Scandinavian Cup in October he held match points against Luan Jin before losing. "Then he moved up a gear," said Yates. This time it was the Englishman who found overdrive at 9-11 down in the final game to win six points in a row.

Two other Englishmen also reached the last 16: Dipak Tailor, who beat the Malaysian, Ong Beng Teong, and the Japanese, Hiroshi Nishyama, and Kevin Jolly, the former national champion trying to make a last minute bid for a Thomas Cup place.

One of Jolly's opponents, the young Serian Wiyanto, ran into the same sort of desperate luck that has bedevilled him since he came to this country this season to improve his game. Not long after he did so his mother dies and he was on his way back to Jakarta. Shortly after yesterday's first Wembley appearance – a 15-12, 18-14 loss – he discovered that his wallet, money, and passport had all been stolen from his racket cover.

For the English women, who are hoping to win the prize of a Uber Cup place, "It's worse than having to wait for exam results," according to Sally Podger, who nevertheless had a fine 11-3, 11-5, win over the Japanese, Fumiko Tohkairin, to reach the last 16 along with Helen Troke and Karen Beckman.

RESULTS FROM WEMBLEY ARENA

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: Chen Changjie (China) bt T Ford (Eng), 15-3, 15-4; R Sidek (Mal) bt M Butler (Can), 15-2, 18-13; H Arbi (Indo) bt B McDougall (Can), 15-6, 15-9; Joo Bong Par (S Kor) bt M Scandolera (Aust), 8-15, 15-4, 15-11; K Brodersen (Den) bt H Hasegawa (Japan), 15-18, 15-9, 15-6; K Jolly (Eng) bt S Wiyanto (Indo), 15-12, 18-14; H Nishiyama (Japan), bt Kumiaru (Indo), 15-9, 15-8; E Hartono (Indo) bt H Klauer (WG), 15-9, 15-6; S Shiyamon (Japan) bt T Farooq (Austria), 15-2, 15-4; S Pamungkas (Indo) bt N Skeby (Den), 15-6, 15-2; N Yates (Eng) bt Foo Kok Keong (Mal), 15-9, 15-9; Luan Jin (China) bt S Fladberg (Den), 17-14, 15-8; M Frost (Den) bt J Knudsen (Den), 15-, 15-4, 15-6; Han Jian (China) bt G Asquith (Eng), 15-9, 15-4; Han Kook Sung (S Kor) bt T Wadood (Pak), 18-17, 15-5; P Padukone (India) bt S Baddeley (Eng), 15-7, 15-11; T Carlsen (Den) bt Chong Weng Kai (Mal), 15-13, 18-14; D Tailor (Eng) bt Ong Beng Teong (Mal), 17-16, 15-12; I Frederiksen (Den) bt S Kukasemkit (Thai), 7-15, 15-3, 16-4; I Sugiarto (Indo) bt S Matsuura (Japan), 15-4, 15-8.

U Johansson (Swe) bt Hadiyanto (Indo) 15-13, 3-15, 15-8; S Butler (Eng) bt M Mohidin (Mal) 15-2, 15-1; Deuk Choon Lee (S Kor) bt M Svarrer (Den) 15-2, 11-15, 15-10; Liem Swie King (Indo) bt D Hall (Eng) 15-2, 15-7; M Kjeldsen (Den) bt J Helledie (Den) 15-6, 15-6; G Milton (Eng) bt J Thygesen (Den) 18-15, 17-14.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Qin Ping (China) bt S Ellersen (Den) 11-2, 11-2; G Clark (Eng) bt D Julien (Can) 9-11, 11-5, 11-2; K Beckman (Eng) bt S Williams (Wales) 11-4, 11-2; S Kitada (Japan) bt C Backhouse (Can) 11-9, 11-1; J Webster (Eng) bt H Krickhaus (WG) 12-9, 11-4; Ivana Lie (Indo) bt C Troke (Eng) 11-2, 11-6; C Hattens (Den) bt D Blair (Eng) 11-8, 11-4; A Fisher (Eng) bt M Bengtsson (Swe) 11-6, 11-8; R Kumaladewi (Indo) bt A Ghia (India) 11-8, 11-2; C Magnusson (Swe) bt J Salardeau (Can) 11-3, 11-12, 11-4; Yun Ja Kim (S Kor) bt Y Kusmiatie (Indo) 11-8, 11-8; P Hamilton (Sco) bt K Tah (Mal) 11-1, 11-8; S Louis (Eng) bt K Schmieder (WG) 8-11, 11-7, 11-5; Bok Sun Kim (S Kor) bt D Hore (Eng) 11-2, 11-0; Zhang Ailing (China) bt F Elliott (Eng) 11-1, 11-6.

RAF end Army run

The RAF football team beat the Army 2-0 at RAF Uxbridge yesterday, to end a run of four Army victories in the Constantinople Cup, the inter-services championship.

Cpl John Bartley (Coningsby, Lincolnshire) scored in the first half, Cpl Bob Priddy (Finningley, Yorks) in the second.

China's towering talent in the high jump

World record holder who feels the pressure away from home

Tokyo (AP) – The world high jump record holder, Zhu Jianhua, of China, feels he can leap 2.40 metres (7 feet inches). Zhu, aged 20, towers over most of his teammates at 6 feet 4½ inches. He holds the world record at 2.38 metres (7 feet 10¼ inches), a height he has cleared twice, most recently in Shanghai last September.

That, he says, makes him confident he can do better. "I believe I can reach 2.40 metres in the next few years," the soft-spoken Zhu said. But he would not predict it would happen at the Los Angeles Olympic scheduled in August. "I will do my best there," he said.

Seldom appearing in international competition, Zhu was in Tokyo last weekend for a meeting in which he won his specialty with a moderate 2.26 metres (7 feet 5½ inches). "My jump was too low," he said "I thought I should have jumped at least 2.30 metres (7 feet 7 inches)."

"He didn't look so good," Patrick Sjoberg, a high jumper from Sweden and one of Zhu's main threats, said. Sjoberg took eight place because of an injured foot but has a career best of 2.33 metres (7 feet 3¼ inches). "I haven't jumped all winter," Zhu says. His last competition was at the Asian championships in Kuwait last November.

Zhu has had a bad time with illness this year. "It's too early in the season," Yu Imachi, an associate professor of exercise physiology at Kyoto University and a keen follower of Zhu, said. "Obviously, he's adjusting for the Olympic, so this is just part of his training stage."

Those who have been keeping an eye on Zhu say he excels in China, where the pressure is low, but has problems in international meetings in which the pressure is much greater. This is exemplified by his third-place dinish at the world championships in Helsinki last summer.

"If he goes to Europe he will find three of four other guys who will jump 2.30," Sjoberg said. "But at Chinese meets everyone else jumps low."

The youngest of five children, Zhu was born in Shanghai on March 29, 1963 and began high jumping when he was 10. He says he is not planning any special training for the Los Angeles Games. High jumpers from other countries seem to work on strength building, he says, while his practices focas on his forte: speed.

"His best point is his approach – his last five steps are very fast," Imachi said. "He's perhaps the fastest in the last five steps. But his weak point is, he jumps too horizontally. Sometimes he jumps almost out of the pit. He was to jump more vertically. He needs to lean inward



Zhu is a jump or two behind in his Olympic run-up

YACHTING

Second yacht for cup defence

Perth (AFP) – A second West Australian boat will challenge for the America's Cup here in 1987. The West Australian retailing group, Parry Corporation, yesterday announced its intention to contest the right to represent Australia in the country's inaugural defence of the cup.

Corporation chiefs have officially advised the Royal Perth Yacht Club, the custodian of the cup, of the decision. The corporation said it expected to have its 12-metre challenger, which is as yet unnamed, in the water for the 1984-85 Australian yachting season.

The Parry syndicate coordinator will be Ian Murray, the national 18ft-Skiff champion.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Lowe lends his support

Wigan, brimming with confidence after recent cup and league victories, are unchanged for the Challenged Cup semi-final with York at Elland Road, Leeds, on Saturday. This means that two players who have made many first team appearances this season, winger Ramsdale and back row forward Pendlebury, must be content with substitute roles.

Their second division opponents, York, are not lacking in confidence, and hope to have around 6,000 supporters behind them. The coach, Phil Lowe, has been discharged from hospital to supervise training whilst on crutches following the car accident in which he broke his pelvis.

Blackpool Borough, who are chasing promotion, will admit all children free for their remaining home games to encourage the "supporters of the future".

Rugby League has now spread to Southampton. The amateur team, National Dock Labour Board from Hull will make a short southern tour this weekend, playing the well established Peckham Pumas, and recently formed Hamble.

Scots' celebration

George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotlend, is to host a reception for members of the Scottish Rugby Union squad and officials in Edinburgh Castle on Monday, April 2, to recognize the team's success in winning the Triple Crown.

FOR THE RECORD

REAL TENNIS
NEW YORK: United States pro-am doubles: Quarter-finals: C J Ronaldson (Hampton Court) and P Clement bt A C Lovell and J Burke (Unattached) 6-6, 6-5, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1. D C Johnson (Queen's) and E G Scott bt W F Davies (New York) and J McLean 6-0, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3. L Deuchar (Hampton Court) and G P Bostwick bt K Sheldon (Leamington) and R Howe 6-3, 6-5, 3-6, 6-3. N A Cripps (Eton) and G de B Bell bt C J Lumley (Holyport) and N R Knox 6-1, 6-0, 6-3. Semi-finals: Ronaldson and Clement bt Johnson and Scott 6-3, 2-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-6. Deuchar and Bostwick bt Cripps and Bell 1-6, 2-6, 6-0, 6-0, 6-4. Final: Ronaldson and Clement bt Deuchar and Bostwick 6-5, 6-1, 6-1.

HOCKEY
GRENOBLE: Eight-nation tournament: Switzerland 4, Hungary 2; East Germany 6, France 3; Japan 4, China 4.
CRANLEY: Forces three-day tournament: WRENS 3, WRAC 0.

BASKETBALL
FALKIRK: Dalkeith invitation: First round: International Metals (Edinburgh) 132 (Foggin 27), TCB Cardiff 86 (Beck 28); Austin-Rover Sunderland Maestros 72 (Kocher 24), Blue Nun Crystal Palace Supersonics 79 (Kellerman 22) (aet; 65-65 at full-time).
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 99, New Jersey Nets 91; Indiana Pacers, 123, Boston Celtics 121; Los Angeles Lakers 99, Milwaukee Bucks 94; San Antonio Spurs 135, Atlanta Hawks 132; Chicago Bulls 108, Cleveland Cavaliers 104; Kansas City Kings 115, Houston Rockets 102; Phoenix Suns 146, Denver Nuggets 120; Portland Trail Blazers 106, San Diego Clippers 105; Golden State Warriors 103, Seattle Supersonics 102.

CRICKET
HARARE: International (One-day match): Zimbabwe 210 (K Walton 81, G Paterson 40, A Pycroft 28; G D'Monte 3-45, M Prabhakar 2-34) Young India 191 (S Viswanath 53, K Srikkanth 38, M Gunjal 28).

FOOTBALL
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Stuttgart 4, Bayer Uerdinger 0.

LACROSSE
MERTON: Schoolgirls tournament: Farr Cup: St Swithuns 5, Lady Eleanor Holles 1; St Mary's and St Anne 1, St Maurs 0. Final: St Swithuns 3, St Mary's and St Anne 0. Watson Trophy: St Swithuns 2, St Catherine 1; Lady Eleanor Holles 2, Guildford High School 0. Final: Lady Eleanor Holles 5, St Swithuns 0.

TENNIS
MILAN: Grand Prix tournament: First round: S Edberg (Swe) bt F Buehning (US), 7-6 (11-9), 6-1; J Hlasek (Cz) bt W Fibak (Pol) 0-6, 7-5, 6-3; M Wilander (Swe) bt E Korita (US) 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; G Ocleppo (It) bt C Hooper (US) 6-3, 0-6, 7-6; I Nastase (Rom) bt H Pfister (US) 6-3, 0-6, 7-6 (7-1); K Curren (SA) bt R Van't Hof (US) 6-1, 6-1. Second round: H Leconte (Fr) bt S Glickstein (Israel) 7-5, 6-3; J Hlasek (Cz) bt J Kriek (SA) 6-0, 6-2. Doubles: First round: M Wilander (Swe) and C Dowdeswell (GB) bt E Fromm and D Gitlin (US) 6-0, 6-2.
DALLAS: Virginia Slims Tournament: First round (US unless stated): W White bt R Fairbank (SA) 6-2, 6-2; Z Garrison bt N Herreman (Fr) 6-1, 6-4; W Turnbull (Aus) bt L McNeil 6-4, 6-2; B Herr bt M Mensker (Neth) 6-3, 6-2; B Potter bt A White 6-1, 6-2; V Ruzici (Rom) bt C Bassett (Can) 6-4, 6-2; H Mandlikova (Cz) bt L Sayers (Aus) 6-3, 7-6.

CYCLING
LERIDA: Catalonia race: Third stage: (Andorra-Lerida 180 kilometres): Leaders (Spanish unless stated): 1, A Gutierrez 4min 20.31 sec; 2, P Anderson (Aus); 3, Y Bertin (Fr); 4, L de Decker (Bel); 5, J.L. Laguia; 6, J Schipper (Neth); 7, J Ubeda; 8, H Nieuwdorp (Neth); 9, R Dietzen (WG); 10, L Kersten (Neth) all same time. Leading overall standings: 1, J Recio 14hr 21min 5sec; 2, V Belda, same time; 3, P Anderson, two seconds behind; 4, R Dietzen, same time; 5, E Chozas, same time.

SQUASH
LONDONDERRY CUP: Semi-final: Barnard Castle bt Lancing 5-0.

BOWLS
HARTLEPOOL: English men's indoor championship: Pairs, First round: Wisbech (D Charlton, N Franklin) lost to Bedford (D Hurst, J McConnell) 19-15; Wey Valley (B Wilkes, A Windsor) lost to Hartlepool (A Crowe, M Hughes) 19-14; Cyphers Beckenham (M Perkins, K Cwmber) bt Norfolk and Norwich (A Smith, A Farrow) 28-11; Nottingham (P Golding, B Morley) bt Atherley (K Cool, R Kemp) 26-22; Falcon Chelmsford (K Groves and A McElrea) lost to Bletchley (B Ridgeley, J West) 18-15; Century Wembley (R Theobald, C Morgan) bt Cotswold (N Dolphin and T Webb) 22-11; Thamesdown (M Woodley, M Biggs) bt Stanley (G Saunders, I Stapljn) 25-15; Cheshunt (R Quinton, P Pearson) lost to Cumbria (R Gass, R White) 24-6.
SWANSEA: Women's Home International Indoor Championship: Ireland 83, England 169: Irish skips first: M Wilson 5; C Wessler 40; R Tinney 8, N Shaw 39; K Toner 13, E Logan 22; N Gibson 17, P Soulsby 19; R Cameron 15, I Molyneux 18; E Bell 6, G Wareham 34.

RUGBY UNION
United Banks 6, Sussex 18 (at Beckenham).

BOXING: Barry McGuigan is in line for an attempt on the World Boxing Council's featherweight title after being named in the top 10 in the latest rankings. The Northern Irishman's bout against the Dominican Republic's Jose Caba in Belfast on April 4 will be recognized as an official eliminator.

The holder, Juan Laporte, of Puerto Rico, is to defend his title against his compatriot and number one challenger, Wilfredo Gomez.

RACING: FIRST DAY OF FLAT SEASON AT DONCASTER

Cataldi can get Harwood off to a flying start

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Even the most hardened addict of Flat racing must concede that the new season will begin on a tame note at Doncaster today. My idea of the best bet on the card is Cataldi in the French Gate Maiden Guaranteed Sweepstakes, even though the promising Bold Indian is among his opponents.

By that good horse, Wolver Hollow, Cataldi cost his owner, Khaled Abdulla, 170,000 guineas when he was a yearling. In the second of his two races last year Cataldi finished fourth at Newmarket, beaten less than three lengths by Bob Back, who won the coveted Premio Tevere in Rome afterwards. The form of his Newmarket race received another boost at Doncaster later when the third horse, Falstaff, finished fourth in the William Hill Futurity.

○ *From today Michael Phillips will use the pen name "Mandarin" marking his entry into The Sporting Life Naps table.*

Bold Indian's placed form behind Keen at Ascot in July and Alleging at Newmarket in September augured well for his second season, but I still prefer Cataldi who looked fit and full of the joys of spring when I saw him out at exercise at Pulborough on Tuesday along with numerous other horses trained there by Guy Harwood.

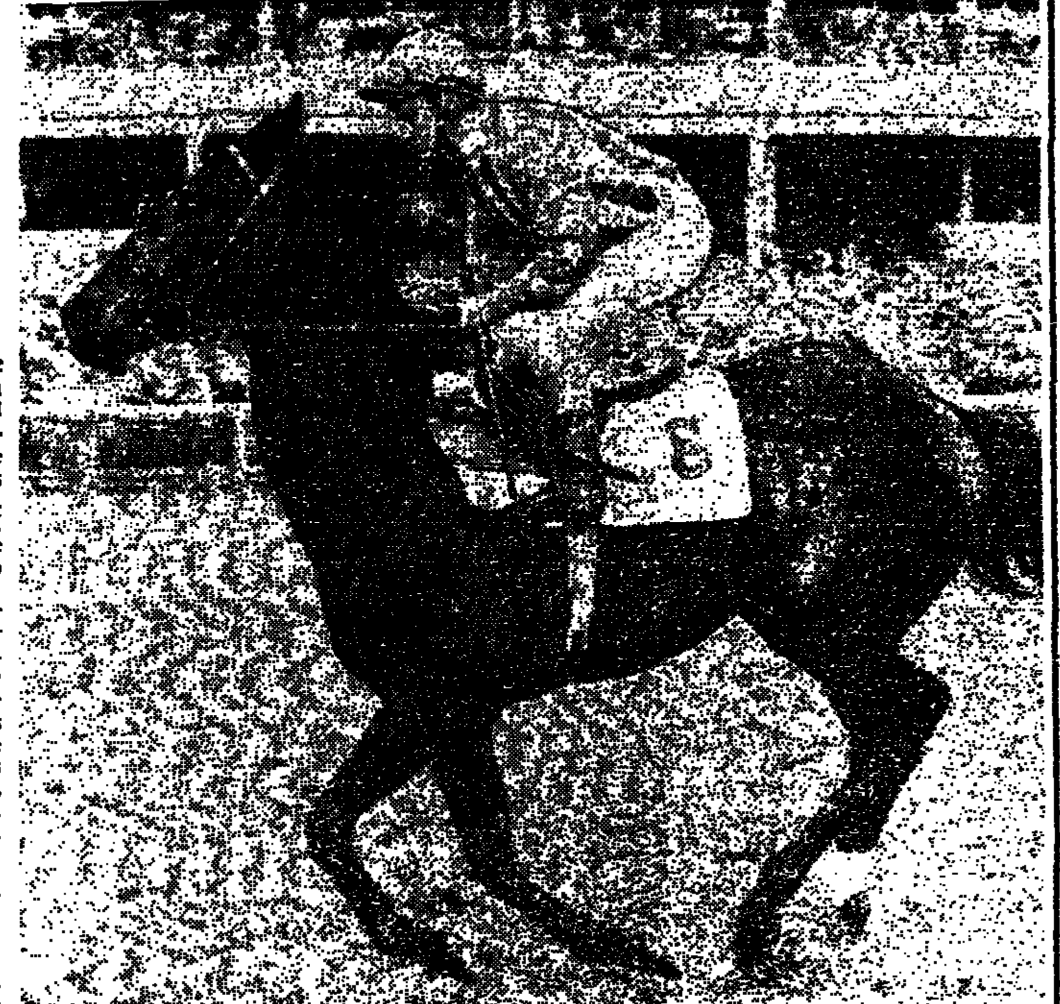
Karablake, Harwood's other runner today should also go well in the Bertie Bassett Handicap Stakes, but I doubt whether he will beat **Keelby Kavalier** over only a mile and a half, especially as his best form last season was over further. Also Keelby Kavalier will be as hard as iron after a winter spent hurdling with considerable success.

It was over today's course and distance that he won a similar race last May and judged on his recent performances at Cheltenham, where he was runner-up to Browne's Gazette, and Kempton Park, where he was second to I Haventalight, he could easily be in the right frame of mind to win another.

The presence of Lester Piggott on Tetron Bay's back for the Doncaster Mile will guarantee plenty of support in the betting shops up and down the country for Richard Hannon's four-year-old, who will like the ground. However, in this instance I prefer **Spanish Place**, trained by Barry Hills and ridden by Steve Cauthen. Last season Spanish Place's best performance was arguably his first at Newmarket where he was runner-up to Muscatite in the Craven Stakes.

Leading Artist, my selection for the Louise Stockdale Challenge Cup Handicap Chase at Towcester ran very well at Chepstow last Saturday when he was runner-up to Dishcloth, especially when one considers that it was his first race for four months. That exercise must have done him a power of good and now that he will be running on one of his favourite courses again, and better still on ground that he relishes, he should be hard to beat.

Peter Anthony ran well enough in the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park recently – also after a long rest – to suggest that he could be the one to be on for the Piper Champagne Handicap Hurdle. Incidentally, the sponsors of the race, Piper Heidsieck, announced yesterday that they are to sponsor six races on the Flat this summer at York, Newbury, Nottingham, Newmarket, Leicester and Lingfield Park.



Habibti: ready to race tomorrow, but will not be seen until June

Habibti still the scene-stealer in Dunlop's earthly paradise

By Michael Seely

Habibti, last season's European champion sprinter, will have her first race of the new campaign at Lingfield Park on June 1. John Dunlop, the flying filly's trainer, said yesterday: "Habibti's so welll. She's all ready to go. I wish there was a race for her tomorrow. But there are no group one races for sprinters before the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot. The conditions of the Lingfield race make it look an ideal preparation."

Last season Habibti was unanimously voted racehorse of the year. Her four victories in top-class sprints, including the William Hill sponsored July Cup and Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp, helped to carry Dunlop into second place in the trainers' table behind Dick Hern with 89 winners of races worth £475,324. This total, combined with the £397,519 won by his horses abroad, made the 44-year-old Ulsterman leading trainer in terms of prize nomey amassed. Awaasif and Mountain Lodge were two of the principal contributors to his winnings with their triumphs in the Gran Premio del Jockey Club in Milan and the Irish St Leger at the Curragh.

The tree-lined slopes of Arundel Park seem like an earthly paradise on a sunny spring morning, and it was interesting to talk to Dunlop about Snaafi Dancer after watching Shaikh Mohammed's $10.2m record-priced yearling at exercise.

"I realise the enormous natural public curiosity about such an expensive horse, but there's really nothing to say at this stage of his development," Dunlop said. "Snaafi Dancer has a marvellously relaxed temperament. However, he is still so backward that we haven't given enough any serious work to be able to comment about his ability. He is most unlikely to run before the summer."

Students of these matters will be aware that Shareef Dancer, the $3.3m yearling who Michael Stoute transformed into a $40m stallion, was also not seen *in* action until the August of his two-year-old career.

Wassl is one of 179 horses in training at Castle Stables. Last season's Irish 2,000 Guineas winner has Sandown's Eclipse Stakes as his principal target. "Ten furlongs could be Wassl's ideal distance, and races like the Lockings Stakes at Newbury and the Brigadier Gerard stakes at Sandown would appear to be the natural progression," the trainer commented. *Montekin, last* year's Waterford Crystal Mile winner, remains in training, as do Harly and Onslow, who will be aimed at pattern races in France and Germany.

Dunlop had no two-year-old stars last season and Alnood possessed the best public form. Sheikh Mohammed's Habitat colt won his last two races, including the Tankerville Nursery on the disqualification of Leipzig. "Alnood will go to Rome on April 15th for the *Premio Parioli. It's* the Italian equivalent of the 2,000 Guineas," Dunlop said. Once again the Sussex trainer is *intending to exploit* the European pattern-race system.

Possessed of an incisive and realistic mind, Dunlop is traditionally inclined to undercall his hand when assessing his well-bred and expensive horses. "Cherry Hill, Hot Rodder, Sam M and Luminate all have potential, *but it* is too early to be making any grand plans for them."

Cherry Hill is sired by Arundel's 1978 Derby winner, Shirley Heights, and ran with immense promise when third to Rousillon at the Newmarket July meeting. Timeform speak well of Sir Rex Cohen's colt and they also comment favourably on Hot Rodder, a bay colt by Forli who is a full brother to the stable's high-class miler, Posse.

In 1983 High Hawk's four victories in top races at home and in *France and* Ireland *made Shaikh* Mohammed's three-year-old the most progressive filly in training. Dunlop considers Birdwood, Celtic Assembly, Circus Plume, Crements and Out of Shot to be capable of making improvement on their two-year-old form.

"It will be asking too much to think that any of them might turn out to be another High Hawk, but all five fillies have obvious potential," Dunlop said. Crements is a half sister to Runnett and Rutland.

DONCASTER (ITV)

[Televised: C4: 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15]

GOING: straight course, good; round, good to firm.

Draw: 5f-8f high numbers best

Tote: double: 3.45, 4.45. Treble: 3.15, 4.15, 5.15.

2.45 PLAYFAIR RACING ANNUAL BROCKLESBY STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £2,338: 5f) (9 runners)

1		ELEGANT PORT (T Herring) T Fairhurst 8-11	S Webster	4
2		MOVING RIVER (J Hobbit) J Jefferson 8-11	J Reid	1
3		PATH OVER THE MOOR (Mrs E Morpeth) F Carr 8-11	S Morris 3	9
4		PROVIDEO (A Foustok) W O Gorman 8-11	T Ives	7
5		SHIPMATE (A Steven) D Ancil	Paul Eddery	6
6		STRICTLY BUSINESS (Clantime Ltd) J Berry 8-11	W Carson	2
7		TAME AFFAIR (J Tremain) R Stubbs 8-11	D Nicholls	3
8		TUTBURY (G Adshead) W Wharton 8-11	W Wharton	8
9		VIDEO ROCKET (J Rees) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	5

1983: Our Dynasty 8-11 P Eddery (5-2) M Lambert 14 ran.

7-4 Strictly Business, 9-4 Provideo, 4 Video Rocket, 7 Elegant Port, 10 Tutbury, 14 others.

3.15 BERTIE BASSETT HANDICAP (£3,381: 1m 4f) (16)

1	0/2110-	DOWN FLIGHT (D) (E Moller) G Wragg 4-9-13	D Surrey 7	6
2	003230-	SAY PRIMULA (D) (Kavli) J W Watts 6-9-13	N Connorton	16
3	200100-	HUNGARIAN PRINCE (D Hobdell) G Thorner 4-9-4	P Robinson	4
4	001000-	GENERAL CONCORDE (T Ramsden) D Dale 4-9-3	B Rouse	10
5	0/120-	WAGONER (D) (A Oldrey) P Walwyn 4-9-2	J Mercer	12
6	342032-	NESTOR (P Hamlyn) D Nicholson 4-9-2	A Murray	8
7	212330-	CLEARLY BUST (D) (K Spindler) D Morley 4-8-13	G Duffield	2
8	120200-	DANCING ADMIRAL (W Gredley) C Brittain 4-8-13	W Carson	11
9	140031-	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (C,D) (E Eldin) E Eldin 7-8-13	E Guest 5	15
10	113320-	KARABLAKE (Countess of Lonsdale) G Harwood 4-8-11	G Starkey	14
11	320023-	KEELBY KAVALIER (C,D) (Mrs J Durrant) M Lambert 6-8-8	Pat Eddery	3
13	/00400-	CARDINAL FLOWER (Miss V Yager) A Scott 7-8-5	J Lowe	13
14	030030-	REGAL STEEL (CD) (Steel Plate & Sections) R Hollinshead 6-8-3	W Ryan 5	1
17	00/002-	SKI RUN (D) (P Wigham) P Wigham 9-8-1	M Wigham	5
19	1210-00	HARRY HASTINGS (R Leask) J Wilson 5-7-8	B Crossley	9
20	002333-	LUIGI'S GLORY (L Bevan) R Williams 4-7-7	T Williams 7	7

1983: Regal Steel 5-8-0 Paul Eddery (7-2 jt-fav) R Hollinshead 12 ran.

3 Keelby Kavalier, 9-2 Harry Hastings, 11-2 Nestor, 7 General Concorde, 8 Regal Steel, Cardinal Flower, 10 Dancing Admiral, 14 Karablake, 15 others.

FORM: Say Primula 1 ½l 2nd to Balladier (Ayr 1m 4f, £10,610, good). Wagoner, 12l 6th behind Santella Man (Ascot, 2, £15,880, good to firm). Nestor (9-6) beaten 3l by Nassipour (8-11). Kempton, 1m 4f (£2,754, good). Wonderful Surprise ½l winner Haydock (1m 4f, £3,178, good). Karablake (9-9) had Regal Steel (10-0) 8l back in 3rd when 2l 2nd to Nassipour (9-7) at Sandown (1m 6f, £2,100, good). Keelby Kavalier (8-2) beaten just over 2l when 4th to Asir at Doncaster (1m 4f (£12,652, good to firm) with Regal Steel (7-13) 12th. Harry Hastings unplaced in Cagnes, won by 15l at Catterick (1m 6f, £1,176, good). Luigis Glory 1 ½ 3rd to Emma Royale at Doncaster (1m 4f, £3,840, good to firm).
Selection: KEELBY KAVALIER.

Doncaster selections

By Mandarin

2.45 Provideo. 3.15 Keelby Kavalier. 3.45 Spanish Place. (Next best) 4.15 Philstar. 4.45 CATALDI (Nap). 5.15 Phoebe Ann.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Provideo. 3.15 Down Flight. 3.45 Shaady. 4.15 Dunant. 4.45 Bold Indian.

By Michael Seely

3.15 Keelby Kavalier. 3.45 Tetron Bay. 4.45 Cataldi.

3.45 DONCASTER MILE (£8,787: 1m) (10)

1	100020-	EL GITANO (C,D) (D McIntyre) A Hide 4-9-2	Pat Eddery	5
2	203000-	SILVER SEASON (A Bingley) C A Bell 6-9-2	B Rouse	9
3	200/00-	PALACE GOLD (B) (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 5-8-13	T Ives	3
4	010/010	SHAADY (D,B) (H H Prince Yazid Saud) G Huffer 5-8-13	M Miller	8
5	002121-	SPANISH PLACE (D) (C St George) B Hills 4-8-13	S Cauthen	4
6	311001-	TETRON BAY (D) (R Shannon) R Hannon 4-8-13	L Piggott	1
7	121130-	WATER MOCCASIN (J Moseley) I Balding 3-8-1	P Cook	10
8	411-	SOUTHERN ARROW (A Balzarini) M Jarvis 3-7-13	W Carson	2
9	10110-	GOLDEN FLUTE (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 3-7-10	J Lowe	7
10	d00-211	MELLOW DANCE (D) (Esal Ltd) P Kelleway 3-7-10	B Crossley	6

1983: Princes Gate 6-9-4 P Cook (13-8) Thomson Jones 7 ran.

5-2 Spanish Place, 100-30 Tetron Bay, 5 Mellow Dance, 6 Shaady, 10 Water Moccasin, Silver Season, 12 Palace Gold, 16 others.

FORM: Silver Season (9-7) 1l 2nd to Prego (8-5) at Newbury (1m £7,610, good to firm). Shaady won Cagnes (1m, £3,713, good, Feb 14). Spanish Place, beat Lindas Fantasy at Goodwood (1m, £2,423, good) earlier nk 2nd to Muscatite (Newmarket, 1m, £10,938, good to soft). Tetron Bay won 5 times at 8f in 1983, including Ascot H'cap (9-6) (£5,599, good to firm). Water Moccasin (9-1) 5l 3rd to Vacarme (8-11) at Newbury (6f, £20,475, good). Southern Arrow won 3 races over 5f and 6f in Italy. Golden Flute beat view at Newcastle. (7f, £3,813, good to firm). Mellow Dance 2nd at Cagnes, won Chester Nursery in 1983 (7f, £5,229, good).
Selection: SPANISH PLACE.

4.15 BATTHYANY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,835: 5f) (7)

1	110440-	OUR DYNASTY (C,D) (B Hobson) M Lambert 9-7	Pat Eddery	5
2	313100-	BREGA BOY (D,B) (R Burke) T Fairhurst 9-4	R P Elliott	4
3	1d0430-	HILTON BROWN (D) (Lord McAlpine) P Cundell 8-13	S Whitworth 7	2
4	314100-	DUNANT (D) (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11	L Piggott	7
5	330202-	PHILSTAR (D,B) (C Barber-Lomax) W Elsey 8-8	T Ives	1
6	003100-	YOU LOVE ME (D) (L Hughes) R Hollinshead 7-7	W Ryan 5	6
8	2030-	PYTHAGORIAN (P Shorrock) R Stubbs 7-7	J Lowe	3

1983: Shasta Sam 8-7 S Perks (11-1) R Hollinshead 10 ran.

9-4 Our Dynasty, 3 Dunant, 9-2 Philstar, 6 Brega Boy, 8 Hilton Brown, 12 You Love Me, 15 Pythagorian.

FORM: OUR DYNASTY (8-11) beat PYTHAGORIAN (8-11) easy 4l at this meeting last year (5f £1,744, soft) BREGA BOY (8-11) had PHILSTAR (8-11) 3½l back in 3rd when winning at (Ayr, 5f, £3,012, good). HILTON BROWN (9-0) beat DUNANT (8-3) 2l when 4th and 8th to Broadwater Music (5f, Newmarket, £55,772, good to firm). PHILSTAR (8-7) 1½l 2nd to Kellys Reef with YOU LOVE ME (7-10) out of first 9 (5f, Newmarket, £3,412, good to firm).
Selection: BREGA BOY.

4.45 FRENCH GATE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £822: 1m) (8)

1	00-	ARROW BEAK (Mrs W Fine) W Musson 9-0	N Crowther	6
2	33-	BOLD INDIAN (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 9-0	J Reid	8
3	04-	CATALDI (K Abdulla) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	7
5	002-	PETER MARTIN (M Hurley) P Kelleway 9-0	Pat Eddery	5
6	00-0340	PLOUGHMAN'S (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	4
7		PORKYBELLO (I McInnes) A Smith 9-0	N Carlisle	1
8	4-	PRIME ASSETT (B) (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 9-0	T Ives	3
11	00-	QUEENSBURY LIZ (MRs D Carvalho) D.Dale 8-11	M L Thomas	2

1983: One O'Clock Jump 9-0 G Starkey (7-2 fav) F Durr 18 ran.

11-8 Cataldi, 3 Bold Indian, 9-2 Prime Assett, 6 Peter Martin, 9 Ploughman's, 14 others.

FORM: BOLD INDIAN 5l 3rd to Keen at Ascot (6f, £5,736, firm) and 3½l 3rd to Alleging (Newmarket, 7f, £4,494, good to firm). CATALDI 2½l 4th to Bob Black at (Newmarket, 1m, £4,598, good). PETER MARTIN head 2nd to Millside (Yarmouth, 1m, £1,035, soft). PLOUGHMANS placed in Cagnes, was 3l 3rd to Alpine Strings in 1983 at Windsor (6f, £690, good to firm). PRIME ASSET 10l 4th to Van Dyke Brown at Yarmouth (7f, £1,034, good).
Selection: CATALDI.

5.15 SEE IT LIVE IN YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £1,949: 6f) (8)

1	41-	WELSH ROSRAY (R Webber) R Smyth 9-7	G Starkey	7
2	432202-	BAKERS DOUBLE (C Harrison) R Hollinshead 9-2	S Perks	1
3	330103-	FILL THE JUG (D) (J Irving) T Fairhurst 9-1	C Coates 7	2
5	211-	PHOEBE ANN (C Taylor) C Thornton 8-11	J Bleasdale	6
6	004-	NIEKA (D Brodie) M McCormack 8-8	S Cauthen	4
7	000013-	RIO BRANCO (B) (A Stott) R Stubbs 8-6	L Wilson 7	3
8	0003-	ELAINE ANN (A Papotto) M Haynes 7-7	J Jenkinson	5
9	004404-	PAPIER MACHE (H Rees) J Wilson 7-7	Julie Bowker 7	8

1983: Solmile 8-11 E Hide (5-2 fav) P Kelleway 7 ran.

11-4 Phoebe Ann, 7-2 Fill The Jug, 4 Elaine Ann, 11-2 Welsh Rosary, 7 Nieka.

FORM: WELSH ROSRAY 1½l winner of Salisbury maiden (5f, £1,597, firm). BAKERS DOUBLE (8-10) beat FILL THE JUG (8-12) 1l when 2nd and 3rd to Ridge The Times (Hamilton, 6f, £916, good to firm). PHOEBE ANN short head winner of Ayr nursery (5f, £1,280, soft) earlier made all over same course and distance (£928, good). NIEKA 3l 5th to Boezinge (Bath, 6f, £1,352, hard). RIO BRANCO 1½l winner of Catterick seller (5f, £820, good). ELAINE ANNE 7l 3rd to Sallormam (Warwick, 5f, £690, good to soft). PAPER MACHE 4l 4th to Showtime in seller (Catterick, 5f, £820, good).
Selection: PHOEBE ANN.

TOWCESTER

GOING: good to firm.

2.30 GREENS NORTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £571: 2m) (18 runners)

1	2030	ON THE WARPATH D Oughton 5-12-0	G Charles-Jones
2	00p0-	ALWINS BOY M McCormack 5-11-4	P Barton
3	p	AUTUMNS DREAM Mrs P Pile 6-11-4	A Webber
7	00	GRANULAR BASE I Wardle 5-11-4	Mr R Dunwoody 4
8	32p	HENRY BELL K Bailey 5-11-4	A Webb
13	0p00	MORGANS GOLD P Oliver 5-11-4	I Cox
14	000	MOUNTVILLE F Winter 5-11-4	J Francome
15	00/3-	NOTABLE J Old 6-11-4	P Murphy
22	0400	SWIFT ROYALE D Oughton 6-11-4	P Double
23	0	THE ROYAL COMRIE J Webber 5-11-4	G McCourt
24	1020	TUDOR SQUIRE D Tucker 7-11-4	B Powell 7
25	300p	CHANTAGE R Blakeney 5-10-13	R Linley
26	u004	COOMBE SPIRIT J Baker 4-10-10	J Williams
27	4u0	CRADLE OF JAZZ J Old 4-10-10	S Morshead
28	p020	HARBOUR BAZAAR M Chapman 4-10-10	K Burke 7
29	002	JAUNTER W Mann 4-10-10	R Mann
31	4033	TOUGH CUSTOMER H Westbrook 4-10-10	S Smith Eccles
32		SHAPE UP D Ancil 4-10-5	E Waite

1983: Roman Son 5-11-7 S Smith Eccles (7-2) N Gaselee 16 ran.

11-4 Mountville, 4 Henry Bell, 9-2 Cradle Of Jazz, 6 Tough Customer, 8 Swift Royale, 10 On The Warpath, Coombe Spirit, 14 Jaunter, 16 others.

3.0 LOUISE STOCKDALE CHALLENGE CUP (Handicap chase: £1,909: 3m 190yd) (14)

2	3f0-u	ROMAN GENERAL (CD) B Munro-Wilson 11-11-7	Maj M Wallace
6	2240	AMBREMONT P M Taylor 11-10-8	A Carroll
10	4004-	NOBLEST NOBLE W Mann 14-10-4	R Mann
11	3431	ROCAMIST (CD) R Armytage 10-10-4	Miss G Armytage 7
13	1202	LEADING ARTIST N Gaselee 9-10-1	V McKevitt
14	3003	RELDIS D Gandolfo 10-10-0	P Barton
15	0002	MR GUMBOOTS (CD) Mrs J Barrow 10-10-0	M Caswell 7
17	2pp2	BALLYGORE D Thom 8-10-0	P Scudamore
21	4201	BELOW THE SALT (BF) T Forster 8-10-0	Mr R Dunwoody 4
22	0000	WREMANDO P O'Connor 10-10-0	J Bryan
23	p300	MORE PLEASURE J Webber 10-10-0	G McCourt
24	4434	ARCTIC SLOGAN R Perkins 7-10-0	R Crank
25	3120	HOPEFUL ANSWER (BF) G Balding 11-10-0	B Reilly
27	0f44	PLAYFIELDS P Burgoyne 10-10-0	S Jobar

1983: Royal Admiral 8-10-11 H Davies (5-2) T Forster 7 ran.

3 Leading Artist, 4 Below The Salt, 6 Ballygore, 7 Rocamist, 8 Mr Gumboots, Ambremont, 12 Reldis, Hopeful Answer, 16 others.

3.30 WOOD BURCOTE NOVICE CHASE (£961: 2m 50yd) (11)

1	ff1p	GREEN BRAMBLE N Henderson 7-12-0	J Francome
5	00f	ACHILLES P Pritchard 8-11-0	Mr J Pritchard
10	p0pf	BUSHY BAY M Chapman 10-11-0	K Burke 7
13	3000	EASTER TIDE J Eaton 10-11-0	A Webb
15	0041	FLIGHT SHEET P Felgate 9-11-0	P Tuck
17	0300	LULAV D Nicholson 6-11-0	P Scudamore
20	20uf	ROYAL ROUSSEL C Loggin 11-11-0	R Mann
23	00ff	SIT AND WAIT G Lee 7-11-0	S Johnson
26	0033	FLYING MISTRESS J Webber 6-10-9	G McCourt
28	upf0	SEE ANDY F Coton 7-10-9	J A Harris
30	00p3	SUPER BRAT Rex Carter 5-10-6	P Barton

1983: Esparto 8-11-0 G McCourt (7-2) M McCourt 14 ran.

6-4 Green Bramble, 7-4 Lulav, 7 Flying Mistress, 9 Super Brat, 10 Flight Sheet, 16 others.

4.0 PIPER CHAMPAGNE HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,246: 2m) (13)

1	2010	AVONDALE PRINCESS (CD) M McCourt 6-12-0	G McCourt
2	1103	ALEOS (D) J Old 7-11-7	Mr E Whettham
5	400-0	GEATA AN UISCE (D) O Brennan 5-10-2	M Brennan
6	3132	MORNING LINE (D) P M Taylor 7-10-0	B Powell 7
7	2-000	CRITICAL PATH (CD) (B) G Balding 5-10-0	R Chapman 4
9	3001	SANDHAVEN (D) P Mitchell 7-10-0 (7 ex)	A Wright 7
11	2002	DOUBLE DISCOUNT (D) C James 6-10-0	C Brown
12	11p0	PETER ANTHONY (CD) R Hickman 6-10-0	P Scudamore
13	0-000	SEASON'S DELIGHT P Burgoyne 5-10-0	A Carroll
14	120p-	TWICE LUCKY (D) F Gibson 5-10-0	C McIlatrick 7
15	04/00	TREAD A MEASURE J Douglas-Home 6-10-0	J Nolan
17	/0-p0	BUCHANAN M Chapman 9-10-0	K Burke 7
18	0f00	STAR WHISTLER P Butler 7-10-0	G Newman

1983: Macolver 5-11-4 S Morshead (4-1) J Old 12 ran.

3 Aleos, 7-2 Morning Line, 4 Sandhaven, 6 Double Discount, 8 Twice Lucky, 10 Critical Path, 12 Peter Anthony, 14 others.

4.30 MANNING HUNTERS CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Div I: amateurs: £448: 2m 5f 110yd) (11)

2	0-u31	BOBBY'S FOX P Mann 11-12-9	R Mann 4
5	uf	WELSH TREATY G Ford 12-12-9	A Denson 7
11	0023	SPARTELLA (CD) W Barnett 12-12-4	M Mann 7
13	134-0	MATT MURPHY Miss H Knight 8-12-0	J White
14	00p/p	MR WHISKERS R Bulpin 10-12-0	J McMath 7
16	2upu	BONNIE DE LYON B Wells 11-11-9	Miss S Yardley 7
17	p-p23	COUNTERLONE J Docker 10-11-9	J Sharp 4
18	p0/00	DAVID MICHAEL R Grimes 12-11-9	H Wheeler 7
19		EIGHT BALL A Whettham 9-11-9	E Whettham
24	0p0p/	ROYAL DOWN Mrs E Cardew 9-11-9	J Pritchard 7
25	00/03	SWANLY Mrs R Matheson 8-11-9	I McKie 4

1983: Royal Dust 9-12-2 Mr R Mann (3-1) Mrs E Cockburn 16 ran.

11-8 Spartella, 3 Matt Murphy, 5 Bobby's Fox, 7 Swanly, 10 Counterlone, 12 Eight Ball, 14 others.

5.0 MANNING HUNTERS CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Div II: amateurs: £448: 2m 5f 110yd) (11)

1	02/20	ALL RIGHT JACK (B) H Swaffield 11-12-9	T Swaffield 7
4	p-p12	RUGY (BF) R Weaving 8-12-9	M Wilkinson 4
6	0-100	CLIPSTON Mrs A Ferguson 12-12-5	A Tutton 4
7	1	ELMBOY W Mawle 8-12-5	A Hill 7
8	00-24	MR MOLE Mrs S Gill 8-12-5	G Mernagh 7
9	20-44	SCORT P Bowlby 14-12-5	A Bowlby 7
10	213-4	GAME TRUST (BF) C Nash 8-12-4	R Dunwoody 4
15	0pp0	BALLYGARVEY J Howell 11-11-9	D Yates 7
21	p	LINGWOOD LANE A Owen 10-11-9	C King 4
22	0-p00	McSWEENEY A Barsford 7-11-9	R Crawford 7
28	002/0	KALE BRIG Mrs F Bowden 9-11-4	Miss J Blakeney

1983: Royal Dust 9-12-2 Mr R Mann (3-1) Mrs E Cockburn 16 ran.

10-11 Elmboy, 3 Mr Mole, 5 Rugy, 7 Game Trust, 12 Scort, 14 others.

5.30 GREENS NORTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £592: 2m) (17)

2	f043	BALLIMA D Grissell 6-11-4	Mrs D Grissell
3		BALLY NED W Holden 6-11-4	S McNeill
5	33	CERTAIN LIGHT (BF) J Gifford 6-11-4	R Rowe
9	2200	DUNSTALL B Morgan 7-11-4	N Coleman 7
10	0000	FOUNTAIN VALLEY Miss A King 5-11-4	J Burke
15	0	MARKED MAN F Winter 5-11-4	J Francome
16	0400	NIKIFOROS R Atkins 5-11-4	R Atkins
17	f3r0	NO MATCH P Bowlby 8-11-4	Mr A Bowlby 7
19	0-	PROUD SAINT F Sheridan 5-11-4	P Carvill
20	303p	SAUCY VULGAN Miss E Sneyd 5-11-4	R Stronge
21	02	DYNA DRUENI T Hill 6-10-13	Mrs G Williams 7
23	00/	MAYLEADER J Hill 10-10-13	–
25	4000	SWANEE GIRL N Gaselee 7-10-13	V McKevitt
30	24	END OF THE ROAD (BF) J King 4-10-10	S Smith Eccles
32	0040	NOBLE WAY M Chapman 4-10-10	K Burke 7
33	03u	SPANISH CAVALIER J Baker 4-10-10	J Williams
34	0p0	LEDA GROVE P Oliver 4-10-5	I Cox

1983: The Ganger Man 4-10-6 J Davies (12-1) D Elsworth 15 ran.

8-11 Certain Light, 4 Marked Man, 6 Ballima, 8 End Of The Road, 10 Dyna Drueni, 12 others.

Worcester results

GOING: Good

1.30 (2m 4f chase) 1, Royal Norman M Brisbourne, (11-2); 2, Bright Oassis (100-30 fav); 3, Good as Ever (10-1). 4, Haystack's Flyer (33-1). nk. nk. 16 ran. A Brisbowne. Tote £5.20, £1.30, £1.40, £1.40. DF: £7.30. C.S.F: £21.46.

2.0 (2m 4f hurdle) 1, Feels Right (P Scudamore, (6-1); 2, Deep Prospect (7-1); 3, Great Shadow (10-1). Celtic Well (3-1 fav). 4, Gallant Native (25-1). ¾l, 2l. 24 ran. NR: Licky Lena. D Nicholson. Tote £5.30, £1.80, £3.20, £2.70, DF £23.10. C.S.F. £48.09.

2.30 (2m 4f chase) 1, Farmer (M Richards, (10-1); 2, Rough Wind (3-1 fav); 3, Whitcliffe (50-1). 4, Ballywell (20-1). 20l, 1l. 15 ran. R Hawker. Tote £9.10; £2.50, £1.60, £1.50 £29.10. DF: £22.40, C.S.F. £37.90.

3.0 (2m hurdle) 1, Keep Sauntering (Miss T Turner, (6-1); 2, Teddington Jewel (14-1); 3, Henrys Wench (8-1). Ringaling (9-2 fav). 4, Pontos (33-1). ¾, 1½l. 14 ran. W G Turner. Tote: £3.60; £1.10, £4.40, £1.80. DF: £45.50. CSF: £62.87 Tricast: £490.21. bought in 1,050gns.

3.30 (3m 5f chase) 1, Bridge Ash (A Webber, 9-2); 2, Herr Capitan (11-2); Brave Jack (10-1). Salkeld (3-1 fav); 4, Peter Scot (10-1). 1l, hd. 13 ran. J Johnson. Tote £5.80; £2.00, £2.90, £3 20. DF: £14.60. CSF: £25.97. TRICAST: £209.76.

4.0 (3m chase) 1, Fillets Farm (Mr R Dunwoody, 10-1); 2, Senrab (16-1); 3, Lloyd Ardua (12-1). 4, Ballycam (3-1 fav). 15l, 1½l. 14 ran. T Forster. Tote: £7.20; £3.20, £2.70, £1.60. DF: £39.40. CSF: £134.31. TRICAST: £1,726.63.

4.30 (2m 4f chase) 1, Sandwalker (S Morshead, 3-1); 2, Palmyra-Court (7-4 fav); Celtic Slave (10-1). 4, Manston Marauder (16-1). 1½l, ¾l. 14 ran. NR: Coleen King. Mrs M Rimell. Tote: £4.00; £1.00; £1.10; £2.60. DF: £4.00. CSF: £7.88.

5.00 (2m 4f chase), 1, Landing Board (P Barton, 4-1); 2, Seven Acres (50-1); 3, Double Past (7-2). 4, Rouspeter (7-4 fav). 1l, 1l. 15 ran. P Harris. Tote: £6.00; £2.20, £16.20, £1.40. DF: £1.70 first or second with any other horse. CSF: £128.30.

5.30 (2m 4f hurdle) 1, Mister Boot (M Caswell, 7-2 fav); 2, Major Setback (4-1); 3, Chanelle (14-1). 4, Coyor (10:1). 7l, 1L 23 ran. O O'Neill. Tote: £5.20; £1.50, £2.10, £2.80. DF: £21.20. CSF: £18.85. Placepot: £448.25.

Kelso

Going: Good.

2.15 (2m hurdle) 1, Tarebin M Barnes (5-1); 2, Deep Line (5-4 fav); 3, Prince Sol (25-1).; 4, Nero Wolf (5-1). 3l, 10l. Tote: £4.00; £1.30, £1.00, £6.50. DF: £5.10. CSF. £12.44.

2.45 (2m chase) 1, Allerlea P Tuck, (4.5 fav); 2, Belcraig (8-1); 3, Clickham Lad (7-1).; 4, Hazy Glen (14-1) 2½l. 12l. 11 ran. C H Bell. Tote: £1.30; £1.00, £1.40, £1.80. DF: £2.30 CSF: £7.94.

3.15 (3m chase) 1, Colonel Henry Mr R Drysdale; (16-1); 2, Gayle Warning (5-6 fav); 3, Arthur's Bell (20-1); 4, Lady Buttons (7-1). 1½l, 8l. 7 ran Mrs C Braithwaite. Tote: £11.60; £2.20, £1.30. DF: £6.10. CSF £29.23.

3.45 (2m hurdle) 1, Cheers R Earnshaw (1-5 fav); 2, Gool Andy (7-1); 3, Always Hopeful (20-1). 4, Ragabury (16-1). 10l, 12l. 15 ran. M Dickinson. Tote £1.30; £2.20, £1.50, £1.00. DF: £1.90. CSF £3.73.

4.15 (3m chase) 1, Ballyice (J J O'Neill, 12-1) 2, Mr Snugfit (10-1); 3, Spring Chancellor (6-1). Twiflight (4-1 fav), Jockambel (9-2) 4th; 1½ l, 20l. 13 Ran. H Wharton. Tote:£38.40; £6.00, £7.80, £3.90. DF: £183.90. CSF: £117.08. TRICAST: £727.64.

4.45 (3m If hurdle) 1, Born Nooks (Mr M Meacher, 9-4). 2, Toonfit Brig, (33-1); 3, Rukotso (14-1). 4, Islander (8-1) ¾l, 2l. 12 ran. R Fisher. Tote:£2.50; £1.30, £5.60, £8.20. DF: £168.10. CSF: £63.70. TRICAST: £800.34. Placepot: £13.05.

● Our racing results are lacking some detail because of a dispute affecting the Press Association.

Course specialists

DONCASTER

TRAINERS: G Harwood, 18 wins from 78 runners, 23.1%; W O'Gorman, 14 from 82, 17.1%; B Hills, 16 from 119, 13.4%

JOCKEYS: J Mercer, 23 wins from 115 rides, 20.0%; G Starkey, 27 from 144, 18%; W Carson, 34 from 209, 16.3%. (Statistics over last five seasons.)

Blinkered first time

DONCASTER: 4 45 Prime Assett.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Caverton, Slicom, Noirizza, Rosy Future, Foxborough, Taemp, Five Again, Oak Ridge Boy, Childown, Bold Biddy, No Hassel, Sheer Madness, Readmace.

TOMORROW'S ADVANCE GOING: Newbury: good to firm. Ludlow: Firm.

ATHLETICS

Waitz can make this show run and run

From Pat Butcher
New York

Grete Waitz's decision to attempt an unprecedented sixth title in the world cross-country championships here on Sunday will probably do as much as anything to convert Americans to this sport.

Special running lanes for joggers on the roads through and around Central Park testify to the impact of the marathon, and Mrs Waitz, of Norway, is almost a US national heroine after her four victories in the New York marathon. But cross-country running is considered even more eccentric here than in Britain, where it began a century ago.

Mrs Waitz decided only a month ago that she would not run the Rotterdam marathon in mid-April, which has left her free to run here, after she had said last year that we had seen her last cross-country race.

She has not competed in cross-country since winning her fifth world title in Gateshead last March, but she said yesterday that after the inclusion of some speed work in her last month's training, she should be able to cope with the five-kilometre course.

There will be much interest in how she copes with Maricica Puica, who beat Mrs Waitz in this championship in Rome two years ago. Miss Puica, of Rumania, was injured last year and did not race but the course here at Meadowlands is a horse-race track similar to the one in Rome.

SKIING

Miss Hess holds the upper hand

Zwiesel, West Germany (AFP) – Tamara McKinney, of the United States, the 1983 World Cup winner, won the last women's giant slalom of the season here yesterday, to set up a showdown between Erika Hess, of Switzerland, and Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, for the 1984 trophy in Oslo tomorrow.

Miss Hess, who leads Miss Wenzel by nine points, was second yesterday, and won the giant slalom title as a result, neither woman improved her overall score, under the points system which counts only the four best results in each category. Miss Hess will win the cup, if she finishes at least second in the closing special slalom.

If Miss Hess finishes third tomorrow, she will earn three points, but Miss Wenzel stands to gain 16 points for a victory, giving her the overall title by four points.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM (Zwiesel): 1, T McKinney (US), 2min 13.28sec; 2, E Hess (Switz), 2:14.25; 3, B Fernandez-Ochoa (Sp), 2:14.29; 4, M Kiehl (WG), 2:14.43; 5, C Nelson (US), 2:14.44; 6, P Bartier (Fr), 2:14.48; 7, M Figini (Switz), 2:14.56; 8, H Wenzel (Liech), 2:15.42; 9, Kirchler (Austria), 2:16.01; 10, D Armstrong (US), 2:16.01; 11, Z Haas (Switz), 2:16.20; 12, A F Rey (Fr), 2:16.49; 13, M Hess (Switz), 2:17.07; 14, A Marasova (Cz), 2:17.09; 15, O Charvatova (Cz), 2:17.17.

OVERALL: E Hess, 115pts; 2, C Cooper (US), 90, 3, McKinney, 85; 4, Kiehl, 77; 5, Wenzel, 69; 6, Figini, 64.

WORLD CUP: Overall: 1, E Hess, 247pts; 2, Wenzel, 238; 3, McKinney, 190; 4, I Epple (WG), 178; 5, Figini, 166; 6, Cooper, 161.

CYCLING

Classic to be staged on Isle of Wight

By John Wilcockson

A further step was taken yesterday in British professional cycling's progress to full international status. The Michelin company announced their sponsorship of a 200 kilometres one-day race, to be known as the Michelin Isle of Wight classic, which will be held for the first time on Sunday, June 10.

A prize fund of more than £7,000 has already attracted an entry from the French team, Peugeot-Shell-Michelin, who are likely to send in their squad the Scottish personality, Robert Millar. The race has the full backing of the Isle of Wight council, and it will be the highlight of a weekend, that will include amateur races on both days.

A particularly hilly route has been mapped out for the Michelin race, with two laps of the island's marathon course being followed by six laps of a 15 kilometer circuit that includes two severe climbs into and out of Ventnor, where the race will start and finish.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy third round second leg: Telford v Runcorn.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley v Everton. Second division: Newcastle v Leeds (7.00).

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third round: Dulwich Hamlet v Tooting and Mitcham.

TOUR MATCH: AFA XI V New England Universities (Old Latymerians FC, Hounslow, 3.0).

OTHER SPORT

RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Rochdale v Workington Town.

HOCKEY: Women's Inter-Service championships (RAF College, Cranwell).

BADMINTON: All-England championships (Wembley Arena, 1.0).

BILLIARDS: England amateur championship (Widnes Snooker Centre, 11.0). World professional championship (Majestic, Portsmouth, 11.0).

BOWLS: National indoor championships (Hartlepool). British Isles women's championship (Swansea).

GOLF: Sunningdale Foursomes (9.0).

GOLF

Last 16 promises a battle of the sexes

By Mitchell Platts

Sam Torrance and John O'Leary looked as if they were still limbering up for the main event as they overpowered Terry O'Nion and Paul Hunt, 6 and 5 in the fourth round of the Sunningdale foursomes yesterday.

Perhaps it is because they want to sharpen their games for the forthcoming PGA European tour that these two experienced professionals are prepared to put their reputations on the line and subject themselves to the prospect of playing eight rounds in four days. And, for that matter, they are playing without a publicized prize fund and with the knowledge that the first prize is unlikely to exceed that which each would win for simply finishing fiftieth in the European Open on this course next September.

Even so, Torrance and O'Leary are here strictly on business which they emphasised well enough by starting the afternoon with an eagle three at the first where Torrance hit a mighty drive and then holed from 12 feet after O'Leary had played a three-iron approach. When O'Leary took advantage of Torrance's six-iron to four feet for a birdie four at the thirteenth, the match ended with O'Nion and Hunt in the country.

Looking at the list of survivors, O'Leary, who reached the final with Carl Mason in 1980, and Torrance have most to fear from the female partnerships in the last 16.

The concession of shots for the women has been made all the more generous because of the conditions.

As a heavy mist was burnt away by the midday sun to reveal a clear blue sky, and the arrival of spring, so the course continued to play fast and into the hands of the fairer sex.

Mary McKenna and Maureen Madill, who reached the final in 1982, had a handsome 7 and 6 win in the morning, and they followed that with a fine 4 and 2 success over Derek Small and Craig Defoy. Miss McKenna and Miss Madill undoubtedly benefited from being able to use irons which to reach the fifth, sixth, and seventh holes where at this time of year they would usually require a wood. By the time they stood on the eighth tee, they were four up and virtually out of reach of their opponents from whom they were receiving no less than nine shots.

Some might suggest that the concession is too generous, but then that is the manner in which this thoroughly entertaining tournament is set up and, indeed, Michelle Walker and Christine Langford, who won in 1982, are the only all-female partnership to have succeeded.

Miss Walker and Miss Langford are through to the last 16 again as are Gill Thornhill and Claire Waite who had to go no further than the 14th green in either of their two matches yesterday. Alison Saunders, a teenager from Stoneham, and Caroline Griffiths are also in the last 16 while John Davies and Martin Davetta could still become the first partnership since the last war to make a successful defence.

RESULTS AT SUNNINGDALE

THIRD ROUND

OLD COURSE: M L Kirby and G Wilson bt F S Kiddie and E Grant, 6 and 5; Mrs J Thornhill and Miss C Waite bt A Drake and T Greenwood, 7 and 6; J R Jones and H J Evans bt C North and Miss C Hayllar, 20th; S Adwick and D Sheppard bt M A Macdiarmid and T Coles 3 and 2; Miss A Saunders and Miss C Griffiths bt I Young and H Stott, 19th; N Hansen and D Robson bt M Howell and S Lloyd, 6 and 5, J Christine and Mrs J I Nicolson bt R Whitehead and J Linaker, 2 and 1; Miss L Davies and Miss B New bt J Wood and Miss H Reid, 5 and 4.

D J Ray and D Scanlon bt L Scott and P M S Low, 3 and 2, M J Herbert and P Hughes bt B Sparks and Miss T E Hammond, 4 and 2; S W Barr and D Regan bt J R Bates and P R Sparks, 5 and 4; Miss M Walker and Miss C Langford bt A Lyddon and B Sandry, 3 and 2.

J Garner and Miss N Holloway bt A Hartley and J Ord, 3 and 2; K Macdonald and M Vickery bt J N Baldwin and N Mclean, 5 and 4; J P Hunt and T O'Nion bt I Caldwell and Mrs I Caldwell, 1 hole; J O'Leary and S Torrance bt A Sherborne and R D A Smith, 3 and 2.

NEW COURSE: P Johnson and C Coombs bt C Burgess and K Davies, 21st; G Thompson and A Macdonald bt I C Taylor and Miss G Teschner, 3 and 2; I Whyatt and M McLean bt B Smith and B Caiger, 5 and 3; A Way and D Hudspith bt A Blackburn and R F Hervey, 3 and 2; P Taylor and K Maxwell bt R Newman and D Owers, 2 holes; M Devetta and J C Davies bt G Simmons and D Burrow, 4 and 3; D Edwards and Miss J Burnett bt Miss M Burton and Miss D Hastings, 3 and 2.

A J Hall and A W Reynolds bt N Lawrence and A Clark, 20th; K Brake and M Squire bt T Clements and A C Razue, 6 and 5; N Mitchell and H V Francis bt D Bristow and T Hoyles, 3 and 2; K L Williams and D Craik bt A Biggins and A Lees, 20th.

J Lamble and A Calder bt D Blakeman and M Thomas, 2 and 1; D Small and C Defoy bt R G R Watkins and M S White 1 hole; Miss M A McKenna and Miss M Madill bt J R Hoskison and P Hollington, 7 and 6; D Huish and Miss G Stewart bt S Case and J Todd, 4 and 3; M G King and M H Dixon bt M Stancer and M Torrens, 19th.

FOURTH ROUND SCORES: Mrs J Thornhill and Miss C Waite bt Miss M Kirby and G Wilson, 6 and 4; S Adwick and D Sheppard bt J R Jones and H J Evans, 2 and 1; A Saunders and Miss C Griffiths bt N Hansen and D Robson, 6 and 4; J Christine and Mrs J Nicolson bt Miss L Davies and Miss B New, 1 hole; M J Herbert and P Hughes bt D J Ray and D Scanlon, 1 hole, Miss M Walker and Miss C Langford bt S W Barr and D Regan, 5 and 4; J Garner and Miss N Holloway bt K Macdonald and M Vickery, 3 and 1; J O'Leary and S Torrance bt J P Hunt and T O Nion, 6 and 5; G Thompson and A Macdonald bt P Johnson and C Coombes, 4 and 3, I Whyatt and M McLean bt A Way and D Hudspith, 3 and 2; M Devetta and J C Davies bt P Taylor and K Maxwell, 2 and 1; A Hall and A Reynolds bt A Edwards and A Burnett, 7 and 6; M Mitchell and H Francis bt K Brake and M Squire, 3 and 2; K Williams and D Craik bt J Lamble and A Calder, 4 and 2; Miss M McKenna and Miss M Madill bt D Small and C Deloy 4 and 2, D Huish and Miss G Stewart bt M G King and M H Dixon, 4 and 3.



Claire Waite: successful yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Murray's happy safari puts him in Open hunt

From a Special Correspondent, Lusaka

Ewen Murray, the tournament professional at Walton Heath, Surrey, is looking forward to playing in the Open Championship at St Andrews next July as one of the privileged exempt players after some stirring performances on this winter's African Safari tour, which ends in Lusaka this weekend with the Zambian Open.

Murray, a former Scottish boy champion, is almost certain to win his place in the Open by finishing top of the Safari money list in this week's event. The only man who could conceivably catch him is the Spanish Ryder Cup player Jose-Maria Canizares, winner of the Kenya Open two weeks ago, but it would require a dramatic change in the fortunes of the Kwacha, Zambia's troubled currency, to prevent the Scot from lining up alongside the best players in the world next July.

Murray deserves his place at St Andrews because he has experienced wretched luck over the years in his attempts to get into the Open. The last time he qualified was in 1979 and since then he has three times been involved in sudden-death play-offs for the final places, each ending in bitter disappointment.

Murray is joined in Lusaka by his fellow Scot Ken Brown. The 27-year-old Ryder Cup international, the winner of last year's Kenya and Dutch Opens, opted out of last week's Mufulira Open after finishing fourth in Kenya.

American Bill Calfee has returned to Zambia to defend the title

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) –	°C
Crans-Montana	130	180	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	-4
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Flaine	130	310	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	5
Lower slopes slightly slushly							
Kitzbühel	35	155	Good	Spring	Poor	Fine	2
Excellent spring conditions							
Sauze Doulx	45	85	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	1
New snow on firm base							
Tignes	165	245	Icy	Crust	Fair	Cloud	-5
Pistes hard with moguls							
Val d Isère	10	198	Good	Crust	Fair	Fine	5
Good skiing above 2000m							
Verbier	35	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	8
Slush on lower slopes							
Wengen	20	110	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	3
Good skiing, slush on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Adelboden	40	100	Good	–	–1
Braunwald	100	130	Good	–	–1
Champery	10	80	Good	–	+3
Chateau d'Oex	10	80	Good	–	–2
Disentis	50	120	Good	–	+4
Gstaad	10	40	Fair	–	0
Kandersteg	25	60	Good	–	+1
Lenx-Films	70	200	Good	–	–4
Lenk	20	80	Good	–	–3
Lenzerheide	90	140	Good	–	–3
Les Diablerets	40	70	Good	–	–2
Leysin	40	120	Good	–	–4
Pontresina	55	200	Good	–	+3
St Gergue	10	50	Fair	–	+2
Savognin	50	110	Good	–	0
Unterwasser	20	70	Good	–	+2

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Alpbach	35	135	–	–	-1
Axamer-Lizum	–	145	–	–	-4
Badgastein	20	190	–	–	-4
Berwang	110	180	–	–	-2
Brand	40	140	–	–	-1
Igls	5	100	–	–	-5
Ischgl	110	250	–	–	-5
Kaprun	5	180	–	–	-5
Lech-Zürs	155	220	–	–	-3
Lermoos	80	160	–	–	-5
Lienz	30	110	–	–	-3
Mayrhofen	–	95	–	–	-2
Badgastein	35	135	–	–	1
Berwang	70	100	–	–	1
Brand	30	110	–	–	2
Igls	20	90	–	–	3
Lermoos	25	130	–	–	1
Lienz/Osttirol	30	150	–	–	1
Marynofen	70	160	–	–	-1
Mitterbach	30	120	–	–	1
Obergurgl	135	165	–	–	-2
Obertauern	100	250	–	–	1
Saalbach	90	180	–	–	1
Schruns	0	180	–	–	2
Seefeld	75	90	–	–	2
Serfaus	80	170	–	–	2
Soll	30	130	–	–	2
Wildschönau	30	100	–	–	2

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather –	°C
Firse	–	280	Good	–	-8
Geilo	–	80	Good	–	-5
Gol	–	70	Good	–	-10
Lillehammer	–	80	Pwdr	–	-10

هكذا من الأصل

Law Report March 22 1984

Licensing of sex shops code is not mandatory

Regina v Preston Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Trafford Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Chester City Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd
Regina v Watford Borough Council, Ex parte Quietlynn Ltd

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Stephen Brown

[Judgment delivered March 15]

The code of practice contained in Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 providing for the control of sex shops by local authorities under a system of licensing was not mandatory nor exhaustive. Accordingly, breaches of the code did not invalidate a decision to refuse a licence provided that no unfairness to the applicant had resulted.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing three appeals by the applicant, Quietlynn Ltd, in respect of their applications for licences to operate sex shops in Preston, Trafford and Watford. The court, however, allowed an appeal by Quietlynn in relation to their application for a licence in Chester on the basis that that decision had been invalidated by a procedural irregularity.

Mr Kenneth Zucker, QC and Mr Mark Warwick for Quietlynn; Mr John Hugill, QC and Mr Stephen Sauvain for Preston, Trafford and Chester; Mr John Hugill, QC and Mr Harry Sales for Watford.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that Quietlynn Ltd were operators of sex shops throughout the country. The appeals related to Mr Justice Woolf's refusal (*The Times* October 19, 1983) to grant judicial review in relation to the refusal of the licensing authorities to grant licences for four particular establishments within the local authority areas of Watford, Preston, Trafford and Chester.

Mr Zucker relied on three grounds of appeal which he called (1) the objections point, (2) the procedural point and (3) the delegation point. The third point related only to premises in Chester.

On July 13, 1982 there came into force the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 which for the first time provided for the control of sex establishments. Section 2(1) provided that a local authority might pass resolutions to apply Schedule 3 to their area.

Each of the relevant local authorities concerned in the appeal passed resolutions to bring into force the control provisions, described by counsel as a code of practice, contained in Schedule 3. The premises in each case had existed before the coming into force of the Act which contained transitional provisions enabling trading to continue pending applications for licences.

The scheme of the Act provided for the control of sex establishments by local authorities by a system of licensing. It was made a criminal offence to trade without a licence.

Schedule 3 provided for the making of objections and for the procedure to be followed for applying for a licence. Paragraph 10(15) of the schedule provided that the objections had to be in writing and had to be made not later than 28 days after the date of the applieation.

Paragraph 10(16) provided that where the appropriate local authority received notice of objections under paragraph 10(15) the authority should, before considering the application, give notice in writing of the objections in general terms to the applicant.

Mr Zucker submitted that the provisions of Schedule 3 were mandatory and that they were exhaustive. Accordingly, he submitted that in the case of Watford Borough Council where an objection was notified before the application was made the local authority were in breach of the provisions.

Although it was conceded that no unfairness had resulted because notice had been given to the applicant the position was, in his Lordship's judgment, as the judge had found, namely, that paragraph 10(15) *did* not restrict the giving of notice of objection before the application. It did restrict the giving of late notice of objection.

His Lordship agreed with the finding of the judge that that provision was not exhaustive and that no breach had been made out. There was no ground for the granting of judicial review on the objections point.

On the procedural point, Mr Zucker pointed out that there was no specific provision in Schedule 3 for affording an oral hearing to objectors although paragraph 10(15) made provision for objections to be given in writing.

He submitted that the three local authorities, Preston, Trafford and Chester did in fact afford a hearing to objectors and since the code of practice did not specifically afford the opportunity of an oral hearing to objectors the local authority were in breach of the mandatory provisions of the code and that the decision was bad and should be quashed as being in breach of the exhaustive code.

His Lordship had earlier indicated that the code was not exhaustive and agreed with the judge that since unfairness was not alleged nor found nor inferred that ground of appeal too should fail.

His Lordship would dismiss appeals relating to Preston, Trafford and Watford.

The delegation point related to premises in Chester and was founded on the basis that the subcommittee which heard the applicant under the provisions of paragraph 10(19) of Schedule 3 did not have the power to determine the application and that it did not report to the committee which did have the power to determine the application.

Chester had delegated its power to grant or refuse a licence to the environmental services committee which had authorized the setting up of a licensing panel consisting of five members of that committee to consider all applications for licences and to make recommendations.

Paragraph 10(19) of Schedule 3 provided that where an authority was minded to refuse a licence it *should give the applicant a hearing.*

The licensing panel had held a meeting for the purpose of hearing the applicant. The applicant had appeared by their solicitor who swore in an affidavit that he had been *told* that the committee before which he was appearing was a subcommittee which was not empowered to make decisions but would report to a full committee which would make the decisions in private.

He protested about the procedure but the hearing took place and a recommendation was made by the *licensing panel to the committee* that the application by Quietlynn be refused because the character of the locality was inappropriate for a sex establishment. That recommendation was put before a meeting of the full environmental services committee consisting of 13 members which included the five who had formed the licensing panel.

At that meeting two applications were considered. The first application, which was not that of the applicant, was considered and after a detailed discussion the application was granted. But when the applicant's application came to be considered there was no discussion and there was no report, there was simply a vote to reject the application.

The complaint made by the applicant was that the procedure which had taken place contravened the basic principle which applied to the administrative functions of local authorities, in particular to administrative functions which imported some degree of a judicial function.

Mr Zucker submitted there must be an application of the mind of the decision-making body and a concious choice by that particular body and *that* in the present case the facts showed the decision-making body had before it only the recommendation. There was no report of objections or the representations made by the applicant to the licensing panel.

The respondent local authority submitted that there was no necessity for a report by the licensing panel because the decision was one which was based on locality the characteristics of which would be expected to be known to all the members of the committee.

Furthermore, the five members of the licensing panel who were present as members of the committee could *have* given any information about the hearing if asked and since Schedule 3 provided that a hearing might be by a subcommittee there was no breach of any procedure requiring the court's intervention.

His Lordship accepted that administrative functions covered a very wide spectrum and that it applied to the various licensing functions which fell on local authorities but there was an element of judicial process in that particular function and that was clear under paragraph 10(19).

The principle expressed in the maxim *audi alteram partem* (hear the other side) was relevant and did apply, in his Lordship's judgment, to that particular function.

In his Lordship's view it was a requisite of paragraph 10(19) that the applicant's representations should be considered and since no report of any kind was made there was a procedural irregularity which could not be cured by the fact that the members of the committee could have been expected to know the characteristics of the locality and that they could have asked *if* they wished for details from the members who had heard the applicant's representations.

In his Lordship's judgment there was a breach of procedural rules which did vitiate the decision arrived at. For that reason his Lordship would allow the appeal relating to the premises in Chester and quash the decision.

The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Kaye, Tesler & Co; Mr A. Owens, Preston; Mr R. Armstrong, Manchester; Mr Michael Murray, Chester; Mr M. A. Raybould, Watford.

Committee is unable to delegate decisions

Regina v Liverpool City Council, Ex parte Professional Association of Teachers

An education committee of a local education authority could not delegate to its chairman the decision as to what recommendation to make in its report to the full council.

Mr Justice Forbes so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on March 13, granting the applicant, the Professional Association of Teachers, judicial review by way of a declaration that a resolution of the Liverpool City Council on January 25, 1984, whereby it had purported to rescind a resolution of March 9, 1983 which had granted the applicant full negotiating and representation rights on behalf of its members, was invalid and ineffective to rescind the earlier resolution.

HIS LORDSHIP said that paragraph 7 of Part II of Schedule I to the Education Act 1944 provided that a local education authority should consider a report from its education committee before exercising its education functions.

In his Lordship's judgment, such a report should include a recommendation as to the course of action which the authority should take, or at least should set out the arguments for and against a particular course of action.

In this case the committee, having been asked to consider whether recognition should be withdrawn from the applicant, had invited the applicant to make representations direct to the authority and had purported to authorize its chairman to make a recommendation on its behalf direct to the authority at its meeting so that the matter could be then decided.

The committee had no power so to authorize its chairman, and the committee's minute recording that it had reconsidered the matter, invited representations to be made to the authority and authorized the chairman to make a recommendation did not constitute a report for the purpose of paragraph 7.

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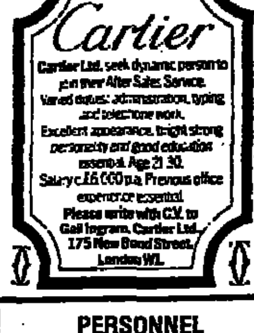
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2 year contract including modest living allowance and flights. Regrets no funding available for dependents. Applicants must be resident in the UK or Ireland.

Write for details including a short CV and large sae to: International Voluntary Service T6, 53 Regent Road, Leicester, LE1 6YL

EAST BERKSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY
Mental Handicap Services Unit
Training Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced people to direct, lead and co-ordinate the work of all professional staff involved in training mentally handicapped adults living in residential settings.
The appointment calls for an enthusiastic, resilient person, who will maintain and develop further, a stimulating, learning and happy therapeutic environment, consistent with current philosophy to work within the hospital and community health services within East Berkshire. Salary *in the region of* £9,650-£10,799.
For Application Form and Job Description, contact Colin Harris, Administrator, Church Hill House Hospital, Bracknell, Berks. Telephone: Bracknell 422722.
Informal enquiries to either Mr W T Henning, Director of Nursing Services, Dr F S Morgenstern, Consultant Psychiatrist or the Administrator. Closing date: 31st March, 1984.

ASSISTANT *DIOCESAN SECRETARY*
Diocese of Guildford

The Diocese wishes to fill this post on the retirement of the present holder, the appointment to take effect from mid-August 1984. Applicants should be communicant members of the Church of England. *Preferred* maximum age early 50s. Salary range £8,000 – £10,000 according to qualifications and experience. Duties include organisation of committee business, staff supervision, property management and maintenance, financial work, servicing the Parsonages Board as its secretary and acting as assistant secretary of the Board of Finance and its committees. Experience of legal work, property management, finance or administration would be of advantage.
Applications by letter giving details of education, qualifications and experience and enclosing C.V. should reach the Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan House, Quarry Street, Guildford GU1 3XG by 24 April 1984.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

LAW AND PRACTICE OF BANKING

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the LAW AND PRACTICE OF BANKING tenable in the Department of Management Studies of the University, primarily to lecture to the undergraduate course in Banking and Finance. The appointee will also be an Associate Member of the Loughborough Banking Centre.
Applicants should possess a relevant degree and/or professional qualification and banking experience. The appointment is for three years in the first instance: starting salary in the scale £7,190 to £14,125. Further details and application forms from Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer quoting ref. no. 84/14 MS.
Loughborough Leicestershire

Sales and Marketing Appointments

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As part of a group of large, successful companies we are able to offer very competitive salary, good career prospects, company car, 25 days annual holiday, staff pension scheme, relocation expenses if appropriate, and other fringe benefits.

For further information and application form please contact: **Mr D G Muirden, Personnel and Training Officer, Redland Prismo Ltd, Rowfant, Near Crawley, W Sussex, RH10 4NF. Tel: Copthorne 0342 714949.**

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In return they can offer you excellent and invaluable training, a marvellous career opportunity and a guaranteed basic salary. In addition, company commission schemes will enable you to earn a total package of £8,000 - £12,000 in your first year.

To discuss, call Lynn Beaumont, Helen Scarlett or Judy Adams on 01-629 7262 (24-hour answering service).

SALES & MARKETING APPOINTMENTS
a division of Graduate Appointments Ltd.
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Public Appointments

DEPUTY HEAD OF SECRETARIAT OFFICE SYSTEM MANAGER

We are looking for a Secretariat Office/System Manager to assist in servicing the Health Authority, manage the Secretariat Office and carry out routine management of the computer/word processor system in the District Headquarters.
The post requires a good understanding of office automation systems and ability to discuss with secretaries and other users their requirements. Experience of word processing systems is essential and of electronic mail systems would be advantageous.
The offices have two multi-user CP/M based 60 megabyte hard disk systems currently supporting 20 users throughout the working day.
The successful applicant will be someone capable of day-to-day system management including tape back-up, disk management and maintainance scheduling. We anticipate that *this vital computer function will* take up 2 hours of the working day, the balance being taken up by Secretariat and Office Manager duties, for which good organisational skills and experience of managing clerical staff is essential. The salary will be £8,446 – £10,067 depending on relevant experience (inclusive of London Weighting). The Authority has a low interest season ticket loan facility, and the office is near two Central London Tube stations. There are canteens available and the Authority has a social club with swimming pool and squash courts based nearby.

For application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department, University College Hospital, Gower Street, London WC1E 6AU, or telephone 01 387 2374 *(24 hour service) quoting reference PL44.* Closing date: 6th April, 1984.

BLOOMSBURY *Health Authority*

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF TOURISM AND AMENITIES

Salary £18,885 – £20,361

Applications are invited for the post of Director of Tourism and Amenities.

The Director of Tourism and Amenities is a member of the Council's Management Team and is responsible to the Chief Executive for the administration of the Tourism and Amenities Department of the Council which, in addition to promoting the Borough as a major tourist area and dealing with the normal tourism and leisure facilities, involves the running of a large conference complex, a *substantial* catering section, and museums and art galleries.

Scarborough Borough Council derives its name from one of Britain's leading holiday resorts and conference towns where the main administrative centre is situate and includes, within an area of approximately 320 square miles, two other *well-known holiday resorts, Whitby and Filey, together with the* major part of the North York Moors National Park.

Applicants should possess one or more appropriate qualifications and have substantial publicity, marketing and management experience and must be able to provide expertise and advice to enable the Council to manage and *develop its tourism and amenities services.*

The post attracts a car allowance, together with a generous range of relocation allowances, where appropriate. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available.

Scarborough Borough Council is an equal opportunities employer.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the **Chief Executive, Town Hall, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO11 2HG.**

Previous applicants need not apply as their applications will be reconsidered.

Closing date: 16th April, 1984.

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This new position is potentially one of the most influential within Istel's latest and most aggressive drive into the evergrowing systems marketplace.

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We require an enthusiastic 30-35 year old marketing specialist with an in-depth knowledge of the computing environment. *Candidates will probably have a degree and have a management style* which should reflect our own positive operating outlook. Salary is negotiable around £20,000 plus two company lease cars, and comprehensive benefits which include generous assistance with relocation to Redditch where applicable.

Please send a full CV to Lyn Morgan, Personnel Development or telephone for an application form



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Particular emphasis will be placed on your personality and ability to deal with clients at Board level. Ref 7810.



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highly qualified in material management, plant operations and production *scheduling. Only those having relevant* education (business administration, purchasing administration, inventory/materials control etc) and proven record of accomplishments will be considered. Applications inclusive of biodata and conditions to be addressed to PO Box 502, KBY Jakarta, Indonesia, before mid of April, 1984.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT *Required as Assistant to Partner of* London West End Chartered Accountants firm. Must be fluent in spoken and written Chinese (Cantonese). At least 3 years post qualification experience (Preferably mixture of professional and commercial). Salary negotiable. Phone: 01-734 9548.

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Location : LANNION, BRITANNY (FRANCE) or RESTON, VIRGINIE (USA)

Applicants should apply with hand written CV giving relevant personal and career details and photography, mentioning remuneration looked for, to CIT ALCATEL 10, rue Latécoère 78140 VELIZY (FRANCE).

General Appointments

General Appointments

هكذا من الأصل

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Finding a niche in politics

Barrie Sherman discusses full and part-time jobs with the various parties

Being a politician at one time was not a very highly regarded state of affairs in Britain. Younger sons were encouraged to take the "rotten borough" offered to them and the *House of Lords* was seen as a *feudal* duty, but as Hilaire Belloc put it:

Towards the age of twenty-six,
They pushed him into politics

Things are different today. The announcement of a seat becoming vacant is the signal for hundreds of phone calls and letters to party secretaries from aspiring candidates. This is now being mirrored in the council elections as the attendance allowances can provide a living wage, especially if one eats at receptions on a daily basis. But though politics may now be respectable, there are relatively few jobs compared with the United States, where politics is an industry.

Politics in Britain is a comparatively cheap commodity. The political parties are constrained by electoral law as to the monies that they can spend, and how they can spend it, during an election while they all complain of penury and the state provides nothing. Elections are *basically run by a combination* of professional staff who attempt to organize a host of volunteers, seconded by people who are on holiday from companies or unions, *and people hired* on short-term contracts. Between elections the full-time staffs of the political parties beaver away at the organizational work that bedevils any large body, but have additional duties concerned with policy and presentation.

In general, it would be wrong to suggest that there are numerous well paid people working in the political arena, although salaries have become more realistic over recent years. The tendency has been always to trade upon the political sympathies of prospective workers, and to underpay them accordingly. An additional carrot dangled before applicants for some types of jobs (especially those at the head offices and in the research oriented areas) is the prospect of graduating to MPdom – the Healey syndrome. If people are sufficiently interested in such jobs they should either note the salaries from advertisements or enquire, or be so enthusiastic as to not care.

Direct political appointments are limited by the number of constituencies, multiplied by the number of parties with the addition of central and regional staffs. In practice not all the constituencies have full or even *part time* employees. *The Labour* Party has only 63 agents while the SDP has none at all. Each MP can have a secretary or a researcher (or both) and ministers in government and senior opposition spokesmen *often have* their own researchers and/or personal assistants. Public monies are available for the offical opposition to hire such staff members. Secretaries are paid by the MP, and there is no fixed scale, although *there is a fixed allowance to the MP.* Although it is necessary for the researchers to have a basic political sympathy with the aims of the person for whom they are researching, this is not quite so true for the secretaries, although it obviously helps and, in practice, happens. One word of warning for the researchers; they can tangle with a Civil Service which mistrusts them, and a party head office which sees them as a threat. These jobs can require strong nerves and thick skins.

By and large researchers need some form of degree with economics or politics the favoured, but by no means essential, subjects. The same applies to the research staffs required by the party head offices or regions and indeed the unions where there may be a degree of political input in the research, as well as those with similar functions at the CBI or AIMS. There are always fears of job insecurity in the areas surrounding members of Parliament. Fashions change, politicians drift in and out of favour and a combination of the electorate and the boundary commissioners can create redundancies. These considerations do not affect the full-time party workers whose jobs are as secure as most other. As with all largish organisations political parties have to maintain a clerical and administrative base and the jobs available here are little different from those found in other offices. There are, however, other specialist functions such as research and the press and publicity departments which require political knowledge and commitment not only to get the jobs in the first place, but also to perform the duties properly. These strictures apply to posts in *international departments,* in organizational and education departments and in the general political development areas. Head office staffs tend to diminish in size after elections, and build up during the run-in period to the following election, *but the core* staffing remains unchanged.

In Britain there is a continuity of political activity outside election periods. Jobs are available at a local, that is constituency, and to a smaller extent, at a regional level. These positions require political enthusiasts and are not to be considered lightly. The Liberal Party has a few full time agent/organizers at the local and regional levels while the SDP at present have such jobs, but only in Wales and Scotland. Both *these* parties initially advertise their jobs, at all levels internally and in their party journals. They may advertise in the national press if the positions have not then been filled.

Both the Conservative and Labour parties have a greater number of workers at the devolved levels and both require their agents and organizers to be trained and to take diploma examinations, although in the Labour Party at least this is a requirement honoured *in the breach only too* often. Within the Conservative Party all prospective agents obtain their qualification and then are placed onto a list that has all subsequent job vacancies circulated to it. The way in is as a trainee through Central Office and subsequently by local association employment.

The Labour agents, and there are far fewer of them, should take a diploma exam but have no courses available. Despite the fact that there is a national agent service most agents are funded by local parties themselves through sponsored MPs or through local activities. Most jobs are advertised locally but they also find their way into some of the Party's journals, both *formal* and unrecognized.

MARKETPLACE

Although there appears to be some hesitancy in the recruitment market as a whole, the demand for those with management, professional and technical skills continues to rise sharply over last year.

In January the volume of recruitment advertising carried in the seven "quality" national newspapers was more then 15 per cent higher than last year – even though Times Newspapers lost several issues because of an industrial dispute. In February the advertising volume was up by almost 47 per cent.

HAY-MSL report that: "The level of (executive) demand has been rising quietly but consistently, almost without interruption, since the middle of 1981, in line with similar trends reported from the United States." They note that demand increased 81 per cent between 1981 and 1983.

The growth within the high technology *industries has* been the largest single factor in the growth in demand. There has also been a noticeable increase in demand for managers for consumer based wholesaling and retailing.

The market for clerical and manual skills is far less buoyant. Although the flow of vacancies through Job centres remains at a higher level than last year, the actual number calculated on a seasonally adjusted basis has been falling since November. This trend is reflected in the volume of advertising carried in the five "popular" daily newspapers. In January they were up by almost 19 per cent on last year; in February their growth was less than 7 per cent.

At present executives are gaining most from the economic recovery. The prospects for other workers remain very uncertain – although the budget provisions for industry may help employment opportunities generally.

Philip Schofield

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number

... JESUS said: He that sent me is true, and I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. St John 8: 26

BIRTHS

ANDREW. - On March 4th 1984 to Kate (nee McCaul) and Tim - a daughter (Elizabeth Mary) at Wycombe General Hospital

BLEST - on Mar 12th to Tacye and Anthony, a daughter Harriet Stella

BREEZE - On March 19th to Janet (nee Pawsey) and Charles - a son (Jonathan), a brother for Catharine

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

IN MEMORIAM

BEAUMONT:BINKIE Time remembered, love John.

KING H RAYMOND who died March 21st 1983. Remembering with love and gratitude our happy life together. Mary

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HAND otherwise HANDS nee OWEN. AGNES HAND otherwise AGNES HANDS nee OWEN late of 44b Mapesbury Road, Cricklewood, London NW2 died at Kensington, London W10 on 23rd May 1983. (Estate about £13,500). The kin of the above named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate

PREST nee McMAHON. MAGGIE JANE PREST nee McMAHON widow late of 21 Ash Mount, Bradford Road, Clayton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, died in Bradford on 28th December 1983. (Estate about £12,000) The mother of the above named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate

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BUSINESSES FOR SALE

PUBLIC NOTICES

EX-SERVICE FELLOWSHIP CENTRES

In accordance with Rule 4(a) of the Constitution of the Ex-Service Fellowship Centres notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Council Chamber of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by kind permission of the Governor, on Tuesday 17th April 1984 at 3 pm. The President of the Fellowship, General Sir Antony Read, GCB CBE DSO MC will take the Chair

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of QUINTET RESTAURANTS LIMITED and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 24th day of April, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 13th day of March 1984.

Re: C RING ENGINEERING Ltd (In Liquidation) and The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 288 of the Companies Act 1948 at a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at the Barbican City Hotel, Central Street, London, EC1 on Tuesday the 27th March 1984 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in the Section 288 of the said Act.

Dated this 14th day of March 1984

R A SEGAL
Liquidator

IN THE MATTER OF GOLDMOUNT BUILDERS LIMITED and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948, NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of the High Court of Justice dated 17th November 1983, Mr Oliver Sunderland, Chartered Accountant, of Cork Gully, 81-87 Gresham Street, London EC2 has been appointed Liquidator of the above named Company

Dated this 15th day of March 1984

IN THE MATTER OF TRINITY TRUST AND SAVINGS LIMITED

By order of the High Court of Justice dated the 15th day of June 1983 Mr John Bernard Barton and Mr Raymond John Mackie of 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD have been appointed Joint Liquidators of the above-named company with a Committee of Inspection

Dated this 14th day of March 1984.

In the Matter of DORENMAY LIMITED By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 26th day of October 1984 Mr Keith David Goodman FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA has been appointed Liquidator of the above named Company without a Committee of Inspection

TRANSFER BOOKS

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Canada)
ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY
5% DEBENTURE STOCK

In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest payable on June 1 next, the Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3.30 p.m. on May 1 and will be re-opened on June 4

W. E. REEVE
Deputy Secretary

60 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DD.
March 22, 1984

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office

OPERA & BALLET

... MacMillan Ballet)/Song of the Earth. Sat at 7.30pm. Rhapsody/Enigma Variations/Les Noces. Wed at 7.30pm. La Bayadère/Midsummer/Elite Syncopations

THE ROYAL OPERA
Mon at 7.30pm. I Capuleti e i Montecchi (new production).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. 01-278 8916 (5 lines). CC. 24 Hr Recorded Info 01-278 5450. Grp Sales 01-930 6123. The Wells' Stagecoach: Before & after-show Bus Service - Phone B.O. for details. Until 31 March Eves at 7.30pm BALLET RAMBERT Ton't, Tomor, Sat & Mon Chicago Brass/Intimate Pages/Colour Moves.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre ...

THEATRES

ALDWYCH 836 6404. 379 6233. Eves 7.30. Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 4.0, 7.45.
"THE MOST INVIGORATING MUSICAL IN YEARS"
Gerard Dempsey, D Exp
TIM RICE & STEPHEN OLIVER'S
"Glittering & Entertaining" D Tel.
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"THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL I'VE EVER SEEN"
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OVER 100 PERFORMANCES

WINTER SPORTS

مكتوب من الأرشيف

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear, Peter Davalle, Clive Hedley

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; the Breakfast Time Doctor plus food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 **The Best of Collecting Now** presented by Harriet Crawley features collections of posters, guitars, miniature steam engines and a visit to the conservation department of the *British Museum* (r). 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School (r). 10.55 Ceefax.
12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim *Bacon. 12.57 Regional news* (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** The Broadcasting Press Guild announce their awards for *1983. 1.45 King Rollo (r). 1.50* **Bric-a-Brac** with Brian Cant (r).
2.00 **The Afternoon Show** with Barbara Dickson and Penny Junor. 2.40 Tree of Thorns. The life of the African acacia tree (r). *3.25 Arthur Negus Enjoys* Temple Newson in the company of David Battie (r). 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 **Magic Roundabout** (r). 3.55 **Play School** presented by Chloe Ashcroft. 4.20 **The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse** (r). 4.25 **Jackanory.** 4.40 **Fonz and the Happy Days Gang.** 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.** 5.10 **Blue Peter** includes a preview of the new *musical, Starfight Express.*
5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes the news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional news at 5.55; Torvill and Dean performing their compulsory dances at the World Figure *Skating Championships in* Ottawa at 6.20; news headlines at 6.38.
6.40 **Doctor Who.** Colin Baker takes over as the Doctor in the four-part adventure, The Twin Dilemma (Ceefax titles page 170).
7.05 **Tomorrow's World** includes items on new uses for water jets and mushrooms; preventing cavities in teeth; reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; and an alternative to steroids.
7.30 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Peter Powell and Janice Long.
8.05 **The Living Planet.** Part ten of David Attenborough's series painting a portrait of the Earth includes visits to some of the world's most beautiful islands (Ceefax titles page 170).
9.00 **News** with Sue Lawley.
9.25 **World Figure Skating Championships from Ottawa.** *Highlights of Torvill and* Dean's compulsory dances and the Ladies' Free programme. The commentator is Alan Weeks.
10.05 **Verdict Unsafe.** A Rough Justice report on the progress of Jock Russell, released after serving seven years of a life sentence for a crime he did not commit. The reporter is Martin Young.
10.40 **Question Time.** Sir Robin *Day's panel comprises* Rodney Bickerstaffe, Cecil Parkinson, Sir Adam Thompson and Margaret Sharp.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 **Computers in Control.** *Part three: Making Things Move* (shown Friday).
12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; *sport at 6.35 and 7.35;* exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; Ian Campbell and his sons – UB40 at 8.10; film review at 8.35; baby talk at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 **For Schools:** The manufacture of electricity. 9.42 Taking care of pets. 9.59 Elementary arithmetic. 10.11 Teaching children to avoid dangers. 10.28 Political skills in society. 10.50 The Bloodstream. 11.08 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.22 A Sheffield steel works. 11.39 A German family on holiday in Austria.
12.00 **Emma and Grandpa in December,** presented by Thora Hird. 12.10 **Get Up and Go!** with Beryl Reid (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.**
1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus goes to Hamburg where pianist Philip Fowke and Steinway's managing director, Bob Glaisbrook, select two new concert grands for the Festival Hall and Purcell Room. 2.00 **Crown Court.** The jury decide if Russell Steadman is guilty of intentionally *knocking* down his former girl friend.
2.30 **The Agatha Christie Hour:** The *Girl in the Train (r).* 3.30 **Sons and Daughters.** Can Patricia prevent David returning to Beryl?
4.00 **Emma and Grandpa.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Batfink.** Cartoon series. 4.20 **Madabout.** 4.45 **The Book Tower.** Alun Armstrong with a second selection of books.
5.15 **The World Figure Skating Championships** from Ottawa. Torvill and Dean begin the *defence of their world title with* the compulsory dances.
5.45 **News.** 6.00 Thames news.
6.30 **Thames Sport** presented by Steve Rider includes further coverage of the World figure Skating Championships plus a preview of Sunday's Milk Cup football final between Liverpool and Everton.
7.00 **Knight Rider.** The last programme of the series and Michael and his invincible motor investigate another case of wrongdoing.
8.00 **Carry On Laughing.** Part nine of highlights from the best of the Carry On series of film comedies (r).
8.30 **Hotel.** *The doors close on the* hotel tonight until the next series. Who will be hearing wedding bells? A guest or an employee?
9.30 **TV Eye: Clouds of War.** The arrival in England of mustard gas victims of the Gulf War focuses attention on chemical weapons and their place in the arms race.
10.00 **News.**
10.30 **Torvill and Dean at the World Figure Skating Championships.** The third visit to Ottawa to see the couple dance the three compulsory dances (see Choice).
11.00 **The Spanish Civil War.** Part one of a six-episode series *explaining the full story of the* 1936-1939 conflict in Spain. The series begins with a look at the Prelude to Tragedy 1931-1936 (Oracle titles page 170) (r) (see Choice).
12.00 **Newhart.** American comedy series.
12.25 **Night Thoughts** from Tom Chetwynd.

The Spanish Civil War: (ITV, 11.00pm)

CHOICE

● **THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR** (ITV, 11.00pm), Granada Television's six-part documentary series about the 1936-39 bloodbath, was one of the early jewels in the crown of Channel 4. The iridescence was enjoyed by comparatively few, for these were the early days of the much-shunned infant channel. One hour before midnight, the slot allocated to the repeat screenings of The Spanish Civil War on the national ITV network, is scarcely peak scheduling time. It is not an ideal hour for getting to grips with a *complex political and military story,* however intensely dramatic (and it is certainly that). The only good thing to be said in favour of the scheduling, at any rate so far as tonight's opening episode is concerned, is that it follows hard on the heels of Torvill's and Dean's first steps in defence of their world ice dance title (ITV, 10.30pm), so a fair slice of a mighty, ready-made audience might be tempted into staying with ITV for a remarkable history lesson (script by Neil Ascherson) about the three years in which the stage was set for the Second World War.

● Watch **PEBBLE MILL AT ONE** (BBC 1, 1.00) or listen to **KALEIDOSCOPE** (Radio 4, 9.40pm) to learn what I and my colleagues in *the Broadcasting Press Guild* thought was the best this, that and the other in 1983.

● **RICH MAN'S OLYMPICS** (Radio 4, 9.15pm), Liam Nolan's scene-setter for the July/August sporting spectacular in Los Angeles, reflects *the smugness of the title.* The Games will be a massive exercise in sponsorship through free enterprise. Nobody, apparently, is worried about cash problems, or the weather prospects, or the ability of the Coloseum stadium to cope with up to 100,000 spectators. The only ominous question-mark is formed by the city's five million resident *cars that might introduce an* unofficial event into the 1984 Olympics: how to beat the traffic jams and get to the stadium in time.

● **ALL FOR LOVE**, Martin Jenkins's production of Dryden's post-Restoration tragedy which *gets a second airing tonight* (Radio 3, 7.30) is still recognizably Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* albeit much transformed. To witness the removal of all traces of the Bard, you will need to watch Cecil B DeMille's *Cleopatra*, on Channel 4, on Saturday afternoon.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Pure Maths: *Lagrange's Theorem. 6.30* History of Mathematics. 6.55 Evolution: Early Life. 7.20 What Price the Workers? 7.45 Minimum Cost Flows. Ends at 8.10. 9.00 Ceefax.
9.15 **Daytime on Two:** *Working in Germany. 9.33 German* conversation. 9.52 The Story of The Monkey and the Moon. 10.12 Animals of the Soil. 10.34 A blind man's racism. 11.05 Deserts. 11.30 Craftsmen at work. 11.55 Tennis coaching: Lesson four – the service. 12.20 The development of women's magazines. 12.45 A practical guide to everyday writing (ends at 1.00). 1.10 Working with the elderly and handicapped. 1.38 Working with wood. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 Part two of The Sleeping Beauty story set to music. 2.40 Alternative energy.
3.00 Ceefax.
5.10 Handicapped in the **Community.** An Open University programme that examines why parents of handicapped children are sometimes said to be 'over-protective' (r).
5.35 **News summary** with subtitles.
5.40 **Film: Quo Vadis** (1951) starring Peter Ustinov, Deborah Kerr and Robert Taylor. Lavish account of a centurion's fight to save the *Christian girl her loves from* the mad machinations of a deranged Nero. Directed by Mervyn Le Roy.
8.20 **100 Sporting Moments.** An over from the Glamorgan v Nottinghamshire match played in August 1968: Garfield Sobers, batting for Nottinghamshire, is facing the bowling of Malcolm Nash. The result – six sixes.
8.30 **Food and Drink** Drew Smith, *editor of the Good Food* Guide, illustrates how processed foods dominate our diet and Jane Grigson's reports on her search for a *hotel with fresh produce.*
9.00 **Dear Ladies.** The final programme in the series featuring the good ladies of Stackton Tressel, Hinge and Bracket.
9.30 **Forty Minutes: The School on the Hill.** A portrait of Lagan *College, Belfast;* the first school deliberately planned to integrate children from both Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths.
10.10 **Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In.** The guests this week are Tiny Tim, Phyllis Diller and Perry Como (r).
10.40 **Newsnight.**
11.25 **Pete Sayer's Electric Music Show** (r).
12.00 **Open University:** Computing: Sequences and Arrays. 12.25 Psychology: Is it As Easy as ABC?. Ends at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Horse Racing** – *First Day of the Flat from Doncaster,* introduced by Brough Scott: *Live coverage of four races* – the Playfair Racing Annual Brocklesby Stakes (2.45); the Bertie Bassett Stakes (3.15); The Doncaster Mile (3.45) and *the Batthyany Handicap* Stakes (4.15).
4.30 **Cartoon Carnival.** Thirty minutes of cartoon fun and games presented by Ray Alan and Lord Charles.
5.00 **Night Beat News.** *More luncacy from the incompetent* television news team.
5.30 **Chips Comic.** Comedy at the children's comic office where, *this week,* Rover has a bad cold and doubts are aired as to whether or not he will be well *enough to compile his Rover's* Report (r).
6.00 **Barriers.** The final episode of the drama series and Whitaker suffers a stroke but is *determined to accompany* Billy to Salzburg where Billy is to enter for a music scholarship at the Zuckmayer Academy. (r)
6.30 **Today's History: Whose Heritage Is It?** Walter Merricks, Roger Opie and John Gould examine the *controversial subject of* restitution of foreign art treasures. The programme includes rare film of United States troops discovering Hitler's art collection. The Museum of Mankind's Benin *bronzes and the dispute over* the Elgin marbles also come under scrutiny.
7.00 **Channel Four News.**
7.50 **Comment.** On the soap box today is Eric Moonman, *director of the Centre for* Contemporary Studies and a keen football fan. He will be talking about the violence of football hooligans.
8.00 **Treasure Hunt.** Keith Burchett from Hayle, manager of the Gwinnear *Model* Railway and Tony Waterhouse of Godalming, a supermarket manager, hunt for treasure in Liverpool's dockland.
9.00 **Soap.** Has Corinne *given birth to a devil – possessed baby?*
9.30 **Winter Sunlight.** Part three of the four-episode serial about a retired woman who leaves her husband to give herself one more chance to find happiness. Things are looking up for Dorothy. *Her financial* plight has been temporarily halted by a loan from Jack and the court has ruled that she is entitled to maintenance from Ernest. But trouble is just around the corner.
10.30 **Island on the Edge of the World.** Duncan Carse with a personal view of South Georgia.
11.30 **Wish You Were Here . . .?** *Mediterranean cruising; Ilfracombe; and Club Mediterranee in Greece.* (r)
12.00 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 *Farming Today.* 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. *8.57 Weather; Travel.*
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook's weekly investigation into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News; Prophets, Charlatans and Little Gurus. *Four profiles by* Ray Gosling (3), Homer Lane (r).
10.30 Morning Story: "Like You Read In Books" by Jean Turnley. Read by Caroline John.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Analysis (r).
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 *News; You and Yours.* Les Cottington with his weekly shopping guide.
12.27 The Grumbleweeds†.
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 *News; Woman's Hour. William* Trevor, the Irish writer, talks about his new book about Irish literature from the Celtic sagas to the present day. And there is part six of Rebecca West's The Birds Fall Down.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Marches of Wales, by George Baker. Drama, set during the American War of Independence. The Welsh Fusiliers were there when the first shots were fired. The play is about three days in the regiment's history, seen through the eyes of a sergeant (Gerald James) and his commanding officer (T P McKenna)†.
4.00 News; Just After Four. The views of young people in Manchester.
4.10 Bookshelf.
4.40 Story Time: "Woman and Puppet" by Pierre Louys (1). *Read by Philip Bond.*
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. General knowledge contest (1) London. The contestants: John Kinroy, Robert Carley, Dennis Byers and Philip Cowen. The chairman is Robert Robinson (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude. Jeremy Siepmann's trailer for the 7.30 concert.
7.30 Scottish National Orchestra direct from the City Hall, Glasgow. Part 1. The Sorcerer's Apprentice (Dukas) and the Saint-Saens Piano Concerto No 2 (Pascal Rogé, soloist). †
8.10 Any Answers? with David Jacobs.
8.30 *Concert Part 2.* Honegger (Symphony No 2) and Falla (suite: *The Three-cornered Hat*). †
9.15 Rich Man's Olympics. Liam Nolan reports on how Los Angeles is planning to cope with its second staging of the Games on July 28.
9.40 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes an interview with film director Robert Altman about his *new film Streamers.* Other items include the Broadcasting Press Guild Awards (announced today), the play *Pula and Imbumba*, at the Tricycle Theatre; and the book Something Out There, by Nadine Gordimer.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "The Cone-*Gathereres" by Robin Jenkin* (4) Read by Tom Fleming.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 9.5-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English 11-14 9.45 Opposites. 9.55 Movement and Drama 1. 10.15 Women in the 20th Century. 10.35 In Your Own Time. 10.55 Something to Think About. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Quest. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: 20th Century *European Authors. 11.30-12.10* Open University: 11.30 Music Interlude. 11.50 Reading Development. 12.30-12.55am Schools night-time broadcasting: Business Matters – "Communication Skills".

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Delius' orch Fenby Two Aquarelles; Quilter's Love's Philosophy (Baker/Moore); Poulenc's Trio (Peter Graeme, oboe, and William Waterhouse, bassoon, with Lamar Crowson, piano); and Minkus's The Kingdom of the Shades (La Bayadère). 8.00 News.†
8.05 Morning Concert; part two. Wassenaer's Concerto No 3 in A; Kabalevsky's Cello Concert (Sasa Vectomov and Czech *Radio SO); Mozart's Symph No* 28 (Dresden State Orch). 9.00 News.†
9.05 This Week's Composer: Josquin. Various works performed by the Capella Antiqua of Munich, the Hilliard Ensemble, the Early Music Consort of London.†
10.00 The Charming Flute: Martinu's Concerto for flute and violin with chamber orch (Jiri Valek, flute and Bohuslav Matousek, violin); Nielsen's Pan and Syrinx Op 49; and Piston's ballet suite The Incredible Flutist.†
10.50 Armenian Violin and Piano Music: *recital* by Levon Chilingirian, violin and Clifford Benson. Includes the first broadcast performance of Komitas's Dzirani Dzar (The Apricot Tree) and of Babajanian's Sonata for Violin and Piano.†
11.30 Chamber Orchestras of Europe: London Bach Orch, with Sandra Dudgale (sop) and David Butt (flute). J C Bach's overture Birthday Ode for King Charles III of Spain; and Flute Conc in D; and Symph in F, Op 8 No 4. Interval *reading* at 12.05. Then, at 12.10, Bach's Scene and aria E *ancor pago (La clemenza di* Scipione) and other works. 1.00 News.†
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert: Piano recital by Anthony Goldstone. Schumann's Humoreske, Op 20 and Arabesque in C Op 18; also *Brahms's Hungarian* Dances 1-5.†
2.00 Werther: Massenet's four-act opera, sung in French, with Alfredo Kraus in the title role. Tatiana Troyanos as Charlotte. Matteo Manuguerra as Albert Jules Bastin (Le Bailli) and Philip *Langridge (Schmidt).* Michael Plasson conducts the London Philharmonic. Act 2 at 2.50: acts three and four at 3.30.†
4.40 Massenet: Aldo Ciccolini plays the Three Marches for piano duet. 4.55 News.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections.†
6.30 Grandstand: Boscombe Band of the Salvation Army play works by Robert Clemons, Ray Steadman-Allen (Daystar) and Edward Gregson (Variations on Laudate Dominum).†
7.00 Lieder from Salzburg: from the 1983 festival. Performed by Jessye Norman (soprano) with Geoffrey Parsons as her accompanist. Works by Ravel (Cinq mélodies populaires Grecques), and Strauss (including Allerseelan, Op 10 No *8, and Standchen Op 17 No 2).†*
7.30 All for Love: John Dryden's reworking of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. Starring in this post-Restoration tragedy are John Turner as Antony, Barbara Jefford (Cleopatra), Nigel Stock (Ventidus), Maureen O'Brian *(Octavia) David March* (Alexes) and John Rowe (Dollabella). There is an interval at 8.40, and the second part of All for Love begins at 8.50 (See Choice.)
9.50 Mozart: Clifford Benson, piano plays the Sonata in C minor K 475.†
10.10 Music in Our Time: Lontano, with Jane Ginsborg, soprano, in performance of Reinhard Febel's Charivari, and works by Symon Clarke and Hugh Wood (song cycle to of Pablo Neruda).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only: 6.15 Open University (organic chemistry); 6.35-6.55 *Newspapers and technological* change; 11.20pm-11.40 Modern Art: Pissarro.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00 am, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 *midnight. Headlines:* 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 4.00 am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan†incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones†incl. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†incl. 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the way.† 4.00 David Hamilton†incl. 4.02; 5.05 Sport. *6.00 John Dunn†incl.* 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Wally Whyton (s)†with Country Concert and Country Club. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The News Huddlines (new series) Roy Hudd laughs at the news with Chris Emmett and June Whitfield. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. Highlights from *the BAFTA film and television* nominations. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Tim Gudgin presents Nightride.† 33.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. *10.00-12.00 John Peel.†* **VHF Radios 1 and 2:** 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer. 10.15 Monitor. 10.30 Yes Minister. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports *Roundup. 1.00* World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster *Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime.* 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Places. 2.30 Talking about Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 12.05am News of Wales. **Scotland:** 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.05am Scottish news summary. **Northern Ireland:** 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland news. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 12.05am Northern Ireland news. **England:** 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes). 12.10am Close.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.25 Arena. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 That's My Boy. 7.35-8.30 Quincy. 12.00 Preview. 12.30am Big Question, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 12.00 News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Police News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Mr & Mrs. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Spanish Civil War. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 Figure Skating. 12.30am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Tree. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15 Gus *Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads.* 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 That's My Boy. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.25am Postscript, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. *3.30-4.00 Family Trees. 5.10 Bodyline.* 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Now You See It. 7.10 Film: Heroes of Telemark (Kirk Douglas). 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05am Crann Tara. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Devlin Connection. 10.30-11.00 Counterpoint. 12.00 Ice Skating. 12.30am News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-2.00 About Britain. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 12.00 Making a Living. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 6.00 News. 6.02 *Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life.* 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 12.00 Like Draining the Atlantic, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Food, Wine, and Friends. 2.10 Miracles take longer. 2.40 Vintage Quiz. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Emmerdale Farm. 7.25 Film: Professionals (Burt Lancaster). 11.00 Backchat. 11.30 Spanish Civil War. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Trees. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Sarnia Big Band. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 That's My Boy. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.25am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 6.00 Calendar. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 12.00 Jazz. 12.30am Closedown.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Beth, Sut, Pam, Pryd A Ble?. 2.50 Racing from Doncaster. 4.30 Interval. 4.50 Guto Goch A Malwen. 5.00 Y Gwyfit. 5.30 Wayne and Shuster. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Here's Lucy. 7.00 Snwcer Merched. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 Heart of the Dragon. 9.30 Drama Difiau. 10.20 Film: The Refusal. Austrian Christian defies the Nazis. 12.00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 10.30-11.00 Bath, City reprieved. 12.00 Torvill and Dean. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Contact. 1.45-3.30 Film: Wonderful Crook (Marlene Jobert). 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. *6.55 Emmerdale Farm. 7.25-9.30 Film:* Professionals (Bert Lancaster). 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Torvill and Dean. 11.30 Spanish Civil War. 12.30am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: **Radio 1** MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. **Radio 2** MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. **Radio 1/2** VHF 88-91MHz. **Radio 3** VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. **Radio 4** LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. *Capital* MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. **BBC Radio London** MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Governor fears threat to lending

By Sarah Hogg and William Kay

The Budget will have a "serious effect" on the banks, according to the Governor of the Bank of England yesterday.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, in his first appearance before the Treasury Select Committee of MPs, said a special study of the effect of the abolition of capital allowances and the introduction of composite rate tax on bank interest, carried out by the Bank of England, suggested that it was not going to make it easier for the banks to sustain lending to industry.

Although the Bank "thought well" of the Budget overall, Mr Leigh-Pemberton also said it would have been a "tremendous help" if stamp duty had been abolished entirely, in attracting business back to the London stock market.

He also said the Bank could "see great advantages" in the abolition of further special tax reliefs, in line with the changes made in relation to life assurance, and mentioned both pension funds and mortgage tax relief.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton accepts that within the overall context of a neutral Budget it was "almost necessary" for the Chancellor to squeeze the banks. He implicitly admitted they were sufficiently well-padded to supply the Chancellor with extra revenue.

He also defended the introduction of composite rate tax on bank interest by saying that the case for uniformity of treatment of banks and building societies was "a strong one".

The Government questioned on wider issues, said interest rates might have to go up if personal borrowing, which had become such a "dominant feature" of the monetary scene over the past few months, continued strongly. He admitted the danger that this might depress industrial growth.

Discussing the Government's longer-term plans, Mr Leigh-Pemberton accepted the difficulties of controlling expenditure. On inflation, he insisted the trend was still downward.





Major keeps tanks at snail's pace

When 36 Chieftan tanks from the Royal Armoured Corps Regiment at Tidworth, drove through the tiny Wiltshire village of Codford St Peter during their annual road test yesterday they were forced to fall in behind the green Volkeswagen of retired major Michael Cottrill (left), as he conducted the bemused convoy at a snail's pace along the entire length of the high street.

Major Cottrill's unscheduled manoeuvres were his way of protesting at the noise and nuisance caused last year by speeding tanks in the village.

The major, aged 55, said his protest had been "well worth it. They reduced their speed considerably."

Queen's invitation to Israel

Continued from page 1

visit, which is being made at the invitation of the Anglo-Jewish community. He explained that its timing, immediately after the Queen's return from five days in Jordan, was coincidental.

"The world, including Britain, has an obsession with the Arab-Israeli conflict," he said. "I shall be stressing that it is the internecine war in the Muslim war – the conflict between Iran and Iraq – which should be of real concern internationally rather than whether or not a few more Jewish have moved into a settlement."

The President, whose election by the Knesnet last May was a bitter political blow to the then Prime Minister, Mr Menache Begin will outline to Mrs Thatcher and British MP's his view of the issues which will dominate the general election expected here later this year. Regarded as Israel's leading military analyst, he will also outline Israel's policy in Lebannon.

Since taking office, Mr Herzog – who still talks with a marked Irish lilt – has quickly established a reputation as a humane moderator between the bitterly divided sections of Israeli society. Last week he staged an unpublicized and unprecedented meeting at his residence between leading members of the left wing Peace Now Movement and the hawkish Gush Emunim (The block of the faithful). Further such debates are planned.

Although the Presidency is traditionally non-political, Mr Herzog probably commands more widespread popularity in Israel than any individual politician from either of the main political streams. He has not hesitated to intervene in certain Israeli disputes – such as the crippling doctor's strike and a row over a play – allegedly blaspheming God.

Anti-missile system for royal plane

An anti-missile sustem similar to that installed on the American President's aircraft, Air Force One, has been fitted to the British Airways Tristar which will carry the Queen and Prince Philip to Jordan (Alan Hamilton writes).

The system, manned by an RAF technician, is designed to detect any oncoming missile or aircraft, to warn the pilot, and to fire a flare to deflect any heat-seeking weapon.

80% of pits closed by pickets

Continued from page 1

had occurred where there was a strong police representation.

Seven pits in Staffordshire became the latest to halt production because of tightly-organized picketing, although men went into five of the collieries. The decision by hundreds of miners not to cross picket lines yesterday afternoon appeared to be in response to the Midlands area decision earlier.

The police said that 25 pickets were arrested at collieries in Nottinghamshire yesterday but no violence was reported. All the arrests had been for obstruction.

Police costs move, page 2

Letter from San Salvador

Vote for El Corrupto, Madman or the Nazi

If the campaign rhetoric of the candidates is to be believed, El Salvador's presidential contest on Sunday is between two men who are mentally ill and a third who you would not insure your car with, let alone your country's future.

Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, spitting out his words like machine-gun bullets, insists in all his rallies that his chief rival, Señor José Napoleon Duarte, is "mad" – "el loco" – "bonkers," "insane" amid such like equivalents in Salvadorean argot. The Major's associates in the extreme right Arena party are more specific, labelling Señor Duarte "a paranoid schizophrenic".

Señor Duarte, aged 58, a Christian Democrat, brands D'Aubuisson a "Nazi" and nicknames him "Roberto d'Escuadron" after an *escuadron de la muerte*, or death squad. It is common on the campaign trail to hear Major D'Aubuisson called "a psychopath", picking up on the famous tag a former United States ambassador to El Salvador put on him, "a pathological killer".

And the dark horse candidate, Dr Francisco Guerrero, "Chachi" to his friends, of the establishment National Conciliation Party, is known as *El Corrupto*, recalling accusations a few years back that he was a whisky contrabandist. There is a joke doing the rounds in El Salvador at the moment: "How do you say corrupt in Japanese?" "Chachi".

The three candidates make their entry at election rallies in heavily theatrical styles.

Major D'Aubusson, aged 40, always arrives in a convoy of thickly bullet-proofed Cherokee Chief Jeeps. He steps out, carves his way through the crowd to the podium, a John Travolta figure in high cowboy boots and tight jeans, surrounded by men in dark glasses with machine guns over their shoulders.

Before he speaks, he exhorts the crowd to clap along with him to the Arena theme tune forever blasting away from a loudspeaker in the background. "El Salvador will be the tomb", the song goes, "where the reds will meet their doom."

The entry of Señor Duarte, the old man of Salvadorean politics, is much more stately. He walks slowly, loose-fitting shirts disguising a substantial paunch, as he waves with benevolent aloofness to the crowd. "Look at him," say his critics, "he thinks he's the Messiah. God come to earth to save El Salvador."

Dr Guerrero, aged 58, likes to appear on stage in the guise of a rock star, a role particularly at odds with his shirt-straining frame and avuncular, heavily bespectacled face.

As he bounces his jovial way through the crowds, his campaign manager turns up the volume on *What a feelin'*, the song from the film *Flashdance*, or sometimes it is the theme tune from *Star Wars*, both implicitly suggesting there is some truth in the widespread belief in El Salvador that the American embassy supports Chachi, the candidate most eager to please, the man most likely to bend to US policy, whatever it may be.

The central message of Major D'Aubuisson's speeches, delivered with ferocious energy up and down the country, is characteristically frank: You are either with him or against him. If you are against him, you are a *comunista* and all *comunistas* must be liquidated and then, and only then, will the country's problems be solved.

Señor Duarte's booming voice exudes passionate sincerity, scoffing at Major D'Aubuisson's "peace of the cemeteries", and offering in its place "a social pact" which, he appears to believe, everyone, extreme right and extreme left, will embrace, penitentially laying down their arms and restoring health to the rotten Salvadorean state.

John Carlin

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

1984 COLLINS DICTIONARIES TIMES CROSSWORD CHAMPIONSHIP

All regional finals will begin at 2pm, and competitors qualifying may check in from 1pm onwards.

In accordance with the conditions previously published entrants who have been notified of qualification for the Championship and who have chosen the under-mentioned venues (which comprise all venues except Glasgow and Leeds) are required to attempt this eliminator puzzle and to send it with the completed form to Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships, P.O. Box 4 Bridlington, North Humberside YO15 2EW, so that the envelope is postmarked not later than Monday, March 26.

The reductions to be effected are: Bristol entries to be reduced from 312 to 150, combined entries for London A & B to be reduced from 1,197 to 600.

All successful entrants for Bristol and London are strongly urged to submit their attempts even if they cannot completely solve the puzzle, since it is probable that many partly correct entries will qualify, the intention being to have as many competitors at the regional finals as can be accommodated. (Last year, Bristol solvers with up to three errors, and London solvers with up to six, qualified).

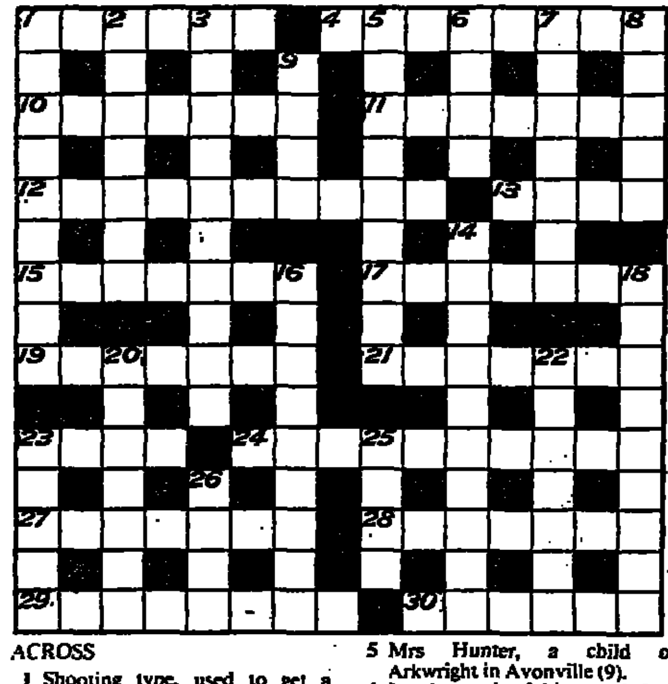
The solution will appear next Wednesday and entrants will be individually informed of the result of the elimination within three weeks.

Name (please print) ....

....

Venue (as previously chosen) ....

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,385



ACROSS

1 Shooting type, used to get a couple of pints on the wireless (3-3).
4 English town where there was early suspension of the law (8).
10 Whip has a record a member may find shady (7).
11 God so beset Creation (7).
12 Read, time, or otherwise measure rays with this (10).
13 Day girl fancied by this tranter: a bit wet! (4).
15 Composer who sounds accusing (8).
17 A maiden by a baking African tree (7).
19 Part of office painted in black and gold, but unfinished (7).
21 Getting two out of five in drawing (7).
23 With which to draw the line on Eton's playing fields? (4).
24 Chemist inventor of this garment receives his knighthood? (10).
27 One who had aged as a parent (7).
28 Genetic system includes young growth with flattened stem (7).
29 Annul to put aright, perhaps (3,5).
30 Tests made for instance in a ship (6).

DOWN

1 Instrument of agreement on Greek maiden name (9).
2 Novel – what, this insect? (7).
3 Bible-pusher whom some might mispronounce a layman (10).
5 Mrs Hunter, a child of Arkwright in Avonville (9).
6 Let the result of this sound clear (4).
7 Commoner not to be in this (7).
8 Protector gives agreement on rising (5).
9 Rose from Kent, a popular improver (4).
14 African continent followers of a shepherd (10).
16 Searched for tormented; gripping articles (9).
18 Swift-footed party members of exalted inclinations (4,5).
20 Manito's communicator (7).
22 A love poem – one version is "Morning Glory" (7).
23 A saint would get black looks with these habits (5).
25 What a thrill to start a motor bike! (4).
26 Dispersion initiated by this navigator (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,384

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a gala performance of *Starlight Express* in aid of the Centre for World Development Education at the Apollo Theatre, Victoria, 7.50

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and Twelfth Man, presents the Lord's Taverners' Schweppes County Championship Trophy at Buckingham Palace, 4.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the annual general meeting of Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild at St James's Palace, 3.25.

The Princess of Wales visits the Burleys Way Factory of T W Kempton Ltd, Burleys Way, Leicester, 12.30; and later visits Charnwood Mencap Society Glebe House, Forest Rd, Loughborough, Leicestershire, 1.50.

Princess Margaret attends a Service of Thanksgiving on the completion of the restoration work, Chelmsford Cathedral, 2.45.

The Duke of Kent visits H. Clarkson & Son, 12 Camomile St, 12.15; and later lunches with the Baltic Exchange at St. Mary Axe, London, EC3, 12.45.

Last chance to see

Francis Dempsey – Watercolours Exhibition; Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; 11 to 5. (ends today).

Exhibitions in progress

Recent work of Alexander Fraser; Aberdeen Art Galleries, School Hill, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to8, Sun 2 to 5. (until April 7).

Retrospective Exhibition, Colin Thomas, Artspace Gallery 21 Castle St, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Thu 10 to 8 closed Sun (ends March 28).

Ivor Abrahams, The Garden Image; Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, (closed Wed & Sun) (until April 7).

Summerhill Artists Exhibition; Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Cornwall; Mon to Fri 10 to 1, 2 to 4.30 (closed Sat & Sun) (until March 30)

Anthroplological Collections in Cambridge; Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington St, Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50. (until May 6).

150 years of architectural drawings; Sheffield City Art Galleries, Weston Park, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 5. (until April 8).

Exhibitions of illustrations by past and present students; Festival Gallery, 1 Pierrepoint Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, (closed Sun & Mon) (until March 31).

Punt exhibition; Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright St, Birmingham; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, (closed Sun & Mon). (until March 31).

Flowers through Four Seasons by Sue Grimshaw, Leicester City Museum, Market Square, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until April 14).

Great Britain – Town and Country; original designs for postage stamps; George Room Gallery, Stroud Subscription Rooms, Gloucestershire, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Suns; (until March 31).

Tim Whittaker – photographic exhibition; Museum of Lakeland and Life Industry, Abbot Hall, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until April 22).

Sculpture by Ron Martin; Meadowplace Gallery, 10 Victoria Chambers, Dundee; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tues, Sun 2 to 6. (until April 7).

Pots by John Maltby, Peter Dingley Gallery, 8 Chapel Street, Stratford upon Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30, closed Sun (until April 14).

Paintings by Birdie Page, The Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8, closes Sat & Sun (until April6).

Talks

Court, Stage and Assembly House: the Evolution of the Classical Orchestra, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Music

Piano recital by John Clegg, Lancaster University, Lancaster, 7.30.

Concert by Orchestre Jaziar, The Leadmill, Leadmill, Sheffield, 8.

Concert by Lowri Blake (cello) and Caroline Palmer (piano), St Georges, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

St John Passion, Uppingham School choir, nr Leicester, The Chapel, 7.30.

New London exhibitions

Works by Thelma Hulbert, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, SW6: Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (until April 21).

Recent work by Leon Kossoff, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St James's, SW1: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 12.30 closed Sun (until April 27).

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Banaras, City of Light, By Diana L. Eck (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £9.95)
Bowen's Court and Seven Winters, by Elizabeth Bowen (Virago, £4.95)
Devoted Ladies, and The Rising Tide, by M. J. Farrell (Molly Keane) (Virago, £3.95 each)
Escape With Me, An Oriental Sketch-book, by Osbert Sitwell (Oxford, £4.50)
India Britannica, by Geoffrey Moorhouse (Granada, £3.95)
James Joyce, by Richard Ellmann (Oxford, £8.95)
J.B.S., The Life and Work J. S. B. Haldane, by Ronald Clark (Oxford, £3.95)
Mary Lavelle, by Kate O'Brien, introduction by Tamsin Hargreaves (Virago, £3.95)
The Oxford Shakespear, Henry V, The Taming of the Shrew, and Troilus and Cressida (Oxford, £2.50 each)
The Siege at Peking, by Peter Fleming, intorduction by David Bonavia (Oxford, £3.95)
PH

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on foreign affairs and on the CAP.
Lords (3): Housing and Building Control Bill, report, first day.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Anthony Van Dyke, painter, Antwerp, 1599; Carl Rosa, impresario and founder of the opera company bearing his name, Hamburg, 1842.
Deaths: Jean-Baptiste Lully, composer, Paris, 1687; Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Weimar, Germany, 1832.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.57	1.49
Austria Sch	28.00	26.40
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	1.88	1.81
Denmark Kr	14.40	13.70
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	12.01	11.51
Germany DM	3.91	3.73
Greece Dr	162.00	152.00
Hongkong $	11.58	10.98
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	339.00	323.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Norway Kr	11.40	10.80
Portugal Esc	196.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	220.50	211.50
Sweden Kr	11.70	11.10
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.47	1.42
Yugoslavia Dnr	188.00	178.00

Retail Price Index: 344.00
London: The *FT* Index closed up 3.8 at 901.4.

Roads

London and South-east: Junction improvement, widths reduced at Burdett Road and Grove Road at A11, Mile End Road. Gas main replacements, long delays at West Street, Farnham, Surrey. A213: One way southbound, northbound diverted, temporary lights, avoid High Street, South Norwood, between South Norwood Hill and Oliver Grove.
Midlands: A45: Eastbound lane closures along Cambridge by-pass. A6: Diversion between Leicester and Derby at Kegworth. A34: Delays at Guild Street, Stratford.
Wales and West: A384/A385: Single lane traffic, temporary traffic signals between Totnes and Buckfast at Shinners Bridge, Dartington. A470: North and southbound carriageway lane closures south of Pontypridd, bridge repairs, temporary traffic signals at junction 32 (M4) Merthyr Tydfil. A55: Temporary signals between Bangor and Colwyn at Conwy.
North: A689: Investigation into bridge structure, temporary lights at Cowshill Bridge, co Durham. A69: Roadworks at Greenhead, Northumberland. A61: Road narrows at junction of Marsh Way, Northgate roundabout, Wakefield.
Scotland: A80: Two way on southbound carriageway at Cumbernauld Road, south of Lenzie Road, Stepps, Lanarkshire. A82: Periodic halting of traffic for blasting, one lane only, temporary lights, two miles south of Ardlui, Dunbartonshire. Periodic. Only one lane with lights (Persley Bridge being rebuilt) north of Mugiemoss Road, Aberdeen.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

The Daily Mirror commenting on the EEC summit breakdown says: "Whatever the reasons, the excuses and the explanations, the fact is that Mrs Thatcher went to the market in Brussels and came back empty-handed. Sugar the pill as she will, she lost. As a result the European Economic Community is in deep crisis. Sticking two fingers up to Europe is the easy way nowadays for a politician to win applause in Britain. But where does it get us? When we are in a minority of one out of ten, isn't it just possible we are in the wrong?

The view of the Daily Star however, is that: "Blaming Mrs Thatcher for the breakdown of the EEC summit is like blaming a householder for demanding the burglar gives back his loot. Of course the Prime Minister is not going to compromise over money that is rightfully ours and a system that it blatantly unfair to us. Why the hell should she? For too long the Common Market has been run like a French farmers' benefit".

The Daily Express says: "Nothing concentrates a man's mind more than the prospect of being hanged. This is how Mrs Thatcher approaches the Common Market". It adds: "What the Prime Minister has done in Brussels is to say, in effect, "stop the clowning". Why should a community of 250 million people be held hostage by 10 million farmers? Why should we produce expensive food, far surplus to requirements, just to keep the agricultural lobby in the state to which it has become accustomed?

Weather forecast

A deep depression to the SW of Iceland will remain slow moving whilst frontal troughs swing E across the UK.

6am to midnight

London, SE England, E Anglia: Cloudy at first a little rain in places dying out, sunny intervals isolated showers later, wind mainly SW light, max temp 8C (46F).
Cen S, E, Cen N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals after clearance of early fog, scattered showers later, wind SW light, max temp 8C (46F).
SW, NW, NE England, Wales, Lake District: Becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain turning showery with bright intervals later, wind SW moderate, max temp 8C (46F).
Isle of Man, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy with rain turning showery with some bright intervals, wind SW fresh to strong, max temp 7C (45F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Cen Highlands: Bright intervals at first, becoming cloudy with rain at times, wind SW fresh, max temp 8C (46F).
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain or snow dying out then a few bright intervals, further rain later wind S strong locally gale, max temp 7C (45).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Becoming changeable, with showers or longer periods of rain in most areas, rather cold with snow on hills.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: SE moderate, fair, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable light, mainly fair, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW moderate backing S fresh, showers, visibility moderate becoming good, sea slight increasing moderate.

Sun rises: 5.59 am Sun sets: 6.17 pm
Moon rises: 12.01 am Moon sets: 8.26 am
Last Quarter: March 24.

Lighting-up time

London 6.47 pm to 5.26 am
Bristol 6.57 pm to 5.36 am
Edinburgh 7.01 pm to 5.37 am
Manchester 6.56 pm to 5.34 am
Penzance 7.09 pm to 5.48 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud, f, fair, s, sun.

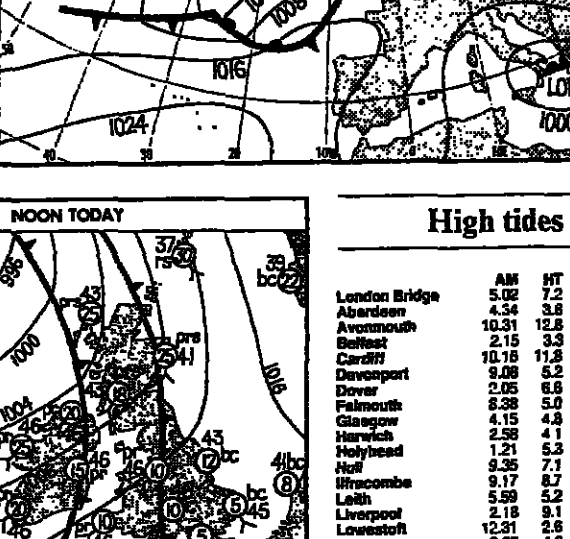
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	c	8	46
Birmingham	c	5	41	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	s	9	48
Bristol	c	6	43	London	s	8	46
Cardiff	f	6	43	Manchester	s	8	46
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	c	4	39
Glasgow	c	6	43	Ronaldsway	s	6	43

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Jersey 12C (54F); lowest day max: Fairisle 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Benbecula (Outer Hebrides) 0.16 in; highest sunshine: Tenbee, S Wales 8.0 hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 89 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.00in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1011.4 millibars rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.



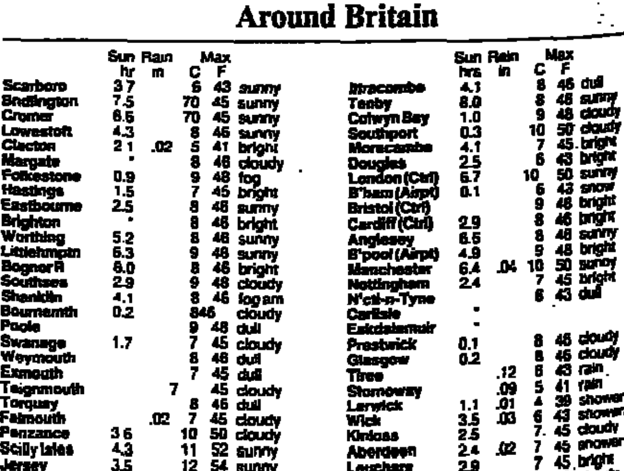
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.02	7.2	5.29	6.9
Aberdeen	4.34	3.8	4.57	4.0
Avonmouth	10.31	12.8	10.51	12.1
Belfast	2.15	3.3	2.42	3.5
Cardiff	10.16	11.8	10.36	11.2
Devonport	9.08	5.2	9.21	5.1
Dover	2.05	6.6	2.27	6.2
Falmouth	8.38	5.0	8.51	4.9
Glasgow	4.15	4.8	4.22	5.1
Harwich	2.58	4.1	3.26	3.8
Holyhead	1.21	5.3	1.45	5.3
Hull	9.35	7.1	9.53	7.2
Ilfracombe	9.17	8.7	9.34	8.5
Leith	5.59	5.2	6.25	5.3
Liverpool	2.18	9.1	2.39	9.0
Lowestoft	12.31	2.6	1.00	2.1
Margate	3.05	4.8	3.35	4.5
Milford Haven	9.32	6.7	9.52	6.3
Newquay	8.26	6.7	8.47	6.4
Oban	8.42	3.5	9.06	3.4
Penzance	8.18	5.3	8.30	5.2
Portland	10.07	1.9	10.23	1.8
Portsmouth	2.35	4.7	2.59	4.5
Shoreham	2.12	6.3	2.36	5.9
Southampton	2.00	4.5	2.24	4.3
Swansea	9.35	9.1	9.53	8.9
Tees	7.02	5.0	7.28	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	2.46	4.3	3.12	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	3.7		6	43	sunny
Bridlington	7.5		70	45	sunny
Cromer	6.5		70	45	sunny
Lowestoft	4.3		8	46	sunny
Clacton	2.1	.02	5	41	bright
Margate	•		8	46	cloudy
Folkestone	0.9		9	48	fog
Hastings	1.5		7	45	bright
Eastbourne	2.5		8	46	sunny
Brighton	•		8	46	bright
Worthing	5.2		8	46	sunny
Littlehmptn	6.3		9	48	sunny
Bognor R	6.0		8	46	bright
Southsea	2.9		9	48	cloudy
Shanklin	4.1		8	46	fog am
Bournemth	0.2		846		cloudy
Poole			9	48	dull
Swanage	1.7		7	45	cloudy
Weymouth			8	46	dull
Exmouth			7	45	dull
Teignmouth		7		45	cloudy
Torquay			8	46	dull
Falmouth		.02	7	45	cloudy
Penzance	3.6		10	50	cloudy
Scilly Isles	4.3		11	52	sunny
Jersey	3.5		12	54	sunny
Guernsey	2.1		11	52	bright
Newquay	1.0	.05	7	45	rain
Ilfracombe	4.1		8	46	dull
Tenby	8.0		8	46	sunny
Colwyn Bay	1.0		9	48	cloudy
Southport	0.3		10	50	cloudy
Morecambe	4.1		7	45	bright
Douglas	2.5		6	43	bright
London (Ctrl)	6.7		10	50	sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	0.1		6	43	snow
Bristol (Ctrl)			9	48	bright
Cardiff (Ctrl)	2.9		8	46	bright
Anglesey	6.5		8	46	sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	4.9		9	48	bright
Manchester	6.4	.04	10	50	sunny
Nottingham	2.4		7	45	bright
N'ctl-n-Tyne			6	43	dull
Carlisle	•				
Eskdalemuir	•				
Prestwick	0.1		8	46	cloudy
Glasgow	0.2		8	46	cloudy
Tiree		.12	6	43	rain
Stornoway		.09	5	41	rain
Lerwick	1.1	.01	4	39	showers
Wick	3.5	.03	6	43	showers
Kinloss	2.5		7	45	cloudy
Aberdeen	2.4	.02	7	45	showers
Leuchars	2.9		7	45	bright
Edinburgh			8	46	cloudy
Belfast	1.2		8	46	cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud, dr, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	r	12	54	Copenhgn	f	3	37	Majorca	f	15	59	Rio de Jan	r	11	52
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Corfu	f	15	59	Malaga	c	15	59	Rome	c	9	48
Alexandria	s	24	75	Dallas*	s	14	57	Malta	f	17	63	Salzburg			
Algiers	c	14	57	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne	f	22	72	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	s	7	45	Dubrovnik	r	9	43	Mexico C*	f	18	64	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	c	15	59	Miami*	f	26	79	Santiago*	s	27	81
Bahrain	c	23	73	Florence	c	12	54	Milan	s	10	50	Seoul	s	5	41
Barbados*	r	25	77	Frankfurt	s	8	46	Montreal*	c	2	36	Singapore	th	24	75
Barcelona	s	14	57	Funchal	c	15	59	Moscow				Stockholm	f	-0	32
Beirut				Geneva	f	9	48	Munich	s	7	45	Strasbourg	s	10	50
Belgrade	s	10	50	Gibraltar	r	12	54	Nairobi	c	27	81	Sydney	f	22	72
Berlin	s	5	41	Helsinki	s	-3	27	Naples	c	13	55	Tangier	r	14	57
Bermuda*	f	18	64	Hongkong	c	17	63	New Delhi	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	24	75
Biarritz				Innsbruck	s	10	50	New York*	s	12	54	Tenerife	dr	18	64
Boulogne				Istanbul	s	9	48	Nice	f	13	55	Tokyo	f	9	48
Bordeaux				Jeddah	s	29	84	Oslo	s	2	35	Toronto*	c	0	32
Brussels	s	9	48	Jo'burg	f	27	81	Ottawa				Tunis	c	18	64
Budapest	s	5	41	Karachi*	s	30	86	Paris				Valencia	f	13	55
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	f	5	41	Vancouver*	r	9	48
Cairo	s	26	79	Lisbon	c	13	55	Perth	s	25	77	Venice	r	10	50
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	s	9	48	Prague	s	5	41	Vienna	s	6	43
C'blanca	r	12	54	L Angeles*	s	23	73	Reykjavik	sn	-1	30	Warsaw	s	2	35
Chicago*	c	3	37	Luxembg	s	8	46	Rhodes	f	17	63	Washington*	c	15	59
Cologne	s	10	50	Madrid	s	9	48	Riyadh	c	22	72	Zurich	s	9	48

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available